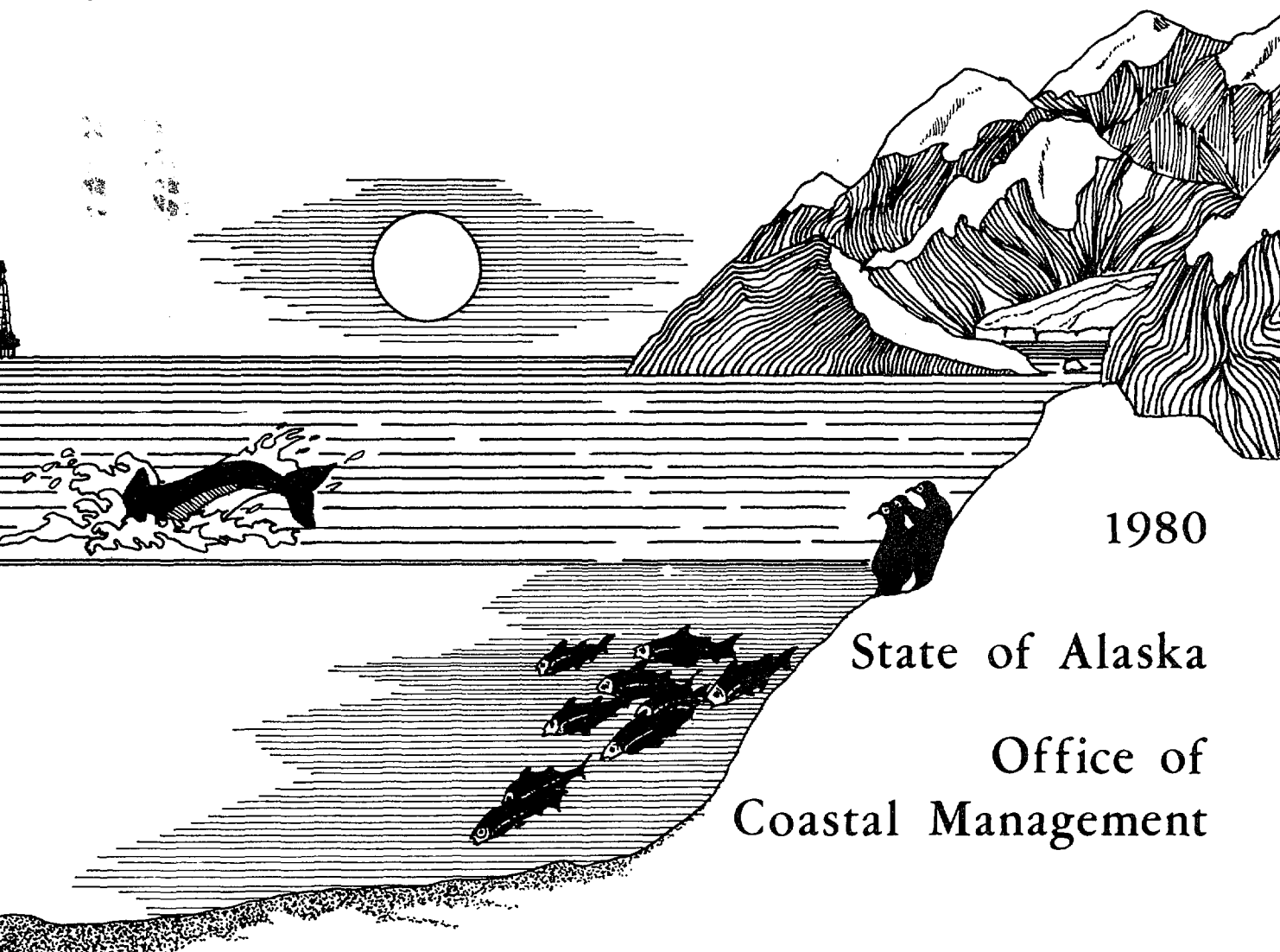


Special Areas in the Alaska Coastal Zone: Abstracts of Proposals



1980

State of Alaska

Office of
Coastal Management

105-1 1

The preparation of Special Areas in the Alaska Coastal Zone: Abstracts of Proposals was financed in part by a coastal management program development grant from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, under the provisions of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 as amended (Public Law 92-583).

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

DIVISION OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

POUCH AP

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September 19, 1980

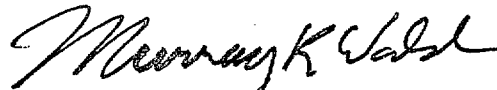
Readers of the ACMP "Special Areas Book":

After many months of delay, I am pleased to send you a copy of Special Areas in the Alaska Coastal Zone: Abstracts of Proposals. The "Special Areas Book" summarizes 395 proposals received by the Office of Coastal Management regarding possible nominations of Areas Meriting Special Attention under the Alaska Coastal Management Program.

The Office of Coastal Management would very much appreciate receiving your thoughts, suggestions and criticisms of the book. If you were one of the many agencies which made a proposal in the book we would like to learn of your current intentions with regards to the proposal. Finally, if you wish to update a proposal or submit a new proposal please use the forms contained in Appendix D.

If you have any questions regarding the "Special Areas Book" please feel free to call upon me or Kurt Fredriksson (465-3540).

Sincerely,



Murray Walsh, Coordinator
Office of Coastal Management

Enclosures

MW/KF/lry



ALASKA
COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

01-A17LH

SPECIAL AREAS IN THE ALASKA COASTAL ZONE:

ABSTRACTS OF PROPOSALS

Office of Coastal Management

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PREFACE

Special Areas in the Alaska Coastal Zone: Abstracts of Proposals is a report on the current status of the special area designation element of the Alaska Coastal Management Program (ACMP). This first edition is intended mainly for the use of local, state, and federal government agencies involved in coastal management, and the members and staff of the Alaska Coastal Policy Council. It contains abstracts of proposals for special management areas that have been submitted to the Office of Coastal Management (OCM) for review and approval or endorsement under the authority of ACMP; some of the proposals have recently culminated in the designation of several ACMP special areas. The second edition, scheduled for spring of 1981, will be directed toward a broader audience which will include private parties and organizations. It will also have a broader content, with more information on the state and federal special areas already designated in Alaska's coastal zone.

Several hundred proposals for special management areas in the Alaska coastal zone have been submitted to the Office of Coastal Management since 1977. The proposers are local, state, and federal government agencies. Some of the proposals are for a special management area called an "area meriting special attention" (AMSA), which is designated through the authority of the Alaska Coastal Management Act upon review and approval by the Alaska Coastal Policy Council (AS 46.40.210 and 6 AAC 80.160). Some of the others are for designations under authorities other than ACMP, such as state parks and state critical habitat areas. In these cases the proposing agency seeks the council's endorsement of the proposal. Still other proposals identify special areas as required of coastal resource districts and state agencies by the ACMP Standards. They include identifications of geophysical hazard areas (6 AAC 80.050); areas for recreational use (6 AAC 80.060); sites for energy facilities (6 AAC 80.070); areas suitable for commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities (6 AAC 80.090); and historic, prehistoric, and archaeological resources (6 AAC 80.150). Finally, some of the proposals seek simultaneous designation of an area as an AMSA and as another type of special management area, while others seek the AMSA designation in addition to an existing special area designation.

The proposals varied in other ways, notably length, format, and degree of completion. They ranged from preliminary to final drafts and included proposals for AMSAs which have since been designated.

To facilitate access to the essential information during OCM and council reviews, and to be able to transmit the information to other participating or interested organizations and persons, a summary was clearly in order. The "Special Areas Book" should satisfy these needs. It contains abstracts of all the proposals, with the same format being used for each abstract. In addition, the abstracts are grouped and indexed according to geographic region, proposing agency, and the alphabet, and they are cross-referenced.

We have not been able to group the abstracts for proposed AMSAs and other special areas separately; they are all on AMSA forms. This is because numerous proposals were submitted both as identifications of special coastal areas in general and as "potential nominations" of AMSAs. If decisions have been reached on the actual designations to be followed through, OCM is unaware of them. The first edition of the Special Areas Book should alert the proposers to this problem. They should tell us which proposals they still consider to be active as far as ACMP is concerned, bring the active proposals (and the abstracts) up to date, and cite the intended designations and authorities.

Agencies should also examine the cross-referencing of the abstracts to determine if there is a need for consultation among proposers. District planners should peruse the abstracts to determine the possible benefits of identifying the special areas in their local coastal management plans. Ideally, abstracts for the existing AMSAs would be brought up to date by their district representatives; this way, progress concerning their management could be described in this book as a service to the Alaskan public, as well as to government agencies participating in ACMP.

Preparation of the abstracts by anyone but the original proposers leaves the proposals open to misinterpretation. Also, abstracting the proposals consumed a great deal of time. Therefore, abstract forms are provided in Appendix D. They are for your use in revising and completing the abstracts printed in this edition, and for filling out and submitting with new proposals. The abstracts will be subject to examination by private parties and organizations, as well as government agencies, and should include a minimum amount of government jargon and a maximum amount of pertinent information. Use of the forms will facilitate review and further processing of proposals by OCM.

The Special Areas Book is designed to be instructive in the preparation and revision of proposals for special areas. Chapter 1 reiterates current ACMP regulations on special management area designation and is supplemented by Appendix A, describing the federal requirements for special area inventory and designation elements in state coastal management programs; Appendix B, describing AMCP's methods of participating in special area designation; and Appendix C, an example of a proposal for an AMSA. Chapter 2 explains the kinds of information included in each column of the abstract forms, and includes further recommendations for the contents of proposals and the next edition of the Special Areas Book. The maps on the title pages for Chapters 1 and 2 and the appendixes illustrate OCM's recommendation for the preparation of maps.

Chapters 3-11 contain the abstracts, with a chapter for each coastal region; these regions are defined and illustrated in Chapter 2, and are shown in greater detail on the title pages of Chapters 3-11. The abstracts are indexed at the beginning of each chapter.

Several persons at the Office of Coastal Management contributed to the production of the Special Areas Book. Catherine W. Mecklenburg prepared the manuscript, abstracts, graphics, and layout. Conceptual problems were worked out mainly with Kurt Fredriksson, coordinator of the special studies group at OCM; his review of the manuscript was thorough and most helpful. Both he and Murray R. Walsh, coordinator of ACMP, provided encouragement and fresh insight upon demand. Ellen Searby and Terry Slavin compiled the proposals and otherwise contributed to the start of the book. Naomi Kipp contributed many hours of proofing. Charles J. Paul persevered through the typing of the project and, surprisingly, is still at his desk at OCM.

The maps in the Special Areas Book were adapted from the Interim Coastal Zone Boundaries of Alaska map set, prepared by the University of Alaska's Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center (Figures 1, 2, and 18-22); a map titled "Regional Education Attendance Areas," prepared by the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs (Figures 4-8, 12-14, and 16); and the maps in approved district coastal management program documents, namely those of the Annette Islands Reserve, the Municipality of Anchorage, and the City of Haines (Figures 9-11, 15, and 17).

Stephanie Scowcroft of Drawing Conclusions, Juneau, executed the cover design, which has also been used for other ACMP publications.

We thank the agency persons who prepared and submitted the proposals, and look forward to their continued participation in ACMP's special area program.

SPECIAL AREAS IN THE ALASKA COASTAL ZONE:
ABSTRACTS OF PROPOSALS

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ABBREVIATIONS

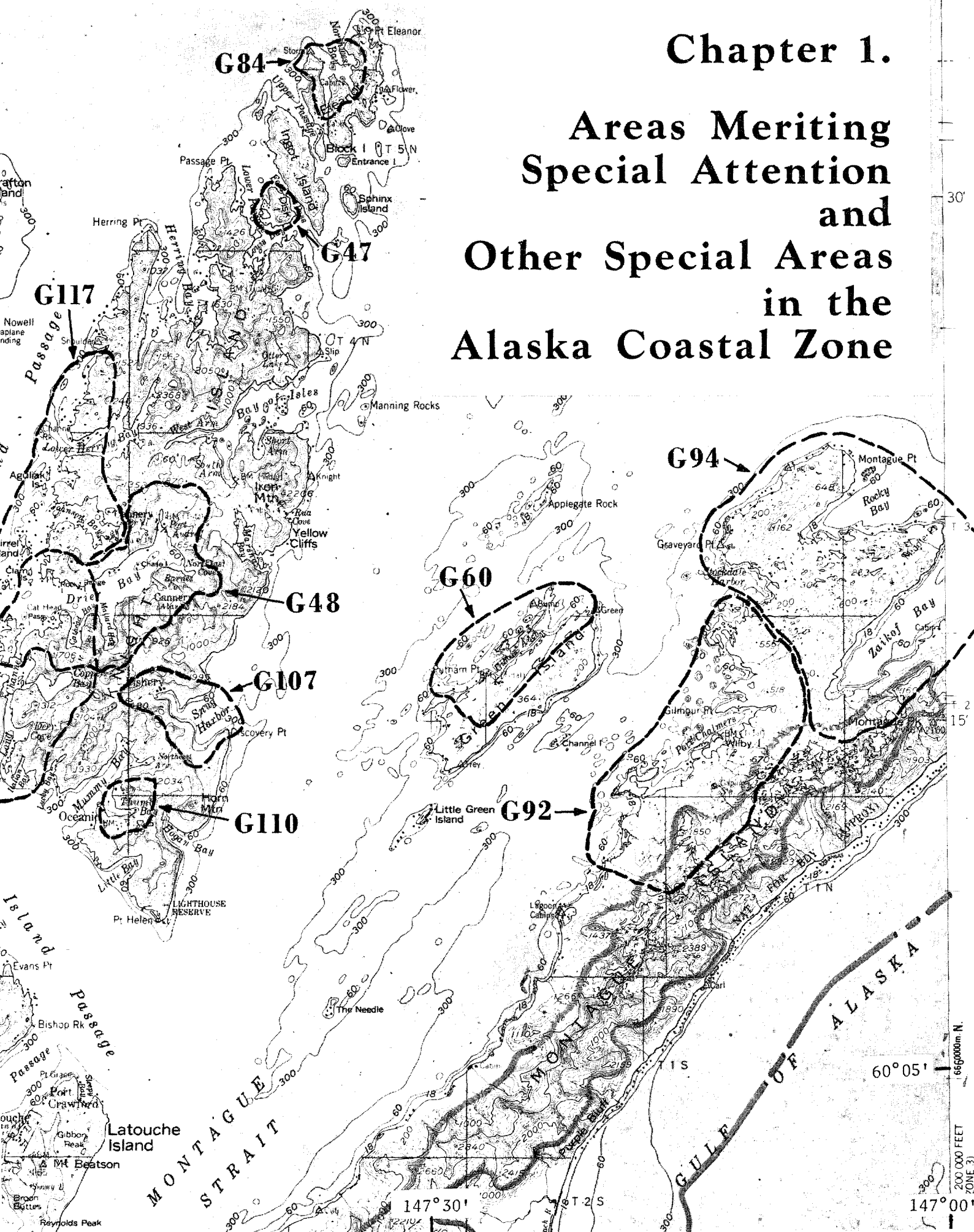
AAC	Alaska Administrative Code
ACMP	Alaska Coastal Management Program
ADF&G	State of Alaska, Department of Fish and Game
AMSA	Area Meriting Special Attention
ANCSA	Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act
AS	Alaska Statute
BLM	U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
DCED	State of Alaska, Department of Commerce and Economic Development
DCRA	State of Alaska, Department of Community and Regional Affairs
DGGS	DNR, Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys
DNR	State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources
DOT/PF	State of Alaska, Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
LUPC	Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska
OCM	State of Alaska, Office of Coastal Management
OCS	Outer Continental Shelf
OSA	Other Special Area
USCG	U. S. Coast Guard
USFS	U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
USFWS	U. S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey

Figure 1. Areas identified for potential designation as special areas in southwestern Prince William Sound (coastal region G). These areas were identified by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, as areas that should be managed to protect their recreational and scenic resources and wildlife habitat, and as potential AMSAs (12). The proposals for these special areas are abstracted in Chapter 9. →

The boundaries shown are approximate and provisional. They were copied from maps at various scales, primarily 1:63,360, that were submitted with draft proposals. The base map for this figure is a portion of Interim Coastal Zone Boundary map 85, which shows the landward (broad solid line) and seaward (broad broken line) boundaries of the coastal zone on the USGS 1:250,000-scale Seward (1953) topographic quadrangle map (19).

(The maps of proposed special areas in this edition of the Special Areas Book cover only a small number of the proposed areas. They are intended mainly as illustrations of the format we will probably use for mapping all of the special areas for the next edition. Our mapping plans are more fully explained on pages 19 and 338.)

Areas Meriting Special Attention and Other Special Areas in the Alaska Coastal Zone



CHAPTER 1. AREAS MERITING SPECIAL ATTENTION AND OTHER SPECIAL AREAS IN THE ALASKA COASTAL ZONE

Coastal management at the national and state levels arose from the recognition that all areas of the coast have multiple resource values and that conflicts between the uses of these resources are inevitable. The federal Coastal Zone Management Act further recognized that there are specific coastal areas that are particularly valuable and have the potential for greater conflicts than other coastal areas in general. As a step toward protecting the special values of these areas, Section 305(b)(3) of the federal Act requires state coastal management programs to inventory and designate "areas of particular concern" within the coastal zone. In a like manner, Section 46.40.020(d)(5) of the Alaska Coastal Management Act calls for "the protection and management of significant historic, cultural, natural, and aesthetic values and natural systems or processes within the coastal area."¹

The federal Act further requires that state coastal management programs provide methods and procedural guidelines for proposing and designating areas of particular concern. The Alaska Coastal Management Program (ACMP) responded by creating a new kind of area of particular concern that is designated through the authority of ACMP, and by creating a method through which ACMP can participate in designation of other kinds of areas of particular concern falling under other authorities.

The new kind of area of particular concern is proposed and designated through one of two ACMP methods and is called an "area meriting special attention" (AMSA). One method for designating AMSAs pertains to AMSAs within coastal resource district boundaries, and the other to AMSAs outside of district boundaries.²

AMSAs are different from other coastal areas of particular concern. Areas of particular concern designated through other programs and authorities include state parks, state critical habitats, national wildlife refuges, and national petroleum reserves, to name just a few. The ACMP can participate in designation of these other special areas by reviewing proposals for them and, if appropriate, endorsing them.

1. Both acts have been reprinted in several ACMP publications. The Annual Report for 1979 (18) is the most recent, and is most likely to still be available (from OCM) at the time of this printing. Federal requirements for inventory and designation of special management areas (areas of particular concern) in state coastal management programs are reprinted here in Appendix A.

2. A coastal resource district is any of the following which contains a portion of Alaska's coastal area: (1) a unified home rule municipality or an organized borough that exercises planning authority; (2) a home rule or first class city outside a borough that exercises planning authority; (3) a second class city outside a borough that exercises planning authority, provided the city has a planning commission and, in the judgment of the Commissioner of Community and Regional Affairs, has the capability to develop and carry out a coastal program; or (4) a coastal resource service area formed in the unorganized borough.

Apparently there is tendency to equate AMSAs with areas of particular concern in general. Perhaps this is because an area could be designated both as an AMSA and as some other kind of area of particular concern. We find it causes less confusion to simply call all coastal areas of particular concern, including AMSAs, "special areas." That leaves us with, from ACMP's point of view, AMSAs and other special areas (OSAs).

Special Areas in the Alaska Coastal Zone: Abstracts of Proposals (hereafter called "Special Areas Book") contains abstracts of the proposals for AMSA designations that were submitted to OCM from 1977 through May 1980. The designation of several AMSAs was confirmed by the Alaska State Legislature in April 1980. The Special Areas Book contains abstracts for these newly designated AMSAs, as well as for AMSAs in various stages of the proposal and review process.

The word "proposed" is used in its broadest sense in the Special Areas Book, to include final proposals for AMSAs along with preliminary drafts. The latter are usually evident from the lack of information in some columns of the abstracts. In addition, many of the proposals abstracted in this edition were submitted as "potential nominations" of AMSAs. Some of these will probably be resubmitted as proposals for OSAs, with the request that OCM and the Alaska Coastal Policy Council review and consider them for endorsement. Therefore, although the title of the forms used for the abstracts specifies AMSAs, some of the abstracts pertain to OSAs.

The current edition of the Special Areas Book will serve as the foundation for a refined, expanded edition we plan to publish in the spring of 1981. In that edition, separate forms will be used for AMSAs and OSAs. (A proposal for designation of an area as both an AMSA and an OSA would still be abstracted on an AMSA form.) We also hope to include more complete information in each abstract. These goals can be realized if the proposers bring up to date and otherwise revise the proposals abstracted in the current edition, and if both these and new proposals clearly state the intended designations--AMSA, a specific type of OSA, designation as both an AMSA and an OSA, or as an AMSA in addition to an existing OSA designation--and cite the implementation and management authorities. Action on all proposals, as well as progress toward our second edition, will be expedited if the appropriate abstract form (Appendix D) is filled out and submitted with each proposal.

As further, less definite goals for the next edition, we plan to include abstracts describing existing state and federal OSAs, in addition to those for existing AMSAs, and to show the boundaries of the proposed and existing special coastal areas on maps. Figures 1, 2, and 18-22 show some of the proposed AMSA and OSA boundaries, but these figures are mainly experimental. They show the way we will most likely carry out the mapping project.

AREAS MERITING SPECIAL ATTENTION

AMSAs are defined in the Alaska Coastal Management Act, in AS 46.40.210(1):

"a delineated geographic area within the coastal area which is sensitive to change or alteration and which, because of plans

or commitments or because a claim on the resources within the area delineated would preclude subsequent use of the resources to a conflicting or incompatible use, warrants special management attention, or which, because of its value to the general public, should be identified for current or future planning, protection, or acquisition."

As part of the definition, AS 46.40.210(1) specifies seven kinds of areas that the Alaska Coastal Policy Council can consider as bases for designation of AMSAs:

- (A) areas of unique, scarce, fragile, or vulnerable natural habitat, cultural value, historical significance, or scenic importance;
- (B) areas of high natural productivity or essential habitat for living resources;
- (C) areas of substantial recreational value or opportunity;
- (D) areas where development of facilities is dependent upon the utilization of, or access to, coastal waters;
- (E) areas of unique geological or topographic significance that are susceptible to industrial or commercial development;
- (F) areas of significant hazard due to storms, slides, floods, erosion, or settlement; and
- (G) areas needed to protect, maintain, or replenish coastal land or resources, including coastal floodplains, aquifer recharge areas, beaches, and offshore sand deposits.

Three more categories are given in the ACMP Standards, 6 AAC 80.160(b):

- (1) areas important for subsistence hunting, fishing, food gathering, and foraging;
- (2) areas with special scientific values or opportunities, including those where ongoing research projects could be jeopardized by development or conflicting uses and activities; and
- (3) potential estuarine or marine sanctuaries.

Any one of these 10 categories, or several of them together, can serve as the basis for an AMSA proposal and designation.

All proposals for AMSAs must include the information specified in 6 AAC 80.160(a):

- (1) the basis or bases for the designation under AS 46.40.210(1) or 6 AAC 80.160(b) (see above, A-G and 1-3);

- (2) a map showing the geographical location, surface area, and, where appropriate, bathymetry of the area;
- (3) a description of the area, including dominant physical and biological features;
- (4) the existing ownership, jurisdiction, and management status of the area, including existing uses and activities;
- (5) the existing ownership, jurisdiction, and management status of adjacent shoreland and sea areas, including existing uses and activities;
- (6) current and anticipated conflicts among uses and activities within or adjacent to the area, if any; and
- (7) a proposed management scheme, consisting of the following:
 - (a) a description of the uses and activities that will be considered proper and the uses and activities that will be considered improper with respect to land and water within the area;
 - (b) a summary or statement of the policies that will be applied in managing the area; and
 - (c) an identification of the authority that will be used to implement the proposed management scheme.

The management scheme for an AMSA "must preserve, protect, enhance, or restore the value or values for which the area was designated," as specified in 6 AAC 80.160(c).

As long as the proposal contains the required information, anyone can propose an area for designation as an AMSA, as described in 6 AAC 80.160(a):

"Any person may recommend to a district or to the council areas to be designated as areas which merit special attention. Districts shall designate in district programs areas which merit special attention. Areas which are not in districts and which merit special attention shall be designated by the council with the concurrence of appropriate state agencies, municipalities, and villages affected by the designation."

The following text elaborates on the two methods of proposing and designating AMSAs.³

3. These methods and the opportunities for public involvement in special area designation are more fully described in ACMP's Final Environmental Impact Statement (33); and in Alaska Coastal Policy Council Resolution No. 10 (see Appendix B).

Method (a)

Special area designation method (a) culminates in approval or rejection by the Alaska Coastal Policy Council of AMSAs proposed in district coastal management programs. AMSAs may be proposed in the initial district coastal program submission to the Office of Coastal Management, or in later amendments to the district program.

Delivery of a proposal for an AMSA under method (a) is handled in two ways. If a federal agency, state agency, local government other than the district involved, or private party or group wishes to propose an area for AMSA status, they transmit the proposal to OCM, who will evaluate the proposal to assure that the requirements for such a proposal have been met, and will then forward it to the district. The second way is where the district itself identifies the potential AMSA. In either case, further reviews and hearings are conducted to refine the proposal and determine the benefits of including the AMSA in the district program (or in amendments to the program).

Actual designation of the AMSA occurs with the approval of the district program by the Alaska Coastal Policy Council.

After the district program has been approved by the council, then actual management of the AMSA on behalf of the basis(es) or value(s) which led to its designation begins. The management plan is part of the original AMSA proposal and is approved along with the designation itself. This is a very important point. In the past, many special area designation and management programs have not been effective because the decision makers, the public, or both, did not know the effect of the designation decision. In the ACMP AMSA process, the decision is not made until all of the planning is done. This point applies to all AMSAs, whether they are designated through method (a) or method (b).

Method (b)

Special area designation method (b) culminates in approval or rejection by the Alaska Coastal Policy Council of AMSAs proposed in areas outside of coastal resource service areas, or districts, in the unorganized borough.

As with method (a), any person, group, or agency may propose an AMSA through method (b). This is done by preparing the same type of information as for method (a) and submitting it to OCM, whose staff will evaluate the proposal for completeness of the required information, and then schedule the matter for council consideration. Information on the current status of service areas in the unorganized borough can be obtained from OCM. If the proposed AMSA is in one of the service areas, it is routed through method (a).

After the council has designated the AMSA under method (b), OCM will arrange for the management of the area with the local, state, or federal agency or agencies appropriate to the purpose. Remember that this management plan is specified in the proposal and is approved along with the designation of the AMSA.

OTHER SPECIAL AREAS

The Alaska Coastal Policy Council can also participate in the designation of OSAs under other authorities. This is method (c).

Method (c)

Proposals for special areas to be designated under authorities other than those provided by the Alaska Coastal Management Act can be submitted to OCM for review, coordination of review, and endorsement by the Alaska Coastal Policy Council under method (c). Special area proposals offered to the council by this method are not AMSA proposals.⁴ Endorsement by the council of such a proposal, for an OSA, does not supplant any other steps required by law to cause the designation and management of the special area.

Government agencies are not obliged to submit OSA proposals to OCM and the council, except in the sense that the council is entitled to see special area proposals just as any other person or organization is entitled to public disclosure of government intent. The Office of Coastal Management, in its capacity with the Division of Policy Development and Planning as the lead agency for ACMP, will monitor all such government activity and will review special area proposals for consistency with ACMP regulations.

Other Special Areas

Non-ACMP special areas at the state level include recreation areas, parks, and historic sites (Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks); and game refuges, game sanctuaries, and critical habitat areas (Alaska Department of Fish and Game). National special areas include national forests (U. S. Forest Service); wildlife refuges and ranges (U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service); parks, monuments, and historic landmarks (National Park Service); and resource reserves (Bureau of Land Management).

The Alaska Coastal Management Program also provides considerable authority to local governments to identify and manage OSAs. Local OSAs can include historic, prehistoric, and archaeological resources; geophysical hazard areas; recreational areas; sites for energy facilities; sites for transportation and utility corridors; sites for commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities; and areas where subsistence is the dominant use of the resources, all as specified in the ACMP Standards.⁵ All of these OSAs may be or are required to be identified in district coastal management programs.

The distinction between AMSAs and OSAs is important, since some confusion is

4. It may look like methods (a), (b), and (c) all refer to AMSAs, but they do not. The common factor is ACMP involvement in special area designation: two methods for AMSAs and one for OSAs. The phraseology comes from Alaska Coastal Policy Council Resolution No. 10 (see Appendix B).

5. The most up-to-date version of the ACMP Standards is reprinted in the Annual Report for 1979 (18).

inevitable. For either type of special area, the key to successful management is the proper application of an authority to carry out the management directives. Management of an AMSA will be implemented by the following three authorities:

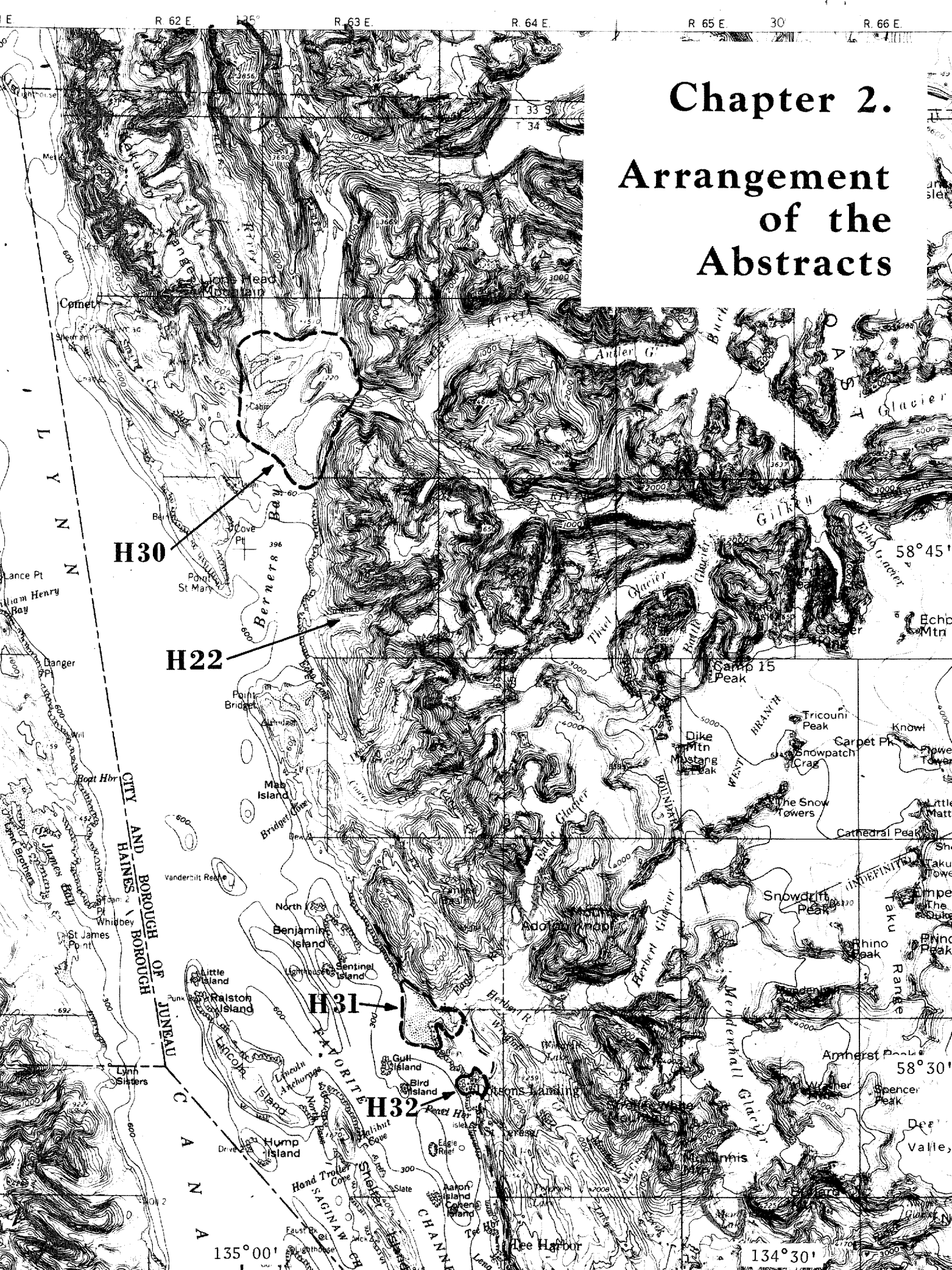
- (1) The planning and zoning power of the local government (except in the case of service areas which have no zoning power).
- (2) The consistency power of the Alaska Coastal Management Act, which requires state agencies to conduct themselves consistently with approved district programs and the ACMP Standards. This applies to actions of other parties, including the private sector, which are regulated by the state.
- (3) A similar consistency power vested by the federal Coastal Zone Management Act, which applies to the actions and approvals of federal agencies.

OSAs are special areas that might be reviewed or endorsed through the ACMP process, but which would not depend on the three-part combination of ACMP powers described above for management and implementation. If an area is to be both an AMSA and an OSA, full AMSA and OSA procedures for the application of all management powers would be used.

The programs for AMSAs and OSAs together amount to a broad array of means with which to find and manage areas that have special values or need to be specially managed because of multiple use conflicts or consideration of geophysical hazards.

Figure 2. Areas identified for potential designation as special areas on Lynn Canal, in Northern Southeast Alaska (coastal region H). Areas H30-32 are being considered for designation as AMSAs in the City and Borough of Juneau coastal management program (14). Sawmill Creek (H22) was identified as a potential timber processing and town site, and a potential AMSA, by the Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development (5). The proposals for these special areas are abstracted in Chapter 10. →

The boundaries shown for H30-32 are approximate and provisional. They were copied from sketches in a draft of the Juneau coastal management document. The area of concern on Sawmill Creek (H22) was not specified. The base map for this figure is a portion of Interim Coastal Zone Boundary map 97, which shows the landward boundary (broad solid line) of the coastal zone on the USGS 1:250,000 Juneau (1962, revised 1971) quadrangle map (19).



Chapter 2.

Arrangement of the Abstracts

H30

H22

H31

H32

CHAPTER 2. ARRANGEMENT OF THE ABSTRACTS

The abstracts are grouped into nine chapters, with one chapter for each of the coastal regions defined in Section 44.19.891 of the Alaska Coastal Management Act and represented on the Alaska Coastal Policy Council. The coastal region boundaries generally coincide with regional educational attendance area and borough boundaries:

- (A) Arctic-Northwest Alaska, including the North Slope Borough and the Northwest Arctic regional educational attendance area;
- (B) Bering Strait, including the Bering Strait regional educational attendance area;
- (C) Southwest Alaska, including the Lower Yukon, Lower Kuskokwim, Southwest, and Lake-Peninsula regional educational attendance areas and Bristol Bay Borough;
- (D) Kodiak-Aleutians, including the Kodiak Island Borough and the Aleutian, Adak, and Pribilof regional educational attendance areas;
- (E) Upper Cook Inlet, including the Municipality of Anchorage and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough;
- (F) Lower Cook Inlet, including the Kenai Peninsula Borough;
- (G) Prince William Sound, including the area east of the Kenai Peninsula Borough to 141° W. longitude;
- (H) Northern Southeast Alaska, including the area southeast of 141° W. longitude and north of 57° N. latitude, including the City and Borough of Sitka; and
- (I) Southern Southeast Alaska, including that portion of Southeast Alaska not contained within Northern Southeast (H).

The boundaries are shown in Figure 3, and on sections of a larger-scale map on the title page of each chapter of abstracts (Figures 4-8, 12-14, and 16).

Users of this book would be benefitted by having a U. S. Geological Survey 1:2,500,000-scale map (Alaska Map E) at hand or, better still, larger-scale topographic quadrangles. (Appropriate USGS topographic quadrangle maps are specified in column 3 of each abstract.) The recently published Interim Coastal Zone Boundaries of Alaska map set (19), which shows the landward and seaward boundaries established in the Alaska Coastal Management Act on each USGS 1:250,000-scale topographic quadrangle, is highly recommended. We regret that, because of the preliminary nature of much of the information submitted to OCM and the need to refine it, we could not provide maps showing the locations and boundaries of all the proposed special areas.



Figure 3. The coastal regions defined in the Alaska Coastal Management Act: A, Arctic-Northwest Alaska; B, Bering Strait; C, Southwest Alaska; D, Kodiak-Aleutians; E, Upper Cook Inlet; F, Lower Cook Inlet; G, Prince William Sound; H, Northern Southeast Alaska; and I, Southern Southeast Alaska.

The abstracts are indexed at the beginning of each chapter. They are grouped according to proposer, and under proposer the areas are in alphabetical order. For coastal regions where there are designated AMSAs, abstracts for the proposed and designated special areas are grouped separately.

Most of the 395 abstracts in this edition of the Special Areas Book were condensed from proposals having the equivalent of 6-30 double-spaced pages, and a few were prepared from 31-69-page proposals. On the other hand, about one-fourth of the proposals were so short they already constituted abstracts and we reported all of the information they contained. Occasionally we filled in bits of missing information, such as inclusion of a proposed special area within a state critical habitat (Alaska Statutes, Title 16), state park (Title 41), or other specially managed or designated area. However, the general policy was to refrain from embellishment and to concentrate on consistent, objective reporting of the information submitted.

The information reported in each column of the abstract forms is defined and discussed in the rest of this chapter. This should serve as a guide to the information in the abstracts in Chapters 3-11, and, along with the text and forms in Appendix D, should also be helpful in the preparation of future proposals and abstracts.

At this point it might help the reader to glance at some of the more complete abstracts, and consider them as models. There are many good models, but F42, a proposal for an AMSA (pages 190-191), and I22-24, which describe existing AMSAs (pages 292-295), come most quickly to mind. (The full-length proposal for I24 is reprinted in Appendix C.)

COLUMN 1: NUMBER

The only entry in column 1 is the number we assigned to each proposal and abstract. Each of these numbers carries the letter for the coastal region in which the proposed or designated special area is located: "A" for Arctic-Northwest Alaska, "B" for Bering Strait, "C" for Southwest Alaska, and so on, as listed on page 13 and shown in Figure 3.

Besides permitting a cross-referencing system (column 2), the numbers are handy for distinguishing between areas bearing the same name, but which are geographically distinct from one another, and between proposals for the same area submitted by different agencies. In Alaska many places and geographic features bear the same name. For Gull Island, Moose Creek, Rocky Point, and Swan Lake, to mention but a few, the Dictionary of Alaska Place Names (29) lists 17, 53, 17, and 11 entries, respectively. An example in the Special Areas Book is found among the abstracts for Prince William Sound, which include G95 and G96, each a different Sawmill Bay. An example of multiple proposals for the same area is Cape Thompson in Arctic-Northwest Alaska. Cape Thompson was identified as a special area and potential AMSA by both the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, so is represented by two abstracts in this book, A6 and A14.

COLUMN 2: NAME OF SPECIAL AREA, PROPOSER,
SOURCE, AND CROSS-REFERENCES

Name of Special Area

The name of the proposed or designated special area is reported first in column 2. In most cases the name of a place or geographic feature was given as the name for the special area. Of course, the special area could include more than the one feature or place named, or only a portion of it. The information in column 3 defines the actual area and its relation to the place name.

Proposer

The name of the proposing agency is given next. For abbreviations, see the index of abstracts in each chapter or the list on page xi.

Source

The source, given third in column 2, refers to the document containing the proposal. These documents (1-17) are listed under "Sources of Proposals" (page 301). Often each proposal was accompanied by a bibliography of pertinent items and a list of persons considered to be knowledgeable about the area. The proposals or the proposing agencies should be consulted for this and other information not covered in the abstracts.

Other sources of information used in the preparation of the Special Areas Book (18-35) are listed under "Selected References" (page 303).

Cross-references

Cross-references, using the numbers we assigned to the abstracts, are usually the last entries in column 2. They are preceded by the phrase, "See also." The cross-referencing can be useful. It can reveal conflicting proposals for an area and the need for consultation among the proposers. Or, the same use for an area could be proposed by more than one agency, in which case a combination of proposals might be considered.

The reader may also consult cross-referenced abstracts to find out more about an area. Values, conflicts, or other considerations described in one abstract of a cross-referenced group might not be described in the others. For example, an abstract for an area identified for potential designation as a park by one agency, and as a site for industrial facilities by another, could also contain a reference to an identification of the area as being prone to geophysical hazards. Conceivably, the geophysical hazard warning could be used to support management of the area primarily for recreational use.

If a special area includes portions of two coastal regions, the situation is explained in an additional notation in column 2. An example is the proposed Lower Kenai Peninsula Coastal Marine Refuge (F10), which is mainly within coastal region F, Lower Cook Inlet, but because the proposal also includes the Barren Islands, extends into coastal region D, the Kodiak-Aleutians region.

COLUMN 3: LOCATION, SIZE, BOUNDARIES,
AND OTHER NOTABLE GEOGRAPHIC CONSIDERATIONS

Location

Several kinds of information about the location of each special area are given in column 3: geographical description, coordinates, and reference to a USGS map on which the area is shown.

Geographic description.--The description gives the location of the special area relative to other features, such as bodies of water, points of land, and towns or villages. The emphasis is on approaching the area from the nearest major body of water, by naming it first and then proceeding to finer geographical detail until the area is located. If the area is far inland, the description starts with a phrase such as "Inland of" a major body of water. There are exceptions, particularly among the abstracts for special areas in Southeast Alaska (coastal regions H and I). The inside waters of Southeast Alaska are more complex and less well known than such waters as the Bering Sea or Prince William Sound, so sometimes the description starts by stating whether the special area is on an island or on the mainland. The descriptions were written by referring to the Dictionary of Alaska Place Names (29), USGS topographic maps, U. S. Forest Service maps, and maps prepared by the proposing agencies.

Definitions of the boundaries of some major waters differ. This work follows the definitions given in the Dictionary of Alaska Place Names (29). The southern extent of the Gulf of Alaska is the most notable potential source of confusion. On many maps the Gulf of Alaska-Pacific Ocean "boundary" places the outer coasts of Kodiak Island and the Alexander Archipelago on the Pacific Ocean. The Dictionary (29) describes the southern boundary of the Gulf of Alaska as a line running from the south end of Kodiak Island to the south end of Dall Island in the Alexander Archipelago. Thus, in this work the outer coast of Kodiak Island is considered to be on the southwestern Gulf of Alaska. Only the southwest coast of the island south of Shelikof Strait would be described as being on the Pacific Ocean. Likewise, the outer coast of Southeast Alaska's Alexander Archipelago is considered to be on the eastern Gulf of Alaska.

Coordinates.--The ideal geographical coordinates to report would be the latitude and longitude for the center of the special area, or at least for some point well within the area. However, determining appropriate coordinates was not always possible. Because of their preliminary nature, some proposals lacked maps.

We often settled for reporting the Dictionary (29) coordinates for the place or feature cited in the name of the special area (column 2). Unfortunately, these may not always be the best choice. The Dictionary gives the latitude and longitude for mouths of streams, canyons, and ravines, and for the centers of bays, lakes, and populated places. If a special area is centered around the mouth of a river or the center of a bay, then these coordinates are suitable; but if the proposed boundaries encompass only the headwaters of a river or the mouth or head of a bay, then the Dictionary coordinates are not suitable.

If future proposals report coordinates for the approximate center of each special area, it will aid us in plotting these points on a master map of each coastal region. Reporting in degrees and minutes is sufficient.

Quad.--U. S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangle maps were cited in most proposals and are reported next in column 3. Scales other than 1:250,000 or 1:63,360 are identified in parentheses. Maps at the 1:250,000 scale are identified by their quadrangle names (as in "Quad: Seward"), and maps at the 1:63,360 scale by the alphabetical-numerical subdivisions thereof (as in "Quad: Seward A-1").

This entry will be different in the next edition. It will list the maps actually submitted with a proposal.

As base maps for showing the general extent of each special area and the geographic relationships among them, we will most likely use sections of the 1:250,000-scale Interim Coastal Zone Boundaries of Alaska maps (19) or USGS topographic quadrangles, as illustrated in Figures 1, 2, and 18-22. Individual maps from the Interim set cost only 18 cents. If you draw the boundaries on sections of these maps or the USGS 1:250,000 quadrangles and submit them with your proposals, it will facilitate our mapping efforts and ensure the accuracy of the results.

Of course, for review purposes a larger-scale map would usually be more appropriate, and would be submitted in addition to the 1:250,000-scale map.

"A map showing the geographical location, surface area, and, where appropriate, bathymetry of the area" is a required part of AMSA proposals and of OSA proposals submitted to OCM for review and endorsement (6 AAC 80.160[a][2]).

Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations

Surface area is usually reported in acres in column 3. This entry is followed by a description of the extent of the area and the geographical features it encompasses, if this information is not evident from other entries in column 3 or from the name of the special area (column 2), and if we had sufficient information. Note that if an embayment or lake is identified in the name, and the extent is not further explained in column 3, the area usually includes the waters of the embayment or lake, the shoreline, and the surrounding uplands (usually the watershed). If a point of land or island is identified in the name, and not further explained in column 3, the special area usually includes both the lands named and the surrounding waters, most often out to 2-3 miles.

The remaining columns require less comment. Each is based on a specific requirement in 6 AAC 80.160(a) (see pages 5-6 of this book) for information to be included in AMSA proposals. In order for the council to consider them, OSA proposals must also contain the information required for AMSA proposals (Alaska Coastal Policy Council Resolution No. 10; see Appendix B).

COLUMN 4: DESCRIPTION OF VALUES AND CONFLICTS

Column 4 contains a description of the resources, values, or other considerations that serve as the bases for the proposed designation under AS 46.40.210 (1) and 6 AAC 80.160(b); other dominant physical and biological features, as called for in 6 AAC 80.160(a)(3); and "current and anticipated conflicts among uses and activities within or adjacent to the area, if any," as required in 6 AAC 80.160(a)(6). Generally, the order just given is the order in which the information is presented in the abstracts. Note that much of the information on dominant physical features may be more conveniently reported in column 3 than in column 4.

The length of these abstracts, particularly the column 4 descriptions, is not especially important. We considered brevity to be less desirable than including a statement on each pertinent point covered in the proposal. If a lot of space was required to describe the area and the reasons it should be specially designated and managed, then we gladly filled it up. Even if the material could be condensed further, this is a task for the proposers. Only they can make the necessary decisions.

COLUMN 5: PRIMARY VALUES AND BASES FOR DESIGNATION

Usually the only entry in column 5 is a list of the values or considerations cited in the proposals as being of primary importance. It could be considered a citation of the bases for designation in key word or phrase form, while the formal citation under AS 46.40.210(1) and 6 AAC 80.160(b) is the second entry in column 5.

It would have been more logical to reverse columns 4 and 5 on the forms, but limitations of space dictated this arrangement.

In their summary lists of values, some proposers chose to distinguish between primary and "associated" values. If such distinctions were made, the associated values are identified by preceding them with the word, "also."

Occasionally, a value is listed that is not described in column 4. In such cases, the value was not described in the proposal, just listed. Each agency should compare the information we have reported in columns 4 and 5 for each of their proposals. If a value is considered important enough to cite in column 5, it needs elaboration in column 4.

The formal citations of the bases for designation are reported in these abstracts only if they were specifically cited in the proposals.

Sometimes the values were not summarized in list form by the proposers. In such cases we tried to be exceptionally careful with our choice of words, but as word usage differs, our choice may not always be considered the best by the proposers themselves. So, again, please check our reporting. Take, for example, the discussion of historic(al) by Follett (26), whose usage we have followed:

That is historic which holds an important place in history. Thus Napoleon's return from Elba was a historic event, President Monroe's doctrine of 1823 a historic utterance. All things historic are also historical in the sense that they belong to authentic history, but the great mass of historical figures and events have nothing historic about them: historic = special; historical = actual. It is thus possible to use historical to affirm or deny the truth of a supposed event.

COLUMN 6: OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND USES
AT TIME OF PROPOSAL

On the forms used for the abstracts in this edition of the Special Areas Book, the heading for column 6 says "current" ownership, management, and uses. But on reflection, it appears that "at time of proposal" would be more accurate. This has been corrected on the forms provided in Appendix D.

The information in column 6 is reported in response to 6 AAC 80.160(a) (4) and (5). When preparing the abstracts we emphasized section (4), which pertains to management and uses within the proposed area, and only included information fulfilling section (5), which pertains to management and uses of adjacent lands and waters, if it was related to current or potential conflicts or impacts on the proposed special area, or was important for some other reason (such as abutment of a proposed special area on an existing one).

Together with columns 4 and 5, column 6 should provide a complete description of the current situation. Even if some existing special management areas (national forests, for example) and current uses (highways, dam sites, and so on) are shown on the maps submitted, they should also be reported in column 6. Further, as most of the USGS quadrangle maps are not up to date, special care should be taken to list existing special areas and significant developments or improvements that do not show up on the 1:250,000-scale map submitted. Remember that many of your readers probably know little, if anything, about the area you are describing, and those relying on the Special Areas Book (next edition) for information will only have the 1:250,000-scale maps to refer to.

Much of the information reported in column 6, particularly regarding current uses and activities, could be more precisely stated. For fishing, for example, subsistence, commercial, or recreational should be specified.

COLUMNS 7-9: PROPOSED MANAGEMENT SCHEME

Columns 7-9 are for the proposed management scheme called for in 6 AAC 80.160 (a)(7). Subsection (7)(b), requiring "a summary or statement of the policies that will be applied in managing the area," and subsection (7)(c), which requires "an identification of the authority that will be used to implement the proposed management scheme," are covered in column 7.

The proposed designation and authority should be identified first in column 7, and followed by a summary of the management policies. If a proposal is for an AMSA designation in addition to an OSA designation, this should be stated.

Because we have been treating all of the proposals as proposals for AMSAs until we hear otherwise, and the abstracts for both AMSAs and OSAs are on AMSA forms, the more final, "definite" proposals for AMSAs, as opposed to "potential nominations" of AMSAs or to proposals for OSAs, cannot usually be identified by reference to the title of the form or to column 7. The AMSA proposals will be clearly distinguished in the next edition by our use of separate forms for AMSA and OSA abstracts. Meanwhile, the most formal AMSA proposals are identified in column 5, by the presence of a citation of the bases for designation under AS 46.40.210(1) or 6 AAC 80.160(b) (as they were cited by the proposers).

Columns 8 and 9 complete the reporting of the management scheme by listing allowable and nonallowable uses and activities in response to 6 AAC 80.160(a)(7)(a).



Figure 4. Approximate boundaries of coastal region A, Arctic-Northwest Alaska.
For key to other features shown on the map, see Figure 23 (at end of book).

Arctic-Northwest Alaska



CHAPTER 3. ARCTIC-NORTHWEST ALASKA (COASTAL REGION A)

All of the abstracts in this chapter pertain to proposed special areas. No AMSAs have been designated in Arctic-Northwest Alaska.

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Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Arctic-Northwest

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
A1	Cape Krusenstern to Cape Thompson (DNR, DGGS) (1) See also A6, A14, A15.	Southeast Chukchi Sea. Lat.: 67°05' to 68°10' N. Long.: 163°30' to 166°00' W. Quads: Noatak, Point Hope.	Cape Krusenstern is an accreted beach-ridge plain separating Krusenstern Lagoon from the waters of Kotzebue Sound. Much of the sand and gravel composing the plain has been carried by littoral drift from sources as far north as Cape Thompson. The oldest ridges formed as long ago as 4,500 years. Coastal activities and construction (such as jetties) between Cape Krusenstern and Cape Thompson could interrupt littoral drift and cause erosion at Cape Krusenstern. The Cape Krusenstern beach-ridge plain has been occupied nearly continuously for 4,500 years and constitutes a record of arctic archaeology of major importance.
A2	Prudhoe Bay and Vicinity (DNR, DGGS) (1) See also A17, A18, A32.	Beaufort Sea, between Beechey Point and Point Brower. Lat.: 70°20' N. Long.: 148°25' W. Quad: Beechey Point B-4.	The location of the channel followed by barge tugs into Prudhoe Bay and to Atlantic Richfield Company's gravel causeway has shifted relative to shoreline by as much as 175 m from 1950 to 1976. Mean depth of the channel may have increased slightly, but shoaling occurs during the open water season, July to September. Nearby Stump Island has shifted and grown in area. Exposed shoreline from Point McIntyre east has been eroded by as much as 3 m/yr from 1950 to 1970. Furthermore, the offshore area in and around Prudhoe Bay is thought to be underlain by permafrost. Over-ice flooding and spring breakup on the larger rivers are potential hazards. Changes in channel configuration and interruptions in barge access can have serious consequences.
A3	Wainwright and Barrow and Vicinity (DNR, DGGS) (1) See also A16.	Northeast Chukchi Sea. Lat.: 70°40' N. Long.: 160° W. Quads: Wainwright C-2, Barrow B-4.	The coastline from Icy Cape to the United States-Canada border is one of relatively high rates of bluff retreat due to thermal erosion and wavecut. Coastlines are retreating faster in this area than along most of the Chukchi Sea coast. Erosion occurs chiefly during late summer and fall storm surges, when winds and air pressure cells can combine to raise sea level above the mean higher high water line. In addition to erosion and storm surge flooding, the coastline from Icy Cape to the Canada border is thought to be underlain by ice-bonded permafrost at shallow depths beneath the sea floor, from the beach out to water depths of about 2-30 m. Bonded permafrost has not been found beneath the bottom of Elson Lagoon at Barrow, but permafrost is likely to be present beneath parts of Wainwright Inlet. If producible hydrocarbons are found in National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska, Barrow and Wainwright could be potential sites for logistical bases or storage depots.
A4	Arctic Marine Sanctuary (ADF&G) (2, 3) See also A10.	Beaufort Sea, from Demarcation Point west to Brownlow Point, Flaxman Island, and the Canning River. Lat.: 69°41' to 70°15' N. Long.: 141° to 146° W. Quads: Barter Island, Demarcation Point, Mt. Michelson, and Flaxman Island. Area: 624,640 ac. Includes all tidelands, barrier islands, lagoons, bays, and Barter Island within this area, to the 60-ft isobath.	The 3-month ice-free season in the area of the proposed Arctic Marine Sanctuary is crucial to biological productivity in the Arctic. Primary productivity in the marine environment begins with the blooming of the ice algae in the spring and continues throughout the summer, thus laying the foundation for the reproductive success of all higher marine organisms. Millions of shorebirds and waterfowl migrate along the Beaufort Sea coast to and from their nesting grounds. The lagoons provide protected, shallow water for resting, molting, and raising young birds. The barrier islands provide important nesting habitat free of fox predation. In winter, seals establish breathing holes in the shorefast ice. Polar bears also frequent the shorefast ice, where they hunt the seals as their main source of food. Female polar bears den on the barrier islands. Oil exploration and development may threaten these values.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Arctic-Northwest

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Arctic archaeology; coastal erosion and deposition hazard.		Study and monitoring. The area is proposed for classification as a National Monument.		Those that would interrupt the littoral drift between Cape Thompson and Cape Krusenstern.
Onshore and off-shore erosion and deposition hazard.	Intense petroleum activity.	Activities anywhere in the Beaufort Sea must allow for natural shore-line erosion and changes in offshore bathymetry, as well as the potential effects of the activities themselves on the rate of such changes. Design and construction must allow for the effects of melting permafrost, especially settlement and subsequent material erosion, both onshore and off-shore.		Those that contribute to filling or shifting of the channel, or that do not allow for adverse effects of melting permafrost and erosion.
Coastal erosion and deposition, flooding, and permafrost hazards.	Area is in National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska.	Consideration of geophysical hazards when designing new development.		Those not taking into account the potential for coastal flooding and erosion.
Critical habitat for wildlife, including polar bears, seals, birds, and fishes.	Federal management from the southern border of the Arctic National Wildlife Range to the offshore mean high water line on the barrier islands. The area between this line and the 60-ft depth contour is managed by the state. The community of Kaktovik is in the area, on Barter Island.	To assist in preserving the Arctic Coastal Plain environment and to preserve the marine environment between the Canning River and Demarcation Point.	Primary use, excluding Kaktovik, would be maintenance of an arctic coastal marine system. Compatible uses may be permitted.	Those not satisfying standards for compatible use.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Arctic-Northwest

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
A5	Cape Lisburne Critical Habitat (ADF&G) (2, 3) See also A13.	Chukchi Sea, 40 mi northeast of Point Hope. Lat.: 68°53' N. Long.: 166°13' W. Quad: Point Hope. Area: 39,700 ac. Includes Cape Lisburne and Cape Lewis, and waters to 30 mi from shore.	Cape Lisburne is the site of the northernmost seabird colonies in North America. In the spring the cliffs and surrounding areas provide nesting sites for about one million seabirds. Species in the rookeries include common and thick-billed murre, black-legged kittiwake, horned and tufted puffins, glaucous gulls, pelagic cormorants, and pigeon and black guillemots. Gyrfalcons, golden eagles, and peregrine falcons also frequent the cliffs and nest in the area. In winter and early spring, a 6- to 8-mile-wide polynya (region of open water surrounded by ice) from Cape Lisburne south to Cape Lewis provides feeding and roosting areas for overwintering seabirds. Most foraging occurs offshore, within 30-60 miles of the cliffs.
A6	Cape Thompson Critical Habitat (ADF&G) (3) See also A1, A14.	Southeast Chukchi Sea, between Point Hope and Cape Seppings. Lat.: 68°08' N. Long.: 165°58' W. Quad: Point Hope. Area: 27,500 ac. Includes the cliff area and waters to 30 mi from shore--to 60-ft isobath and deeper.	Beginning in late spring, the high cliffs of Cape Thompson provide nesting sites for about 200,000 seabirds. The predominant species of the rookery are the thick-billed murre, common murre, and black-legged kittiwake. Other auklets and gulls using the cliffs include the horned puffin, tufted puffin, and glaucous gull. The cliffs are also used for nesting by a few pairs of endangered peregrine falcons. The marine waters provide nutrition for the birds; most foraging occurs offshore, within 30-60 mi of the cliffs.
A7	Kasegaluk Lagoon Critical Habitat (ADF&G) (3)	Northeast Chukchi Sea; lagoon extends about 120 mi southwest from a point about 16 mi southwest of Wainwright. Lat.: 69°16' to 70°28' N. Long.: 160°29' to 163°18' W. Quads: Point Lay and Wainwright. Area: 23,000 ac. Includes the barrier islands (e.g., Solivik Island) as well as the lagoon.	This is the most extensive barrier island and lagoon system in the United States. Kasegaluk Lagoon is habitat for the nesting and staging activities of shorebirds, waterfowl, and seabirds in spring, summer, and fall. Common eiders, arctic terns, and glaucous gulls are among the species using the barrier islands for breeding and nesting. Species using the system for staging activities (feeding, resting) include black brandt, dunlin, western and semi-palmated sandpipers, long-billed dowitcher, phalarope, and snow bunting. Spotted seals gather near Icy Cape every fall. In some years, beluga whales with their calves spend a few days to several weeks in Kasegaluk Lagoon. In winter, the shorefast ice of the system is optimum habitat for ringed seals.
A8	Peard Bay and Seahorse Islands Critical Habitat (ADF&G) (3)	Northeast Chukchi Sea, between Barrow and Wainwright. Lat.: 70°47' to 70°53' N. Long.: 158°42' to 158°50' W. Quads: Wainwright and Meade River. Area: 4,480 ac. Includes the barrier island and lagoon system formed by the Seahorse Islands (a mile east of Point Franklin) and Peard Bay.	This barrier island and lagoon system is critical habitat for the staging of juvenile shorebirds and gulls prior to fall migration, including red phalaropes, Sabine's gulls, and arctic terns. Survival of juvenile birds during migration depends on the amount of energy stored up through feeding and resting during the staging process. The region is also important for other fish and wildlife resources. Spotted seals haul out on the sandy beaches in summer, and ringed seals use the shorefast ice in winter. Beluga whales with their calves sometimes move into Peard Bay.
A9	Teshkepkuk Lake Critical Habitat (ADF&G) (2, 3)	Beaufort Sea, Arctic Coastal Plain between Cape Halkett and Smith Bay. Lat.: 70°20' N. to coast of the Beaufort Sea. Long.: 152°10' to 154°20' W. Quads: Teshkepkuk and Harrison Bay. Area: 9,11,600 ac.	The hundreds of thaw lakes and wet tundra vegetation in the Teshkepkuk Lake area provide optimum nesting conditions for thousands of waterfowl in the summer, including snow geese, white-fronted geese, and black brandt. This is the most intensively used waterfowl nesting habitat on the Alaskan part of the Beaufort Sea coast. Teshkepkuk Lake also provides habitat for both anadromous and freshwater fishes. Oil exploration and development may threaten these values.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Arctic-Northwest

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Critical habitat for seabirds.	Federal management of land; state and federal management of waters. Classified as d-2 national interest lands. Native selections and oil and gas lease applications on file. Area is used for subsistence hunting, fishing, and food gathering.	To protect the nesting environment of cliff-nesting species of seabirds from disturbance and disruption.	During the winter, activities that would not physically alter the nesting environment. Regulated subsistence hunting and fishing.	During breeding season, any use of the cliffs or adjacent areas that would disturb the nesting activities of seabirds. Year-round, activities that would alter or disturb the biological and physical features of the cliff nesting areas.
Critical habitat for seabirds; research.	State and federal lands. Part of area withdrawn for d-2 national interest lands; native selections of rest of area. Used for subsistence hunting, fishing, and egg gathering; and Naval Arctic Research Laboratory.	To protect the nesting environment of cliff-nesting seabirds; and to provide area for studying the relationships among the plankton, fishes, birds, and marine mammals of this ecosystem.	Provided they do not alter or disturb the biological or physical features of the cliff-nesting area: regulated subsistence hunting and fishing, recreation, and research.	Those disturbing the seabirds during nesting season, including low-flying aircraft (when the birds are disturbed they abandon their nests, and eggs and chicks are pushed away).
Critical habitat for birds and marine mammals; research.	Bureau of Land Management manages National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska. State and native selections pending. Used for subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping, and egg gathering; oil exploration; and biological research.	To protect and maintain the ecosystem for vital bird nesting and staging activities and to provide area for studying the relationships among the fauna using the ecosystem.	Multiple uses that would not alter or disturb the biological and physical features of this habitat.	Those not compatible with the management purpose.
Critical habitat for juvenile birds and other wildlife; research.	Bureau of Land Management manages National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska. Used for subsistence hunting, fishing, and trapping; sport hunting, fishing; oil exploration; and biological research.	To protect and maintain the coastal and marine habitat used by juvenile birds for staging areas; to preserve the habitat for other wildlife depending on this ecosystem; and to provide areas for research on the relationships among the plankton, fishes, birds, and mammals of this system.	Multiple uses that would not alter or disturb the biological and physical features of this ecosystem.	Those not compatible with the management purpose.
Critical habitat for waterfowl and fishes.	The area is in National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska.	To preserve waterfowl and fish habitat, diversity, and abundance.	Maintenance of critical waterfowl nesting habitat and fish habitat. Compatible uses may be permitted.	Those not satisfying standards for compatible use.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Arctic-Northwest

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
A10	Barter Island and Camden Bay Vicinity (DCED) (5) See also A4.	Beaufort Sea, about 62 mi northwest of Demarcation Point. Lat.: 70°07' N. Long.: 143°40' W. Quad: Barter Island. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development. Resource processing facilities will eventually be needed in this vicinity.
A11	Cape Beaufort Vicinity (DCED) (5)	Northeast Chukchi Sea, between Point Lay and Cape Lisburne. Lat.: 69°02' N. Long.: 163°50' W. Quad: Point Lay. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development. Has limited access owing to shallow coast and ice pack impingement, but adjacent to arctic coal fields.
A12	Cape Espenberg Vicinity (DCED) (5)	Southeast Chukchi Sea, southwest side of Kotzebue Sound. Lat.: 66°33' N. Long.: 163°36' W. Quad: Kotzebue. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development. May be feasible for transfer facility for regional resources and community supply point. One or several such sites should be identified for marine access. Industrial staging area.
A13	Cape Lisburne (DCED) (5) See also A5.	Chukchi Sea, northeast of Point Hope. Lat.: 68°53' N. Long.: 166°13' W. Quad: Point Hope. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
A14	Cape Thompson (DCED) (5) See also A1, A6.	Southeast Chukchi Sea, southeast of Point Hope. Lat.: 68°08' N. Long.: 165°58' W. Quad: Point Hope. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development. The site was once proposed for Atomic Harbor. It is shielded from major ice pack circulation and impingement and has relatively deep offshore water.
A15	Kivalina (DCED) (5) See also A1.	Chukchi Sea, midway between Point Hope and Cape Krusenstern, on barrier reef between Chukchi Sea and Kivalina Lagoon. Lat.: 67°43' N. Long.: 164°32' W. Quad: Noatak. Area: about 1,000 ac. Proposed site is in area of Wulik and Kivalina river mouths, but not necessarily on the barrier island.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development. Upland mineral resources have been identified. Access for staging and product transfer will be necessary.
A16	Kuk River Mouth (DCED) (5) See also A3.	Northeast Chukchi Sea, at Wainwright Inlet, 5 mi southeast of Wainwright. Lat.: 70°35' N. Long.: 159°53' W. Quad: Wainwright. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development. Has limited access owing to ice pack impingement, but relatively short lightering distance.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Arctic-Northwest

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.; resource processing.	
Transportation and related facilities.		Shoreline should be studied for practical, usable staging areas.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, and other facilities for upland resource development.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Transportation and related facilities.		Port site; development feasibility needs study.	Docks, staging area.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Arctic-Northwest

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
A17	<p>Prudhoe Bay, State Offshore Waters</p> <p>(DCED)</p> <p>(5)</p> <p>See also A2, A18, A21, A22, A32.</p>	<p>Beaufort Sea, between longitudes of Arctic National Wildlife Range and National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska.</p> <p>Includes the waters of the Beaufort Sea under state jurisdiction from about 145°30' to 151°30' W Long.</p> <p>Quad: Beechey Point.</p> <p>Area: 300,000 ac.</p>	<p>Oil and gas.</p>
A18	<p>Prudhoe Bay Waterfront</p> <p>(DCED)</p> <p>(5)</p> <p>See also A2, A17, A24, A25, A32.</p>	<p>Beaufort Sea, between Beechey Point and Point Brower.</p> <p>Lat.: 70°20' N.</p> <p>Long.: 148° W.</p> <p>Quad: Beechey Point.</p> <p>Area: about 1,000 ac.</p> <p>Includes the area where existing facilities are located.</p>	<p>Docking facilities and oil-related industrial and commercial development activities.</p>
A19	<p>Boulder Patches</p> <p>(North Slope Borough)</p> <p>(6)</p>	<p>Beaufort Sea, south of Cross and Narwhal islands and north of the Sagavanirktok River Delta, in Stefansson Sound and Leffingwell Lagoon.</p> <p>Lat.: 70°21' N.</p> <p>Long.: 147°45' W.</p> <p>Quad: Beechey Point.</p> <p>Area:</p>	<p>The boulder patches are discontinuous areas of dense cobbles, rocks, and boulders, in contrast to the soft substrate covering the sea floor in about 91% of the oil and gas lease area. Water over the boulder patches is 3-9 m deep. The boulder patches may be similar to islands, with each having distinct flora and fauna. The area's habitat and particular assemblage of organisms may not occur anywhere else. The species are not only uniquely combined, but greatly diverse, and the organisms are highly abundant. They include kelps and other algae, anemones, soft corals, sponges, bryozoans, and hydroids. The boulder patches may be an important energy and food resource for the surrounding marine benthic community, a role which requires further study for confirmation. The ability of this ecosystem to weather disturbances from oil and gas development activities is also not known. Continuing study of the area is planned. Any activity that disturbs the boulder patches could also disrupt scientific study of the area.</p>

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Arctic-Northwest

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Oil and gas.		To be operated by the state as an oil and gas resource zone.	Oil and gas exploration and extraction.	
Transportation and related facilities.		Area to be zoned for industrial and commercial uses by the North Slope Borough.	Water transportation, barge docks.	
<p>Unique ecosystem; scientific study.</p> <p>Bases for proposal: AS 46.40.210(1) (A), (B), (E); 6 AAC 80.160(b) (2), (3).</p>	<p>Portions within 3 mi of the mainland coast and within a 3-mi radius of a barrier island are owned by the state. Portions outside of these limits are claimed by both Alaska and the United States. State lands managed by DNR, no management classification; disputed tracts by DNR and U.S. Department of the Interior. All tracts under state jurisdiction are also subject to North Slope Borough jurisdiction. Leased for oil and gas, pending court action. Uses include biological habitat and scientific study.</p>	<p>Conservation District, managed by the North Slope Borough to protect and preserve the area.</p>	<p>Those considered proper outside the Petroleum Service Base and Production District (A25) except non-petroleum-related industrial facilities and activities; petroleum-related facilities and activities allowed only if compatible with proposed management.</p>	<p>Those considered improper outside the Petroleum Service Base and Production District (A25); non-petroleum-related industrial facilities and activities; and petroleum-related facilities and activities unless demonstrated to be compatible on a site-specific basis.</p>

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Arctic-Northwest

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
A20	Cross Island (North Slope Borough) (6)	Beaufort Sea, 18 mi northeast of Prudhoe Bay. Lat.: 70°29'30" N. Long.: 147°56'30" W. Quad: Beechey Point. Area: about 2 sq mi.	Along with other barrier islands, in spring Cross Island provides safe resting places for the many birds migrating along the northern Alaskan coast. In the summer, the island is nesting habitat for glaucous gulls, Sabine's gulls, arctic terns, and the largest colony of common eiders in the Beaufort Sea, as well as molting and staging habitat for oldsquaw ducks. In the fall, white-winged scoters, black guillemots, and eiders gather at Cross Island. The common eiders, in particular, are highly sensitive to disturbance. In winter, the island provides denning habitat for female polar bears; it has been recommended as a National Natural Landmark. It has also been nominated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. During the commercial era the island was marked by a wooden cross and served as a navigational landmark. The island is close to the shear zone between landfast and pack ice and provides access to the open-water leads important to sea mammals and their hunters. Cross Island is one of the most important sites for perpetuation of the fall whaling traditions of the Beaufort Sea Inupiat, and has been a favorite camp and seasonal settlement site for natives for sealing, trapping, fishing, bird hunting, and egg gathering. Oil and gas development or other disturbing human activity on or near Cross Island could conflict with present uses of this biologically sensitive area. A decrease in the bird population will affect recreational use of migratory birds not only in the North Slope Borough and other areas of Alaska, but areas outside of Alaska as well.
A21	Deferred Development District (North Slope Borough) (6) See also A17, A22.	Beaufort Sea, North Slope Borough Coastal Zone seaward of the 8-meter isobath. Lat.: Long.: Quads: Harrison Bay, Beechey Point, and Flaxman Island.	The most important feature of the area north of the barrier islands and the 8-meter isobath is the sea ice. The area from the barrier islands north to about 12-13 m is the shorefast ice zone. Beyond this limit, to about the 20-m isobath, is a transition zone between shorefast ice and moving polar pack ice known as the grounded ridge zone. Ice dynamics and hazards are extreme in this zone (see proposed Geophysical Hazard District AMSA [A22]). Even in the shorefast ice zone, ice conditions vary significantly from the stabler conditions shoreward (south) of the barrier islands. Wildlife associated with the area's ice and waters include bowhead whales, bearded seals, ringed seals, walruses, polar bears, and arctic foxes. Their survival could be threatened by noise and other human disturbances; large oil spills; chronic, low-level pollution; and habitat modification by construction and drilling. These animals, particularly the bowhead whale, polar bear, and ringed seal, play a central role in Inupiat culture and diet, and a reduction in their numbers could have a substantial impact on the Inupiat in the area.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Arctic-Northwest

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
<p>Critical bird and polar bear habitat; subsistence; cultural and historical; scientific study.</p> <p>Bases for proposal: AS 46.40.210(1) (A), (B), (G); 6 AAC 80.160(b) (1), (2), (3).</p>	<p>State owned, managed by DNR; municipal land selection. Leased for oil and gas, pending court action. Uses include wildlife habitat, scientific study, subsistence, and support of subsistence and recreational activities.</p>	<p>Conservation District, managed by the North Slope Borough to protect and preserve the area and its wildlife, historical, and cultural values.</p>	<p>Those considered proper outside the Petroleum Service Base and Production District (A25) except non-petroleum-related industrial facilities and activities; petroleum-related facilities and activities allowed only if compatible with proposed management.</p>	<p>Those considered improper outside the Petroleum Service Base and Production District (A25); non-petroleum-related industrial facilities and activities; and petroleum-related facilities and activities unless demonstrated to be compatible on a site-specific basis.</p>
<p>Scientific study; wildlife habitat; subsistence.</p> <p>Bases for proposal: AS 46.40.210(1) (A), (B), (F); 6 AAC 80.160(b) (1), (2), (3).</p>	<p>State owned, managed by DNR. Certain portions farthest offshore are also claimed by the United States and managed by the U.S. Dept. of the Interior. Some portions leased for oil and gas, pending court action. Uses include scientific study of wildlife habitat, and support of subsistence whaling and other activities. The area beyond the 12-m isobath is also proposed as a Geophysical Hazard District (A22).</p>	<p>Deferred Development District, managed by the North Slope Borough. Petroleum exploration and development should not occur for at least 5 yr, with boundaries and regulations to be reevaluated at 5-yr intervals, to protect subsistence areas from untimely development; and to reduce gravel and fuel requirements and costs of petroleum exploration and development. Onshore and nearshore areas should be developed before the proposed AMSA, allowing industry to benefit from existing adjacent support facilities and experience, and to first consider other alternatives.</p>	<p>Those considered proper outside the Petroleum Service Base and Production District (A25), as well as directional drilling outside the AMSA which enters subsurface portions of the AMSA, and experimental structures related to future petroleum-related activities.</p>	<p>Those considered improper outside the Petroleum Service Base and production District (A25) and, prior to 1 October 1984, petroleum exploration and development (except directional drilling as in preceding column).</p>

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Arctic-Northwest

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
A22	<p>Geophysical Hazard District</p> <p>(North Slope Borough)</p> <p>(6)</p> <p>See also A17, A21.</p>	<p>Beaufort Sea, North Slope Borough Coastal Zone seaward of the 12-meter isobath.</p> <p>Lat.: Long.: Quads: Harrison Bay, Beechey Point, and Flaxman Island.</p>	<p>The most important characteristic of the Beaufort Sea beyond the 12-m isobath is the ice conditions. At about 13 m is found the outer edge of the shorefast ice zone and the inshore edge of the grounded ridge zone, or shear zone. Ice motions in the shear zone can be very large (kilometers) and can occur at any time of the year. Massive pile-ups of grounded ice are quite common, as are major shear ridges. For example, in March 1979 a grounded ridge with a sail height of 21.3 m formed in water 18.5 m deep in the oil and gas lease area. The sea floor in the shear zone is severely scoured by pressure ridge keels and ice island fragments. Seaward of the shear zone the main arctic ice pack is encountered. The wildlife, habitat, and subsistence values described for this proposed AMSA are the same as for the proposed Deferred Development District AMSA (A21).</p>
A23	<p>Kuparuk River</p> <p>(North Slope Borough)</p> <p>(6)</p> <p>See also A32.</p>	<p>Beaufort Sea; river flows northeast to Gwydyr Bay, 8 mi southeast of Beechey Point.</p> <p>Lat.: 70°25' N. Long.: 148°52' W. Quad: Beechey Point.</p> <p>Area: Includes the river and its banks inland to about the 200-ft contour; excludes the delta (see A24).</p>	<p>This is one of four rivers proposed as AMSAs by the North Slope Borough (see also A29-31). Habitat and wildlife values common to all or most of these areas include important habitat, both summer and winter, for fish such as arctic char, whitefish, and grayling; nesting, molting, resting, and feeding habitat for birds such as black brandt, white-fronted geese, gulls, arctic and red-throated loons, and king eiders; denning habitat for arctic foxes and polar bears; and migratory corridors, calving grounds, and insect relief areas for caribou. Many of these species are important subsistence resources. Traditional use of these areas is supported by Inupiat cultural and historical sites. Other values include nutrient input to the near-shore ecosystem, sport fishing, shoreline stabilization, scientific research opportunities, and the water-cleansing and flood-moderating properties of wetlands and floodplains. The major potential conflict is with oil and gas exploration and production, which can threaten these areas' values through oil pollution, drilling, road building and traffic, aircraft noise, disturbance by humans, and gravel extraction.</p>
A24	<p>Kuparuk to Sagavanirktok Coastal Wetlands</p> <p>(North Slope Borough)</p> <p>(6)</p> <p>See also A18, A32.</p>	<p>Beaufort Sea, Gwydyr Bay to Prudhoe Bay, Kuparuk to Sagavanirktok river deltas.</p> <p>Lat.: 70°30' N. Long.: 148°45' W. Quad: Beechey Point.</p> <p>Area: Proposed AMSA is a strip of land extending from and including the Kuparuk River delta to, but not including, the Sagavanirktok River delta (see A29), north to the Beaufort Sea and inland about 8-16 km. The ARCO causeway, Prudhoe Dock, and pipeline corridors are in the area, but excluded from the proposed AMSA (see A25).</p>	<p>These wetlands are frozen in winter, but their shallow depressions are among the first areas to flood and thaw in the spring. Migrating birds flock to these open areas to rest and feed on the rich supply of invertebrates; some species nest here. Standing water disappears from some of the depressions in late July, but a large percentage of the area stays wet through the summer. Large, productive, undisturbed tracts such as this area can be used to safeguard many of the world's migratory bird species, and will allow study of naturally functioning wetland complexes. Activities such as operation of aircraft, road building, and oil and gas drilling will affect not only the bird populations, but subsistence and recreational uses of the birds in the North Slope Borough and other areas, both inside and outside of Alaska. The Kuparuk to Sagavanirktok coastal wetlands contain a large amount of peat which provides organic detritus to fuel the nearshore ecosystem in the Beaufort Sea.</p>

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Arctic-Northwest

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
<p>Geophysical hazard: sea ice. Scientific study; wildlife habitat; subsistence.</p> <p>Bases for proposal: AS 46.40.210(1) (A), (B), (F); 6 AAC 80.160(b) (1), (2), (3).</p>	<p>State owned, managed by DNR. Certain portions farthest offshore are also claimed by the United States and managed by the U.S. Dept. of the Interior. Some portions leased for oil and gas, pending court action. Uses include scientific study of wildlife and ice, wildlife habitat, and support of subsistence whaling and other activities. This area is within the proposed Deferred Development District AMSA (A21).</p>	<p>Geophysical Hazard District, managed by the North Slope Borough. Oil and gas drilling and production, and the operation of pipelines, should be prohibited because of such geophysical hazards as sea ice movement and pressure. The technology needed to conduct oil and gas drilling, or to transport petroleum safely within the district without undue risk to subsistence activities, is either not available or not practicable.</p>	<p>Those considered proper outside the Petroleum Service Base and Production District (A25), as well as directional drilling outside the AMSA which enters subsurface portions of the AMSA, and experimental structures related to future petroleum-related activities.</p>	<p>Those considered improper outside the Petroleum Service Base and Production District (A25), and, prior to 1 October 1984, petroleum exploration and development (except directional drilling as in preceding column).</p>
<p>Critical fish and wildlife habitat; subsistence; cultural and historical.</p> <p>Bases for proposal: AS 46.40.210(1) (A), (B), (G); 6 AAC 80.160(b) (1), (2).</p>	<p>State owned, managed by DNR; part leased for oil and gas development, part native selection. Zoned rural development district by the borough. Uses include fish and wildlife habitat, subsistence, gravel and water supply, sport fishing, a grave, and airstrips and other petroleum development facilities.</p>	<p>Conservation District, managed by the North Slope Borough to protect and preserve this area which is vital to the preservation of wildlife and is of great historical and cultural value.</p>	<p>Those considered proper outside the Petroleum Service Base and Production District (A25) except non-petroleum-related industrial facilities and activities; petroleum-related facilities and activities allowed only if compatible with proposed management.</p>	<p>Those considered improper outside the Petroleum Service Base and Production District (A25); non-petroleum-related industrial facilities and activities; and petroleum-related facilities and activities unless demonstrated to be compatible on a site-specific basis.</p>
<p>Critical wetland habitat for birds; scientific study; subsistence; peat.</p> <p>Bases for proposal: AS 46.40.210(1) (A), (B), (E); 6 AAC 80.160(b) (1), (2).</p>	<p>State owned, managed by DNR; part leased for oil and gas, but not yet developed. Most zoned resource and industrial district by the borough. Uses include waterfowl and other bird habitat, subsistence, and scientific study. This proposed AMSA is bounded on the south by the Petroleum Service Base and Production District (A25).</p>	<p>Conservation District, managed by the North Slope Borough to preserve and protect this area and its bird habitat, subsistence use, scientific values, and supply of peat nutrients to the waters of the Beaufort Sea.</p>	<p>Those considered proper outside the Petroleum Service Base and Production District (A25) except non-petroleum-related industrial facilities and activities; petroleum-related facilities and activities allowed only if compatible with proposed management.</p>	<p>Those considered improper outside the Petroleum Service Base and Production District (A25); non-petroleum-related industrial facilities and activities; and petroleum-related facilities and activities unless demonstrated to be compatible on a site-specific basis.</p>

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Arctic-Northwest

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
A25	<p>Petroleum Service Base and Production District</p> <p>(North Slope Borough)</p> <p>(6)</p> <p>See also A18, A32.</p>	<p>Inland of the Beaufort Sea, Prudhoe Bay, and the coastal wetlands, on the Arctic Coastal Plain between the Kuparuk and Sagavanirktok rivers.</p> <p>Lat.: 70°10' N. Long.: 148°30' W. Quad: Beechey Point.</p> <p>Area: Also includes existing facilities on the shore of Prudhoe Bay (ARCO causeway, Prudhoe Dock) and corridors between the shore and the main area of the AMSA.</p>	<p>The purposes of the Petroleum Service Base and Production District are (1) to permit efficient development and production of the oil and gas field, while protecting long-term wildlife habitat and subsistence values; (2) to provide sites for facilities required to support and service petroleum exploration, development, and production elsewhere in or near the North Slope Borough coastal zone; (3) to minimize dispersal of industrial facilities to coastal areas currently in a relatively undisturbed state; and (4) to provide for the siting of major energy facilities in locations which fulfill, to the extent feasible and prudent, the applicable standards established in 6 AAC 80.070.</p>
A26	<p>Pole Island</p> <p>(North Slope Borough)</p> <p>(6)</p>	<p>Beaufort Sea, 7 mi north of Tigvariak Island at the mouth of Mikkelsen Bay; the most westerly of the Stockton Islands.</p> <p>Lat.: 70°18'15" N. Long.: 147°02'10" W. Quad: Beechey Point.</p> <p>Area: about 3 sq mi.</p>	<p>Along with other barrier islands, in the spring Pole Island provides safe resting places for the many birds migrating along the northern Alaskan coast. In the summer, Pole Island also supports the second largest colony of common eiders in the Beaufort Sea, and provides molting and staging habitat for oldsquaw ducks. In the fall, shorebirds gather along the beaches. The common eiders are particularly sensitive to disturbance. The area along the landward shore of Pole Island is used as secondary summer habitat for freshwater and anadromous fishes. Oil and gas development or other disturbing human activity on or near Pole Island could conflict with the present uses of this biologically sensitive area. A decrease in bird populations will also affect recreational use of migratory birds here and in other areas of Alaska, as well as outside of Alaska.</p>
A27	<p>Prudhoe Bay Basin Complex I</p> <p>(North Slope Borough)</p> <p>(6)</p>	<p>Beaufort Sea, inland and south-southwest of Prudhoe Bay.</p> <p>Lat.: Long.: Quad: Beechey Point.</p> <p>Area: Includes an irregularly shaped area in Townships 9-10, Range 14E, to the west of the Deadhorse Airport; the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System runs along its western boundary.</p>	<p>These wetlands are frozen in winter, but their shallow depressions are among the first areas to flood and thaw in the spring. Migrating birds flock to these open areas to rest and feed on the rich supply of invertebrates; some species nest here. King eiders, arctic and red-throated loons, and pintails most commonly use the basin wetlands; infrequent visitors include whistling swans. Standing water disappears from some of the depressions in late July, but a large percentage of the area stays wet through the summer. Large, productive, undisturbed tracts such as this area can be used to safeguard many of the world's migratory bird species, and will allow study of naturally functioning wetland complexes. Activities such as operation of aircraft, road building, and oil and gas drilling will affect not only the bird populations, but subsistence and recreational uses of the birds in the North Slope Borough and other areas, both inside and outside of Alaska.</p>

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Arctic-Northwest

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Oil and gas. Bases for proposal:	State owned, managed for oil and gas development. Field currently producing.	Petroleum Service Base and Production District, managed by the North Slope Borough to permit efficient petroleum development and production (see Description of Values).	Activities and facilities related to oil and gas exploration, development, production, and transportation, which must continue to meet all applicable federal, state, and local requirements, should be permitted as of right. An exception to permitting these activities as of right should be the construction of a pipeline to carry petroleum from the Petroleum Service Base and Production District to a point outside the Coastal Zone District.	Subsistence.
Critical fish and bird habitat; subsistence; scientific study. Bases for proposal: AS 46.40.210(1) (A), (B), (G); 6 AAC 80.160(b) (1), (2), (3).	State owned, managed by DNR. Leased for oil and gas, pending court action. Uses include fish and wildlife habitat, scientific study, subsistence, and support of subsistence and recreational activities.	Conservation District, managed by the North Slope Borough to protect and preserve the area and its fish and wildlife.	Those considered proper outside the Petroleum Service Base and Production District (A25) except non-petroleum-related industrial facilities and activities; petroleum-related facilities and activities allowed only if compatible with proposed management.	Those considered improper outside the Petroleum Service Base and Production District (A25); non-petroleum-related industrial facilities and activities unless demonstrated to be compatible on a site-specific basis.
Critical wetland habitat for birds; scientific study; subsistence. Bases for proposal: AS 46.40.210(1) (A), (B), (E); 6 AAC 80.160(b) (1), (2).	State owned, managed by DNR; part leased for oil and gas, but not yet developed. Most zoned resource and industrial district by the borough. Uses include habitat for waterfowl and other birds, subsistence, and scientific study. This proposed AMSA is surrounded by the Petroleum Service Base and Production District (A25).	Conservation District, managed by the North Slope Borough to preserve and protect this area and its bird habitat, subsistence, and scientific values.	Those considered proper outside the Petroleum Service Base and Production District (A25) except non-petroleum-related industrial facilities and activities; petroleum-related facilities and activities allowed only if compatible with proposed management.	Those considered improper outside the Petroleum Service Base and Production District (A25); non-petroleum-related industrial facilities and activities; and petroleum-related facilities and activities unless demonstrated to be compatible on a site-specific basis.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Arctic-Northwest

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
A28	Prudhoe Bay Basin Complex II (North Slope Borough) (6)	Beaufort Sea, inland and southwest of Prudhoe Bay. Lat.: Long.: Quad: Beechey Point. Area: Includes an area southwest of complex I (A27), and generally 7-12 km west of and paralleling the Sagavanirktok River.	These wetlands are frozen in winter, but their shallow depressions are among the first areas to flood and thaw in the spring. Migrating birds flock to these open areas to rest and feed on the rich supply of invertebrates; some species nest here. King eiders, arctic and red-throated loons, and pintails most commonly use the basin wetlands; infrequent visitors include whistling swans. Standing water disappears from some of the depressions in late July, but a large percentage of the area stays wet through the summer. Large, productive, undisturbed tracts such as this area can be used to safeguard many of the world's migratory bird species, and will allow study of naturally functioning wetland complexes. Activities such as operation of aircraft, road building, and oil and gas drilling will affect not only the bird populations, but subsistence and recreational uses of the birds in the North Slope Borough and other areas, both inside and outside of Alaska.
A29	Sagavanirktok River (North Slope Borough) (6)	Beaufort Sea; river flows north to its delta between Prudhoe Bay and Foggy Island Bay. Lat.: 70°15' N. Long.: 148°00' W. Quad: Beechey Point. Area: Includes the river and its banks inland to about the 200-ft contour, and the delta with its marshy islands such as Howe and Duck islands.	This is one of four rivers proposed as AMSAs by the North Slope Borough (see also A23, 30, 31). Habitat and wildlife values common to all or most of these areas include important habitat, both summer and winter, for fish such as arctic char, whitefish, and grayling; nesting, molting, resting, and feeding habitat for birds such as black brandt, white-fronted geese, gulls, arctic and red-throated loons, and king eiders; denning habitat for arctic foxes and polar bears; and migratory corridors, calving grounds, and insect relief areas for caribou. Many of these species are important subsistence resources. Traditional use of these areas is supported by Inupiat cultural and historical sites. Other values include nutrient input to the near-shore ecosystem, sport fishing, shoreline stabilization, scientific research opportunities, and the water-cleansing and flood-moderating properties of wetlands and flood-plains. The major potential conflict is with oil and gas exploration and production, which can threaten these areas' values through oil pollution, drilling, road building and traffic, aircraft noise, disturbance by humans, and gravel extraction.
A30	Shaviovik River (North Slope Borough) (6)	Beaufort Sea; river flows northwest to Foggy Island Bay and Mikkelsen Bay. Lat.: 70°10' N. Long.: 147°16' W. Quad: Beechey Point. Area: Includes the river and its banks inland to the southern border of Township 8 North, Umiat Meridian, and the river delta.	This is one of four rivers proposed as AMSAs by the North Slope Borough (see also A23, 29, 31). Habitat and wildlife values common to all or most of these areas include important habitat, both summer and winter, for fish such as arctic char, whitefish, and grayling; nesting, molting, resting, and feeding habitat for birds such as black brandt, white-fronted geese, gulls, arctic and red-throated loons, and king eiders; denning habitat for arctic foxes and polar bears; and migratory corridors, calving grounds, and insect relief areas for caribou. Many of these species are important subsistence resources. Traditional use of these areas is supported by Inupiat cultural and historical sites. Other values include nutrient input to the near-shore ecosystem, sport fishing, shoreline stabilization, scientific research opportunities, and the water-cleansing and flood-moderating properties of wetlands and flood-plains. The major potential conflict is with oil and gas exploration and production, which can threaten these areas' values through oil pollution, drilling, road building and traffic, aircraft noise, disturbance by humans, and gravel extraction.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Arctic-Northwest

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
<p>Critical wetland habitat for birds; scientific study; subsistence.</p> <p>Bases for proposal: AS 46.40.210(1) (A), (B), (E); 6 AAC 80.160(b) (1), (2).</p>	<p>State owned, managed by DNR; part leased for oil and gas, but not yet developed. Most zoned resource and industrial district by the borough. Uses include waterfowl and other bird habitat, subsistence, and scientific study. The northern and eastern boundaries of this proposed AMSA abut on the Petroleum Service Base and Production District (A25).</p>	<p>Conservation District, managed by the North Slope Borough to preserve and protect this area and its bird habitat, subsistence, and scientific values.</p>	<p>Those considered proper outside the Petroleum Service Base and Production District (A25) except non-petroleum-related industrial facilities and activities; petroleum-related facilities and activities allowed only if compatible with proposed management.</p>	<p>Those considered improper outside the Petroleum Service Base and Production District (A25); non-petroleum-related industrial facilities and activities; and petroleum-related facilities and activities unless demonstrated to be compatible on a site-specific basis.</p>
<p>Critical fish and wildlife habitat; subsistence; cultural and historical.</p> <p>Bases for proposal: AS 46.40.210(1) (A), (B), (G); 6 AAC 80.160(b) (1), (2).</p>	<p>State owned, managed by DNR; part leased for oil and gas development, part native selection. Zoned rural development district by the borough. Uses include fish and wildlife habitat, subsistence, sport fishing, considerable oil and gas production and transport activity, gravel and water supply, and ice cellars, cabins, a whaling point, graves, and other historical sites.</p>	<p>Conservation District, managed by the North Slope Borough to protect and preserve this area which is vital to the preservation of wildlife and is of great cultural and historical value.</p>	<p>Those considered proper outside the Petroleum Service Base and Production District (A25) except non-petroleum-related industrial facilities and activities; petroleum-related facilities and activities allowed only if compatible with proposed management.</p>	<p>Those considered improper outside the Petroleum Service Base and Production District (A25); non-petroleum-related industrial facilities and activities; and petroleum-related facilities and activities unless demonstrated to be compatible on a site-specific basis.</p>
<p>Critical fish and wildlife habitat; subsistence; cultural and historical.</p> <p>Bases for proposal: AS 46.40.210(1) (A), (B), (G); 6 AAC 80.160(b) (1), (2).</p>	<p>State owned, managed by DNR; part leased for oil and gas development, part native selection. Zoned rural development district by the borough. Uses include fish and wildlife habitat, subsistence, oil and gas development, and a cabin, sod house, graves, and other historical sites.</p>	<p>Conservation District, managed by the North Slope Borough to protect and preserve this area which is vital to the preservation of wildlife and is of great historical and cultural value.</p>	<p>Those considered proper outside the Petroleum Service Base and Production District (A25) except non-petroleum-related industrial facilities and activities; petroleum-related facilities and activities allowed only if compatible with proposed management.</p>	<p>Those considered improper outside the Petroleum Service Base and Production District (A25); non-petroleum-related industrial facilities and activities; and petroleum-related facilities and activities unless demonstrated to be compatible on a site-specific basis.</p>

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Arctic-Northwest

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
A31	<p>Staines River</p> <p>(North Slope Borough)</p> <p>(6)</p>	<p>Beaufort Sea; river flows northeast from the Canning River to the west side of the Canning River delta.</p> <p>Lat.: 70°08'20" N.</p> <p>Long.: 145°59'45" W.</p> <p>Quad: Flaxman Island.</p> <p>Area:</p> <p>Includes the river and its west bank inland to about the 200-ft contour, and the coastline and waters from the river mouth east to and around Brownlow Point and its spit. Eastern boundary is western boundary of Arctic National Wildlife Range.</p>	<p>This is one of four rivers proposed as AMSAs by the North Slope Borough (see also A23, 29, 30). Habitat and wildlife values common to all or most of these areas include important habitat, both summer and winter, for fish such as arctic char, whitefish, and grayling; nesting, molting, resting, and feeding habitat for birds such as black brandt, white-fronted geese, gulls, arctic and red-throated loons, and king eiders; denning habitat for arctic foxes and polar bears; and migratory corridors, calving grounds, and insect relief areas for caribou. Many of these species are important subsistence resources. Traditional use of these areas is supported by Inupiat cultural and historical sites. Other values include nutrient input to the near-shore ecosystem, sport fishing, shoreline stabilization, scientific research opportunities, and the water-cleansing and flood-moderating properties of wetlands and flood-plains. The major potential conflict is with oil and gas exploration and production, which can threaten these areas' values through oil pollution, drilling, road building and traffic, aircraft noise, disturbance by humans, and gravel extraction.</p>
A32	<p>Arctic Coast State Monument</p> <p>(DNR, Div. Parks)</p> <p>(16)</p> <p>See also A2, A17, A18, A23, A24, A25.</p>	<p>Beaufort Sea, between Beechey Point and Prudhoe Bay.</p> <p>Lat.: 70°20' N.</p> <p>Long.: 149°00' W.</p> <p>Quad: Beechey Point.</p> <p>Area: 26,000 ac.</p> <p>Includes the Return Islands (Long, Egg, and Stump islands), Gwydyr Bay, northwest Prudhoe Bay, the lower part of the Kuparuk River and its delta, and the Arctic Coastal Plain inland to about 4 mi north of Deadhorse.</p>	<p>The proposed Arctic Coast State Mounument is accessible by air via Deadhorse. It has the potential of providing visitors not only a unique opportunity to view the natural processes of the arctic coastal environment, but also the processes of modern man and technology in the Arctic. Visitors can also observe offshore barrier islands and their role in the arctic ecosystem, and the activities and habits of the area's diverse and abundant birds. In addition to habitat for waterfowl and other birds, the area provides denning habitat for polar bears and summer range for caribou. Walruses and seals occur offshore in winter.</p>

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

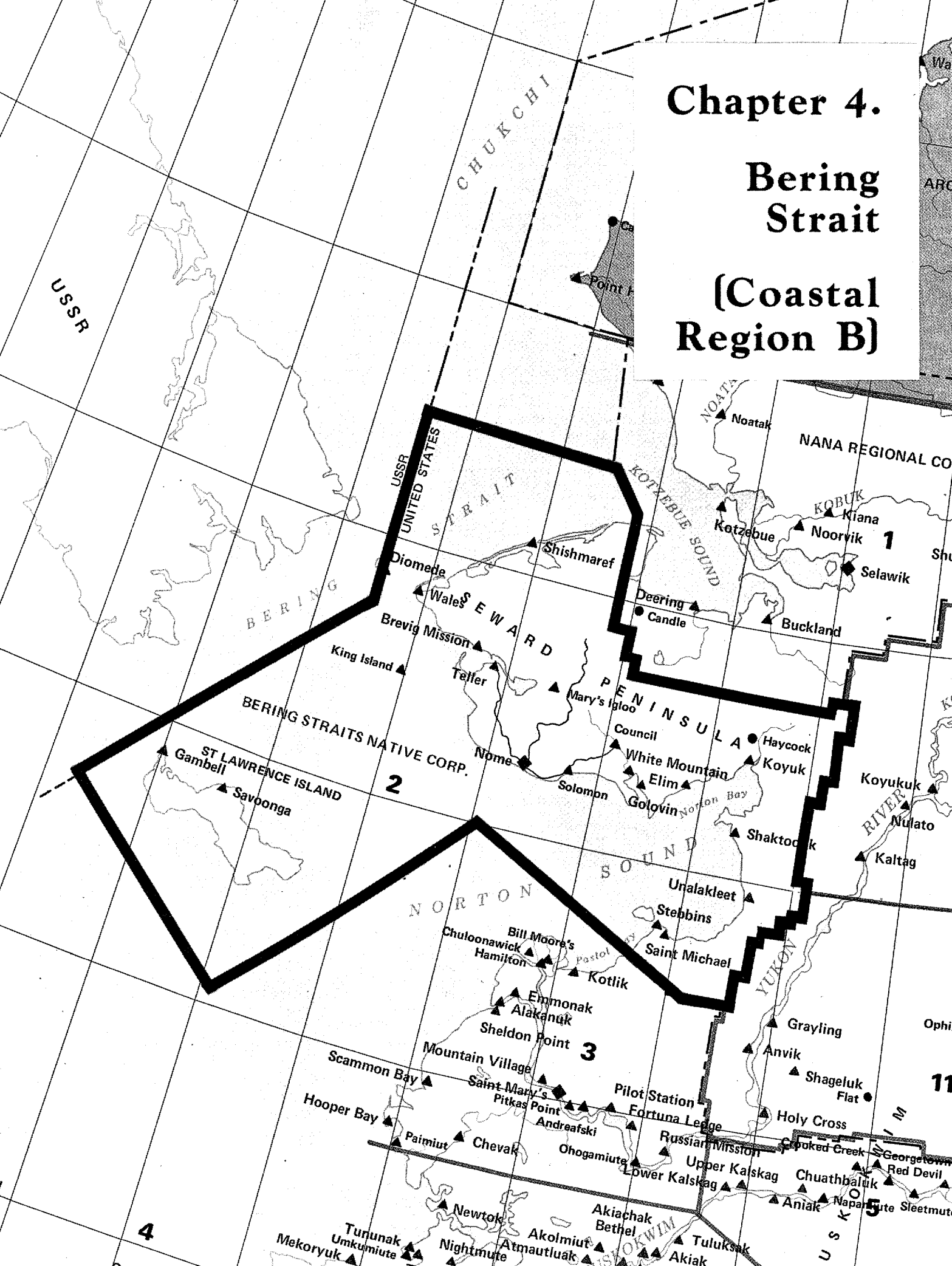
Coastal Region: Arctic-Northwest

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
<p>Critical fish and wildlife habitat; subsistence; cultural and historical.</p> <p>Bases for proposal: AS 46.40.210(1) (A), (B), (G); 6 AAC 80.160(b) (1), (2).</p>	<p>State owned, managed by DNR for oil and gas development and protection of anadromous fishes. Zoned rural development district by the borough. Uses include fish and wildlife habitat, subsistence, and sport hunting. Borders on the Arctic National Wildlife Range to the east.</p>	<p>Conservation District, managed by the North Slope Borough to protect and preserve this area which is vital to the preservation of wildlife and is of great cultural and historical value.</p>	<p>Those considered proper outside the Petroleum Service Base and Production District (A25) except non-petroleum-related industrial facilities and activities; petroleum-related facilities and activities allowed only if compatible with proposed management.</p>	<p>Those considered improper outside the Petroleum Service Base and Production District (A25); non-petroleum-related industrial facilities and activities; and petroleum-related facilities and activities unless demonstrated to be compatible on a site-specific basis.</p>
<p>Scenic, heritage; also wildlife, recreation.</p>	<p>State owned; managed by DNR for oil and gas exploration and development. Uses include oil and gas exploration and development, subsistence, waterfowl and other wildlife habitat, and sand and gravel extraction.</p>	<p>State Monument, in the Alaska State Park System. Purpose is to provide an accessible area where natural phenomena of the arctic coast, as well as man's activities in the Arctic, can be interpreted for visitors. Management plans for the area should be cooperatively developed with petroleum companies holding oil and gas leases.</p>	<p>Oil and gas exploration and development, and public access for observing and studying the area.</p>	

Figure 5. Approximate boundaries of coastal region B, Bering Strait.
For key to other features shown on the map, see Figure 23 (at end of
book).



**[Coastal
Region B)**



CHAPTER 4. BERING STRAIT (COASTAL REGION B)

All of the abstracts in this chapter are for proposed special areas. No AMSAs have been designated in the Bering Strait region.

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Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Bering Strait

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
B1	<p>Bering Strait International Coastal Marine Sanctuary</p> <p>(ADF&G)</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>See also B4, B8.</p>	<p>Bering Strait, both Alaskan and Siberian coastal waters.</p> <p>Lat.: 66° N.</p> <p>Long.: 168° W.</p> <p>Area:</p> <p>Includes coastal wetlands from the Sinuk River (Cape Rodney) north; also Sledge, King, and Little Diomed islands.</p> <p>This area may be extended northward after investigation of northern Seward Peninsula and Kotzebue Sound.</p>	<p>A sanctuary in this region approaches the possibility for international cooperation in the management and protection of marine and coastal species common to both Asia and North America. Certain species of birds, such as sandhill crane and lesser snow goose, winter in the United States and South Pacific islands and migrate across the Bering Strait in spring to nest in Siberia. Some small passerine song birds, such as wheatears and wagtails, make the migration in reverse to nest in Alaska. Offshore islands and coastal wetlands provide nesting habitat for seabirds and waterfowl, as well as feeding and resting areas for birds whose migrations are more extensive. The spit at Point Spencer is a conspicuous gathering area for sandhill cranes and snow geese, and one of several herring and capelin spawning areas in this region. The Port Clarence-Grantley Harbor-Imuruk Basin system is an important rearing habitat for both marine and freshwater fishes. Imuruk Basin supports a rich growth of submergent and floating vegetation and is a waterfowl nesting area. Chirikov Basin, in Bering Strait, accounts for 80% of the total benthic biomass of the Bering Shelf; it is an important feeding area for the California gray whale, as well as walruses and other benthic feeders. With the onset of winter and heavy ice, Bering Strait becomes the focal point of walrus migrations from the Chukchi Sea. The walruses concentrate in winter in the Bering Sea, south of St. Lawrence Island and near Bristol Bay. Calving occurs in early spring. When the ice begins to degrade and wind and water currents move it northward, back through Bering Strait, most walruses remain with the retreating ice and return to Siberian and Alaskan arctic coastal regions. The area is a fertile one for exploration of theories and concepts related to the evolution of plants and animals in the northern hemisphere and the times and circumstances of early man's arrival in America.</p>
B2	<p>Central Bering Sea Critical Habitat</p> <p>(ADF&G)</p> <p>(3)</p>	<p>Northcentral Bering Sea.</p> <p>Lat.: 62° N.</p> <p>Long.: 169° W.</p> <p>Area: about 236,160 ac.</p>	<p>The ice conditions south of St. Lawrence Island provide optimum habitat for walruses and bearded seals, who concentrate in the area during winter and calve there in spring. Ringed seals select shorefast ice in the area for pupping. The spring migration corridor for bowhead whales, thought to breed in the northern Bering Sea, passes to the west of St. Lawrence Island. Seabirds and waterfowl are abundant spring-fall, at the seacliffs and wetlands of St. Lawrence and Punuk islands. Although the biology of walruses and bearded seals is better understood now than in the past, the benthos sustaining the herds is not. Information on the biology and ecology of the larger bivalves, which are particularly important in the diet of the walrus, is lacking. Some investigators are concerned about the development of a clam fishery in the Bering Sea. Progress toward developing the fishery appears to be premature in view of the lack of information. The importance of conducting research on the benthos of the area is underscored by the observation that the winter range of the walrus herds has expanded into areas with less favorable ice conditions.</p>

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Bering Strait

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Critical habitat for migratory birds, walrus, and other wildlife; research area.	Federal management of the walrus herds. In 1976 the United States and Russia entered a 15-yr agreement to "undertake measures necessary to protect the ecosystems" important in the conservation of migratory birds; breeding, feeding, molting, and wintering areas were singled out and a list of 165 migratory birds was attached. Native village withdrawals exist along all coastal lands. A commercial mining operation is proposed for the mouth of Lost River, and there are plans to use Brevig Lagoon as a fill area to receive marine dredgings.	Joint state and federal management, ideally international. To maintain breeding grounds and migratory corridors essential to internationally ranging species; to maintain coastal wetlands and lagoons providing critical food sources and nesting habitat; and to provide sufficient time and area for the investigation of biological factors affecting distribution of species, such as predation and competition for food and space.	Unassessable at this time.	
Critical habitat for walrus, bearded seals, and other wildlife.	Marine waters under state and federal jurisdiction. Pending litigation and a resultant mutual agreement concerning public access lands, the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, maintains interim jurisdiction of St. Lawrence Island.	To protect the walrus' winter concentration area; and to provide a protected area for the investigation and understanding of benthic food production critical to the management of walrus herds.		

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Bering Strait

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
B3	Golovnin Bay to Bluff Critical Habitat (ADF&G) (3)	Northern Norton Sound, Golovnin Bay and northwest to Bluff. Lat.: 64°24' to 64°34' N. Long.: 163°00' to 163°45' W. Area: 3,840 ac. Includes the tidal, subtidal, and deltaic marshlands of Golovnin Lagoon and Golovnin Bay, and shoreline west to Bluff; also villages of White Mountain and Golovin.	Slow-moving streams meandering through deltaic marshlands provide excellent fish rearing habitat and attract great numbers of migratory waterfowl. The Norton Sound herring population is one of only two major breeding populations identified in the Bering Sea. Golovnin Bay has an historical record of particularly rich herring harvests. The abundance of the herring, important as fodder for many marine animals as well as the commercial fishery, depends on the maintenance and availability of a viable nursery in the estuarine zone. Seaciffs at the entry to Golovnin Bay support nesting colonies of murre, kittiwakes, and cormorants, and the 4 mi of seaciff nesting habitat at Bluff village support the largest seabird population in Norton Sound. The estuary is attractive as a field station for studying juvenile stages of marine and freshwater fishes. Although general biological information may be available for similar species in other areas of Alaska, there is some indication that significant differences occur, for instance in growth rate, in northern latitudes.
B4	Brevig Mission (DCED) (5) See also B1.	Bering Strait, north shore of Port Clarence. Lat.: 65°20' N. Long.: 166°29' W. Quad: Teller. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development. The area is favorable for marine access for Lost River, Wales, and Tin City mineral products. Overland access to Teller should also be linked, possibly by bridge over Grantley Harbor.
B5	Cape Darby (DCED) (5)	Northeastern Norton Sound, 17 mi southeast of Golovin. Lat.: 64°19' N. Long.: 162°47' W. Quad: Solomon. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
B6	Cape Denbigh (DCED) (5)	Northeastern Norton Sound, 12 mi northwest of Shaktoolik. Lat.: 64°23' N. Long.: 161°32' W. Quad: Norton Bay. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
B7	Egavik (DCED) (5)	Eastern Norton Sound, north of Unalakleet. Lat.: 64°02' N. Long.: 160°55' W. Quad: Norton Bay. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development. Relatively deep water near shore.
B8	Lost River (DCED) (5) See also B1.	Bering Strait, near mouth of Lost River, between Cape York and Brevig Lagoon. Lat.: 65°23' N. Long.: 167°09' W. Quad: Teller. Area: about 500 ac.	Fluorite deposits.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Bering Strait

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Critical habitat for herring, seabirds, and waterfowl; research area.	The land is encumbered by native village withdrawals. Subsistence use.	To safeguard an estuarine nursery area for species of the northern Bering Sea, and of Norton Sound in particular.		
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Mining: fluorite.		To protect values for mining and mineral processing. Private.	Mining and processing of fluorite.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Bering Strait

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
B9	Port Safety (DCED) (5)	Northwestern Norton Sound, on spit between Safety Sound and Norton Sound, 6 mi east of Cape Nome and 14 mi southwest of Solomon. Lat.: 64°27' N. Long.: 164°49' W. Quad: Solomon. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development. Marine access for inland resources: Nome to Cape Nome beaches may be mined for gold and strategic minerals.
B10	St. Lawrence Island (DCED) (5)	Bering Sea, 130 mi southwest of Nome. Lat.: 63°30' N. Long.: 170°30' W. Quad: St. Lawrence. Area: 1,205,000 ac.	Reindeer production.
B11	St. Michael (DCED) (5)	Southeastern Norton Sound, east coast of St. Michael Island. Lat.: 63°29' N. Long.: 162°02' W. Quad: St. Michael. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

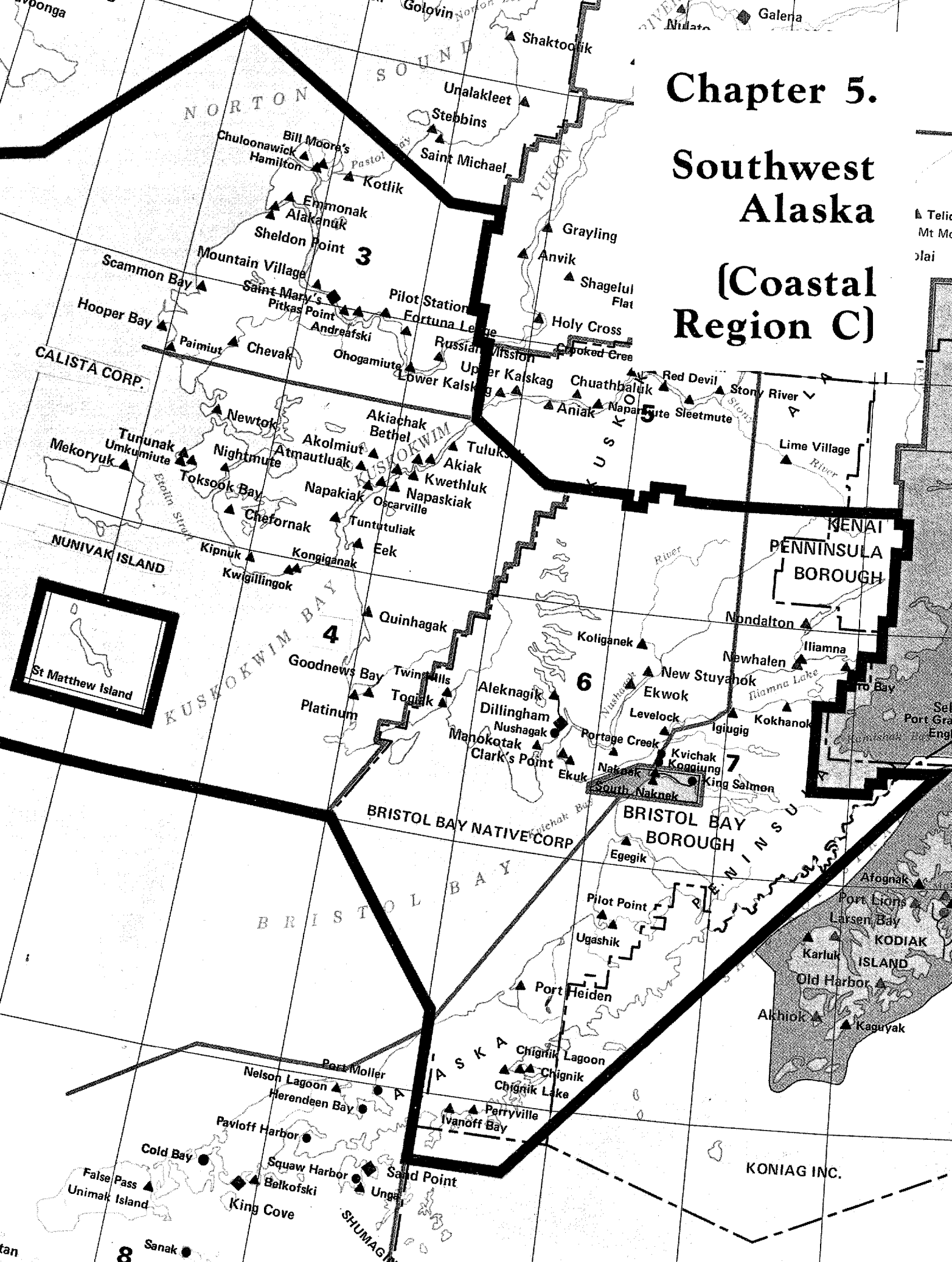
Coastal Region: Bering Strait

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Agriculture: raising reindeer.		To protect values for reindeer production. Private.	Reindeer production.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	

Figure 6. Approximate boundaries of coastal region C, Southwest Alaska.
For key to other features shown on the map, see Figure 23 (at end of
book).



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CHAPTER 5. SOUTHWEST ALASKA (COASTAL REGION C)

All of the abstracts in this chapter pertain to proposed special areas. No AMSAs have been designated in Southwest Alaska.

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Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Southwest

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
C1	Bristol Bay Marine Sanctuary (ADF&G) (2,3) See also C2, C4, C5, C6, C7, C9, C10, C12, C14, C15, C17, C18, C19, D2, D3, D11. Note: A large portion of this area is in the Kodiak-Aleutians coastal region (D).	Southeastern Bering Sea. Lat.: 54° to 59° N. Long.: 157° to 174° W. Quads: Pribilof Islands, Hagemeister Island, Nushagak Bay, Naknek, Bristol Bay, Ugashik, Chignik, Port Moller, Cold Bay, Unimak Island. Area: 100,000 sq mi. Boundaries: One mile inland from the mean higher high water mark along the north coast of the Alaska Peninsula between Seal Cape and Cape Newenham, then west to the point 58° N Lat., 172° W Long., then south to the edge of the continental shelf and east along the 600-ft depth contour to Akun inland, then northeast to Seal Cape on Unimak Island. Includes the seabird cliffs on Unimak Island and the north coast of Bristol Bay; Pribilof, Walrus, Hagemeister, and Amak islands; Unimak Pass; and the highly productive marine shelf environment of the southeastern Bering Sea and the protected lagoons, bays, and estuaries of the Alaska Peninsula and north coast of Bristol Bay.	Bristol Bay is one of the world's most productive ecosystems. It is being proposed for marine sanctuary status to protect its living marine resources from the potentially adverse effects of imminent offshore oil development and the rapidly expanding fisheries. Bristol Bay is one of the richest demersal fish producers in the world, second only to the North Sea. Commercially important stocks of demersal fish include pollock, yellowfin and flathead sole, Pacific and Greenland halibut, arrowtooth flounder, sablefish, and herring. The area's shellfish and salmon populations are also of great commercial importance. Important shellfish include red and blue king crabs, two species of tanner crab, pink shrimp, and a snail, <i>Neptunea pribilofensis</i> . Marine mammals of the region include 8 species of pinniped, 16 of cetaceans, and one carnivore, the sea otter. Regularly found pinnipeds are the northern sea lion, Pacific walrus, Pacific harbor seal, and northern fur seal. Common cetaceans are the beluga whale, Pacific killer whale, harbor and Dall porpoises, and gray and minke whales. The area is critical to the survival of the world's northern fur seal population, 80% of whom breed on the Pribilof Islands. Bristol Bay is also one of the world's great bird migration crossroads. It supports remarkably high numbers of waterfowl, shorebirds, seabirds, and raptors. Species depending on Bristol Bay for their survival include black brandt, emperor goose, king eider, thick-billed murre, red-faced cormorant, least auklet, red-legged kittiwake, McKay's snow bunting, and short-tailed shearwater. Bristol Bay is important to the survival of the following endangered species: bowhead, finback, gray, black right, sei, and sperm whales; and short-tailed albatross, Aleutian Canada goose, and peregrine falcon.
C2	Becharof (DCED) (5) See also C1.	Northeastern Bristol Bay, on northeastern shore of Egegik Bay, 7 mi northwest of Egegik. Lat.: 58°17' N. Long.: 157°28' W. Quad: Naknek. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
C3	Bethel (DCED) (5)	Kuskokwim Bay, on right bank of Kuskokwim River. Lat.: 60°47'30" N. Long.: 161°45'00" W. Quad: Bethel. Area: about 200 ac.	Three canneries and related commercial fishing facilities.
C4	Chignik Bay (DCED) (5) See also C1.	Pacific Ocean, southeast shore of Alaska Peninsula, bay bounded by Cape Kumliun, Nakchamik Island, and Castle Cape. Lat.: 56°22' N. Long.: 158°00' W. Quad: Chignik. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Southwest

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Fisheries and wildlife.	Proposed sanctuary includes Izembek, Aleutian, and Cape Newenham National Wildlife Refuges; Walrus Island State Game Sanctuary; Pribilof Islands Special Reservation; and Port Moller, Port Heiden, Cinder River, Egegik, and Pilot Point Critical Habitats.	Purpose: To maintain the high quality and productivity of the marine environment of the southeastern Bering Sea. Major objectives: To maximize conservation and management of fishery resources for optimum yield; protect critical habitats of birds and marine mammals, including endangered species; reduce or avoid multiple resource-use conflicts; control oil exploration, development, staging facilities, and tanker traffic within the proposed sanctuary.	Compatible uses that do not alter the integrity of the marine environment or its biota, including commercial fishing, sport fishing, and hunting.	Those not compatible with management purpose and objectives.
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities.		To protect values for onshore commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities. Private.	Seafood processing and related fishing fleet activities.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Southwest

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
C5	Dillingham (DCED) (5) See also C1.	Northeastern Bristol Bay, Nushagak Bay, on south side of Snag Point at junction of Wood and Nushagak rivers. Lat.: 59°02'30" N. Long.: 158°27'30" W. Quad: Dillingham. Area: about 200 ac.	Three canneries and related commercial fishing facilities.
C6	Egegik (DCED) (5) See also C1.	Northeastern Bristol Bay, Egegik Bay, on south bank and near mouth of Egegik River. Lat.: 58°13' N. Long.: 157°22' W. Quad: Naknek. Area: about 200 ac.	Four canneries and related commercial fishing facilities.
C7	Ekuk Spit (DCED) (5) See also C1.	Northeastern Bristol Bay, eastern shore of Nushagak Bay, north of Ekuk. Lat.: 58°49'05" N. Long.: 158°33'25" W. Quad: Nushagak Bay. Area: about 50 ac.	Cannery and related commercial fishing facilities.
C8	Elva Lake (DCED) (5) See also C20.	Northern Bristol Bay, inland from Nushagak Bay, 45 mi northwest of Dillingham and 3.5 mi northwest of Lake Nerka. Lat.: 59°38' N. Long.: 159°09' W. Quad: Goodnews. Area:	Potential site for hydroelectric power generation: dam construction, hydroelectric installation, power generator to 2.25 MW.
C9	Etolin Point (DCED) (5) See also C1.	Northeastern Bristol Bay, between Kvichak and Nushagak bays. Lat.: 58°37' N. Long.: 158°15' W. Quad: Nushagak Bay. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
C10	Kanatak (DCED) (5) See also C1.	Shelikof Strait, on Portage Bay, southeast of Becharof Lake. Lat.: 57°34' N. Long.: 156°02' W. Quad: Ugashik. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development: for portage to and from Becharof Lake.
C11	King Salmon (DCED) (5)	Northeastern Bristol Bay, inland from Kvichak Bay and Naknek, on the right bank of the Naknek River. Lat.: 58°41'30" N. Long.: 156°39'30" W. Quad: Naknek. Area: about 150 ac.	Three canneries and related commercial fishing facilities.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Southwest

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities.		To protect values for onshore commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities. Private.	Seafood processing and related fishing fleet activities.	
Commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities.		To protect values for onshore commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities. Private.	Seafood processing and related fishing fleet activities.	
Commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities.		To protect values for onshore commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities. Private.	Seafood processing and related fishing fleet activities.	
Hydroelectric power.		To protect value as hydroelectric site.	Power generation. Dam generator, and related facilities.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities.		To protect values for onshore commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities. Private.	Seafood processing and related fishing fleet activities.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Southwest

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
C12	Naknek (DCED) (5) See also C1.	Northeastern Bristol Bay, Kvichak Bay, on north bank of Naknek River near its mouth. Lat.: 58°43'40" N. Long.: 157°00'45" W. Quad: Naknek. Area: about 200 ac.	Four canneries and related commercial fishing facilities.
C13	Nushagak (DCED) (5)	Northeastern Bristol Bay, eastern shore of Nushagak Bay, at Nushagak Point. Lat.: 58°57' N. Long.: 158°29' W. Quad: Nushagak Bay. Area: about 50 ac.	Cannery and related commercial fishing facilities.
C14	Platinum (DCED) (5) See also C1.	Southeastern Kuskokwim Bay, entrance of Goodnews Bay at South Spit. Lat.: 59°00'45" N. Long.: 161°49'00" W. Quad: Goodnews. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development. Possible offshore mining for strategic minerals.
C15	Port Heiden (DCED) (5) See also C1.	Southeastern Bristol Bay, bay at Strogonof Point. Lat.: 56°54' N. Long.: 158°48' W. Quad: Chignik. Area: about 640 ac.	Transportation. Port Heiden airfield is 9 mi northeast of Port Heiden.
C16	Quinhagak (DCED) (5)	Eastern Kuskokwim Bay, at mouth of Kanektok River. Lat.: 59°45' N. Long.: 161°54' W. Quad: Goodnews. Area: about 50 ac.	Cannery and related commercial fishing facilities.
C17	South Naknek (DCED) (5) See also C1.	Northeastern Bristol Bay, Kvichak Bay, on south bank of Naknek River, 1 mi southeast of Naknek. Lat.: 58°41' N. Long.: 157°00' W. Quad: Naknek. Area: about 100 ac.	Two canneries and related commercial fishing facilities.
C18	Togiak (DCED) (5) See also C1.	Northern Bristol Bay, at head of Togiak Bay. Lat.: 59°04' N. Long.: 160°24' W. Quad: Goodnews. Area: about 50 ac.	Cannery and related commercial fishing facilities.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Southwest

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities.		To protect values for onshore commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities. Private.	Seafood processing and related fishing fleet activities.	
Commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities.		To protect values for onshore commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities. Private.	Seafood processing and related fishing fleet activities.	
Transportation and related facilities; mining and mineral processing.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for air transportation potential. State.	Airport.	
Commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities.		To protect values for onshore commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities. Private.	Seafood processing and related fishing fleet activities.	
Commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities.		To protect values for onshore commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities. Private.	Seafood processing and related fishing fleet activities.	
Commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities.		To protect values for onshore commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities. Private.	Seafood processing and related fishing fleet activities.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Southwest

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
C19	Togiak Bay (DCED) (5) See also C1.	Northern Bristol Bay, on Togiak Bay south of Togiak. Lat.: 58°51' N. Long.: 160°30' W. Quad: Goodnews. Area: about 50 ac.	Cannery and related commercial fishing facilities.
C20*	Wood Tikchik State Park (DNR, Div. Parks) (16) See also C8.	Inland of northern Bristol Bay. Wood River heads in Aleknagik Lake, flows to Nushagak River just north-east of Dillingham. The seven Tikchik Lakes are between Nishlik Lake on the north and Nuyakuk Lake on the south. Approximate center of area: Lat.: 59°45' N. Long.: 159°00' W. Quads: Bethel. Dillingham C-7, 8; D-6, 7, 8. Goodnews. Taylor Mountain A-6, 7, 8; C-8; D-7, 8. Area: 1,244,000 ac.	In 1960 the National Park Service recognized the Wood River-Tikchik Lakes area's scenic, recreational, and fishery values by proposing that the area be added to the National Park System. Each year 3,000 to 5,000 people visit the area. The potential for sport fishing, boating, and sightseeing is exceptionally high. Sockeye salmon spawning in the area constitute as much as 20% of the Bristol Bay escapement. A total of 24 fish species has been identified in the proposed park. Mammals occurring in the area include moose, caribou, brown and black bears, beavers, ground squirrels, hares, red foxes, muskrats, voles, lemmings, mice, shrews, porcupines, weasels, martens, wolverines, lynx, and land otters. Wolves occur but are not common. A hydroelectric power project at Elva Lake has been proposed.
*Wood Tikchik State Park was designated in 1978; the original proposal is abstracted here because it was also submitted as a potential AMSA nomination.			

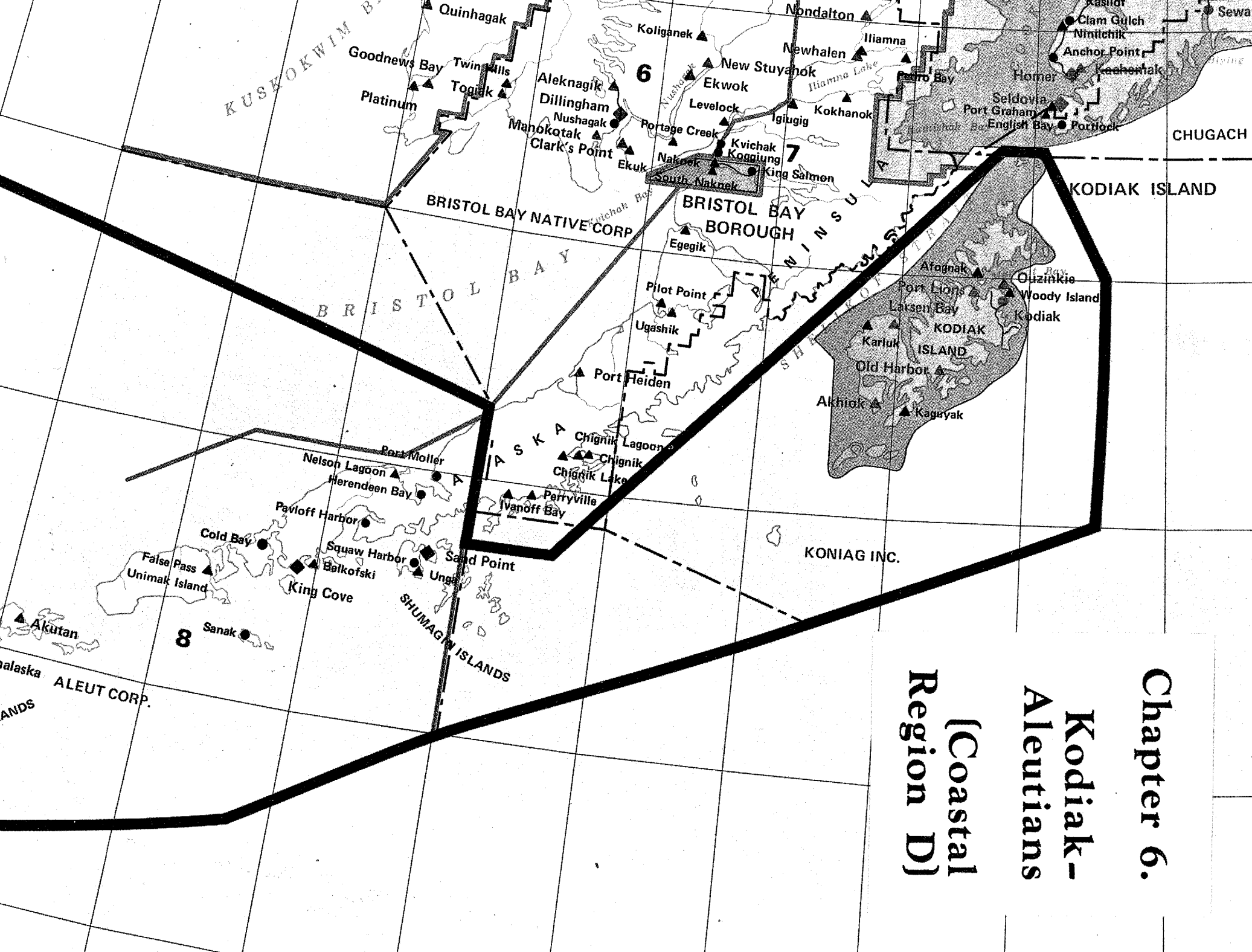
Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Southwest

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities.		To protect values for onshore commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities. Private.	Seafood processing and related fishing fleet activities.	
Scenic, fisheries; also recreation, wilderness.	State and private lands. State lands classified for public recreation. About 25 native selections patented or applied for. Uses include privately owned fishing and hunting lodges, and subsistence hunting, fishing, and trapping.	State Park or State Wilderness Park, to protect the area's outstanding scenic, fish and wildlife, recreation, and wilderness values. Emphasis on protection of habitat of fish and wildlife species which are of great importance to the Bristol Bay commercial fishery and local subsistence hunting and fishing.	Recreation, including fishing and hunting, and subsistence hunting and fishing, to the extent they do not impair the area's scenic, fish and wildlife habitat, park, and subsistence values. Elva Lake hydroelectric development if construction is closely regulated.	Those impairing the area's scenic, fish and wildlife habitat, park, and subsistence values.



Figure 7. Approximate boundaries of coastal region D, Kodiak-Aleutians. For key to other features shown on the map, see Figure 23 (at end of book).



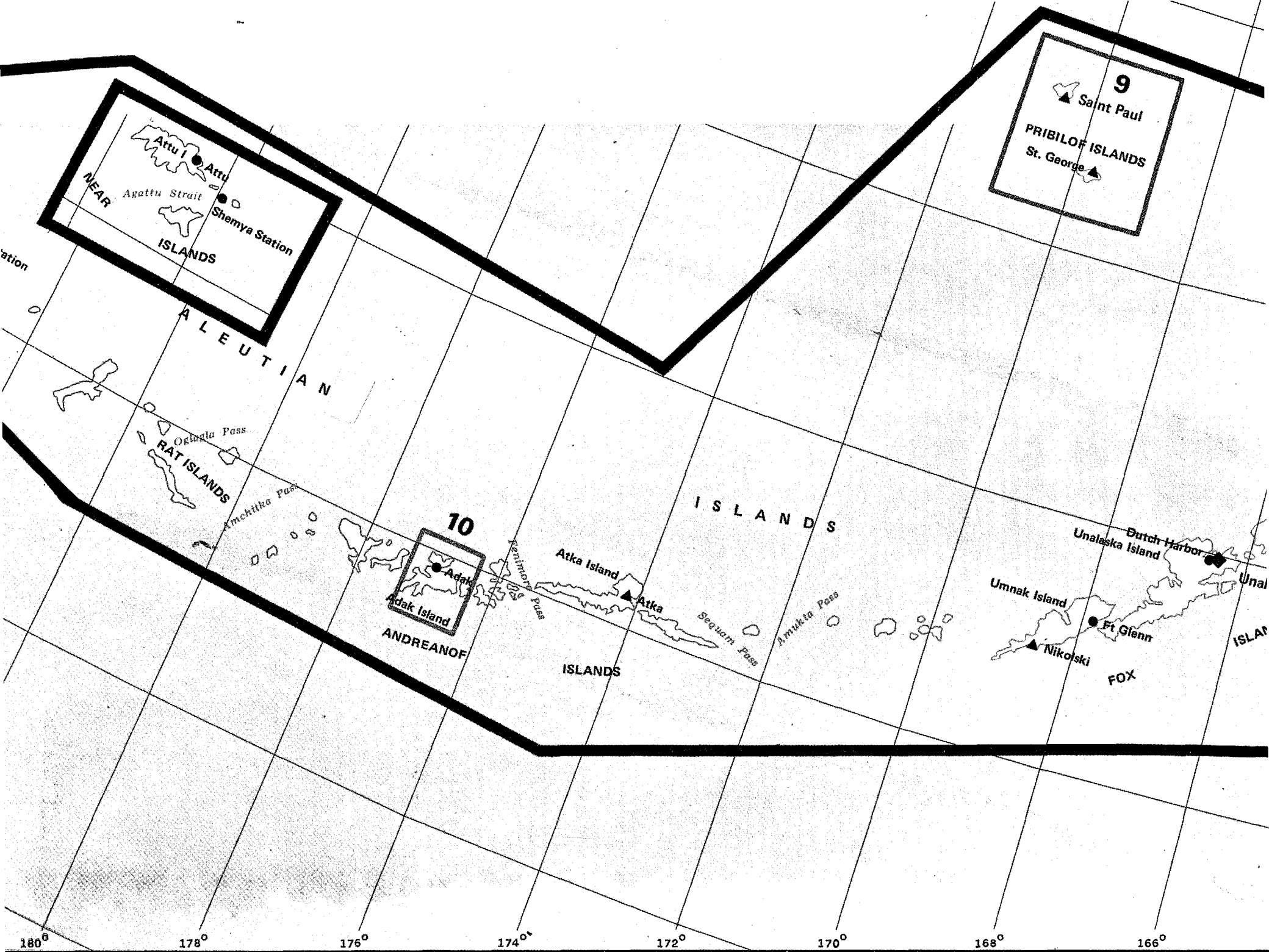
Chapter 6.

Kodiak-Aleutians

[Coastal Region D]



Figure 7. Approximate boundaries of coastal region D, Kodiak-Aleutians (continued).



CHAPTER 6. KODIAK-ALEUTIANS (COASTAL REGION D)

All of the abstracts in this chapter pertain to proposed special areas. No AMSAs have been designated in the Kodiak-Aleutians region.

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Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
D1	Kodiak and Vicinity (DNR, DGGs) (1) See also D7, D36, D37, D38, D42, D45, D46, D47, D49, D50, D54, D55, D58, D61.	Western Gulf of Alaska, northeast coast of Kodiak Island. Lat.: 57°47'20" N. Long.: 152°24'10" W. Quads: Kodiak C-1, 2; D-1, 2.	The tsunami of the 1964 Good Friday earthquake took 18 lives and caused extensive property damage in Kodiak and the surrounding area. Wave runup in some uninhabited areas of the island was more than 15 m; runup at the town of Kodiak was more than 6 m. Kodiak is the focal point and economic hub for the area's fishing, logging, and cattle ranching activities. Kodiak Naval Station is located 10 km south of the city and provides substantial revenue to the area. Any interference with these activities could have an adverse effect on the Alaskan economy as a whole. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has identified the Shakmanof Cove area (12 mi northwest of Kodiak) as being one of the few areas in the Kodiak vicinity to have suitable amounts of rock for use as any and all types of construction materials. Sound, durable rock of all sizes could be quarried and excellent quarry operations could be developed with a minimum of effort.
D2	Pribilof Islands (St. George and St. Paul) (DNR, DGGs) (1) See also C1.	Southwestern Bering Sea. Lat.: 57° N. Long.: 170° W. Quad: Pribilof Islands.	The Pribilof Islands have experienced volcanic eruptions as recently as 10,000 years ago (St. Paul Island), and faults disrupt relatively young volcanic rocks there. Consequently, the islands must be considered to pose hazards to any potential onshore and offshore developments, due to volcanoes and earthquakes. Sedimentary basins of the Bering Sea have considerable oil and gas potential and a federal lease sale is scheduled. The Pribilofs are logical candidates for siting of logistic bases and a pipeline terminal if producible hydrocarbons are found.
D3	Scotch Cap (DNR, DGGs) (1) See also C1.	Pacific Ocean, Aleutian Islands, off end of Alaska Peninsula on southwest coast of Unimak Island. Lat.: 54°24' N. Long.: 164°47' W. Quad: Unimak. Area of particular concern is the west end of Unimak Island, including the promontory, Scotch Cap.	This area has been hit in very recent times by tsunamis. For example, in 1946 a tsunami generated by an earthquake of magnitude 7.4 demolished the Scotch Cap lighthouse and killed five people. A runup of about 30 m was recorded. Unimak Pass is a significant break in the Aleutian Island chain and might be important to shipping, in which case the maintenance of a lighthouse could be necessary.
D4	Shemya Island (DNR, DGGs) (1)	Near Islands (at end of Aleutian Chain), easternmost of Semichi Islands. Lat.: 52°43'20" N. Long.: 174°07'00" E. Quad: Attu.	Shemya Island has been hit by at least one tsunami in recent times. In 1965 an earthquake of magnitude 7.8 occurred about 360 km east-southeast of Shemya Island, causing waves of about 10 m to strike the island. The only reported damage was flooding of a warehouse. Future tsunamis could be expected to cause more damage. The U.S. Air Force has established a base on the island, and there is a corresponding higher density of people and property on Shemya Island than in other areas in the Aleutians.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Earthquake hazard: tsunamis.				
Volcano and earthquake hazard.	The Pribilofs are a federal game preserve, the Pribilof Islands Reserve.			
Earthquake hazard: tsunamis.	Aleutian Islands National Wildlife Refuge.	..		
Earthquake hazard: tsunamis.	Aleutian Islands National Wildlife Refuge.			

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
D5	Barren Islands Coastal Marine Sanctuary (ADF&G) (3) See also D18, F10, F26.	Western Gulf of Alaska at Kennedy Entrance, between Kenai Peninsula and Shuyak Island. Lat.: 58°48' to 58°55' N. Long.: 152°00' to 152°15' W. Quad: Afognak D-1. Area: 170,240 ac. Includes the seven Barren Islands and surrounding waters to the 600-ft isobath; offshore waters to about a 3-mi radius.	The Barren Islands are a significant and important breeding and rearing area for seabirds and marine mammals in the Gulf of Alaska. This area is heavily used by marine mammals and seabirds because of favorable habitat, the low level of disturbance, and high biological productivity of the surrounding waters. In summer the total bird population of the islands and nearshore waters exceeds 1 million, and includes 55 species of passerines, raptors, shorebirds, and seabirds. Sugarloaf Island may be the largest pupping rookery for Steller sea lions in the Gulf of Alaska, with an annual pup count of 3,000-5,000. In summer the total number of sea lions hauled out on Sugarloaf Island is 4,000-7,000. The total population of sea lions in the proposed sanctuary probably exceeds 10,000. About 200-400 sea otters inhabit the nearshore waters and over 300 harbor seals are present. These features are currently threatened by potential oil pollution, increased marine traffic, and disturbance from aircraft associated with outer continental shelf development in Cook Inlet and the Gulf of Alaska. Many species of seabirds, raptors, and marine mammals are acutely and particularly sensitive to disturbance while on land during the summer.
D6	Kodiak Coastal Marine Sanctuary (ADF&G) (3)	Shelikof Strait, Pacific Ocean, and southwestern Gulf of Alaska, along the coast of Kodiak Island adjacent to the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Quads: Kodiak, Karluk, and Trinity Islands. Area: 203,341 ac. The proposed sanctuary fronts on the existing Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and includes intertidal and subtidal lands and waters seaward to the 20-m isobath.	The intertidal and subtidal areas in the proposed sanctuary provide vital spawning, rearing, and feeding habitats for diverse and abundant marine mammals, seabirds, shorebirds, waterfowl, fish, and shellfish. Of particular importance is the high production of sea grass and algae. Terrestrial wildlife and freshwater and anadromous fishes depend on the high productivity and diversity of intertidal and estuarine areas as a source of nutrients. The Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and the proposed sanctuary function together as an ecosystem; the maintenance of the economic and recreational renewable resource values of each depends on the ecological support of the other. The intertidal and subtidal areas in the proposed sanctuary provide access to the marine waters adjacent to the existing wildlife refuge. The values of the area are threatened by potential oil spills, increased marine traffic, and noise disturbance from aircraft and shipping associated with outer continental shelf oil and gas development on Cook Inlet and the Gulf of Alaska.
D7	Kalsin Bay (DCRA) (2) See also D1, D47, D55.	Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, northeast Kodiak Island; bay extends southwest off Chiniak Bay, 10 mi south of Kodiak. Lat.: 57°40' N. Long.: 152°21' W. Quad: Kodiak C-2. Area: 200 ac.	Kalsin Bay is a vital migration route and rearing area for king crab. The area's values also include an annual shrimp harvest of 1-3 million pounds, thousands of feeding birds, three seabird colonies with about 12,000 birds, and four salmon streams with estimated escapement of 50,000 in good years. The beach is an important recreational clamming area for Kodiak residents. Kalsin Bay is an important sport fishing area. Three archaeological sites are near the entrance to the bay. An earthquake-related National Natural Landmark has been proposed for the head of Kalsin Bay. The bay is a likely site for OCS oil-related facilities after the lease sale.
D8	Adak Waterfront (DCED) (5)	Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands, Andreanof Islands, on northeast Adak Island at head of Kuluk Bay. Lat.: 51°52' N. Long.: 176°39' W. Quad: Adak. Area: about 200 ac.	Four canneries and related commercial fishing facilities.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Critical habitat for marine mammals and birds.	State and federal jurisdiction. No special management program. Uses include scientific research and recreation.	Coastal marine sanctuary, to preserve the Barren Islands marine mammals, birds, and associated species, and the biological and physical features on which these wildlife resources depend.	Primary use is the preservation of the ecosystem, and this is considered an exclusive use because it cannot be transported or displaced to another area. Low-level secondary uses allowed, such as scientific research.	Those posing a threat to the management purpose.
Critical habitat for marine mammals, birds, fish, and shellfish.	State ownership and jurisdiction. No special management other than for commercial fishing. Uses include commercial fishing and recreation associated with the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.	To preserve this unique and highly productive marine ecosystem, including the diverse and abundant assemblage of marine mammals, seabirds, and associated species, and the biological features of the tidelands and surrounding marine waters on which the wildlife depends.	Primary use is the preservation of the ecosystem, and this is considered an exclusive use because it cannot be transported or displaced to another area. Secondary uses allowed, namely research, recreation, subsistence, and commercial fishing, but will be strictly managed and regulated.	Those posing a threat to the management purpose.
Critical habitat for king crab and shrimp, seabirds, and anadromous fish; recreation; archaeological sites.	Private land used for residential and commercial purposes. Remainder zoned conservation by the borough. BLM grazing leases. Uses include residential and commercial development, recreation (clamming, sport fishing), ranching, and archaeological study.	To maintain existing values.	Ranching, commercial and sport fishing, picnicking, and clamming.	OCS-related activities should be discouraged until adverse socioeconomic and biological impacts can be mitigated.
Commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities.	Area is in the Aleutian Islands National Wildlife Refuge.	To protect values for onshore commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities. Private.	Seafood processing and related fishing fleet activities.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
D9	Dutch Harbor Waterfront (DCED) (5)	Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands, Fox Islands, off northeast coast of Unalaska Island in Unalaska Bay, on Amaknak Island. Lat.: 53°54' N. Long.: 166°31' W. Quad: Unalaska. Area: about 150 ac.	Three canneries and related commercial fishing facilities.
D10	False Pass (DCED) (5)	Aleutian Islands, east coast of Unimak Island, on Isanotski Strait. Lat.: 54°51'15" N. Long.: 163°24'30" W. Quad: False Pass. Area: about 50 ac.	Cannery and related commercial fishing facilities.
D11	Herendeen Bay and Port Moller Vicinity (DCED) (5) See also C1.	Bristol Bay, near southwest end of Alaska Peninsula. Lat.: 55°50' to 55°53' N. Long.: 160°28' to 160°50' W. Quad: Port Moller. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
D12	Pavlof Bay (DCED) (5)	Pacific Ocean, near southwest end of Alaska Peninsula, east of Cold Bay. Lat.: 55°20' N. Long.: 161°38' W. Quad: Port Moller. Area:	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
D13	Sand Point (DCED) (5)	Pacific Ocean, Shumagin Islands, northwest coast of Popof Island, on Humboldt Harbor. Lat.: 55°20'15" N. Long.: 160°30'00" W. Quad: Port Moller. Area: about 100 ac.	Canneries and related commercial fishing facilities.
D14	Squaw Harbor (DCED) (5) See also D48.	Pacific Ocean, Shumagin Islands, east coast of Unga Island, on north shore of Baralof Bay. Lat.: 55°14'30" N. Long.: 160°32'55" W. Quad: Port Moller. Area: about 50 ac.	Cannery and related commercial fishing facilities.
D15	Terror Lake (DCED) (5)	Western Gulf of Alaska, north-central Kodiak Island, 25 mi southwest of Kodiak. Lat.: 57°38'30" N. Long.: 153°00'45" W. Quad: Kodiak. Area:	Potential site for hydroelectric power generation: dam construction, hydroelectric installation, power generator to 12 MW. Division of Energy and Power Development estimates that this project has a reasonable expectation of being developed.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities.		To protect values for onshore commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities. Private.	Seafood processing and related fishing fleet activities.	
Commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities.	Area is in the Aleutian Islands National Wildlife Refuge.	To protect values for onshore commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities. Private.	Seafood processing and related fishing fleet activities.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities.		To protect values for onshore commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities. Private.	Seafood processing and related fishing fleet activities.	
Commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities.		To protect values for onshore commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities. Private.	Seafood processing and related fishing fleet activities.	
Hydroelectric power.	Area is in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.	To protect value as hydroelectric site.	Power generation.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
D16	Unalaska Waterfront (DCED) (5)	Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands, Fox Islands, northeast Unalaska Island, on south shore of Unalaska Bay. Lat.: 53°52'30" N. Long.: 166°32'00" W. Quad: Unalaska. Area: about 200 ac.	Five canneries and related commercial fishing facilities.
D17	Afognak Lake and Afognak River (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)	Western Gulf of Alaska, south coast of Afognak Island; river heads at Afognak Lake and flows 3.2 mi to Afognak Bay, 25 mi northwest of Kodiak. Lat.: 58°05' N. Long.: 152°49' W. Quad: Afognak A-3. Area: 15,149 ac. Includes Afognak Lake, Afognak River, east shore of Afognak Bay, and surrounding lands.	The recreational values of this area were recognized many years ago when the U.S. Navy built a recreation camp here, which is now operated by the Coast Guard. Today Afognak Lake is one of the most popular recreation areas on Afognak Island. Hunting of Sitka black-tailed deer and fishing are the primary recreational pursuits. Brown bears, elk, and ducks are also hunted. Hiking, pleasure boating, and picnicking are associated recreational activities. Wildlife resources in the area include an arctic tern and mew gull rookery on the lake; red, silver, and pink salmon, steelhead and rainbow trout, and Dolly Varden char in the freshwaters; brown bears, which feed and den in the area; elk and deer; bald eagle nest; land otters, beavers, lynx, minks, muskrats, red foxes, weasels, red squirrels, and an occasional marten; and waterfowl. The outstanding beauty of the area also contributes to its popularity. There are shoreline views of mountain panoramas framed by the dense, dark spruce forest. This area has traditionally been a fishing ground for natives from Afognak and Aleut villages, and is rich in artifacts of their culture. It is also a subsistence fishing area for Port Lions and Kodiak area residents. Other values include suitable soils and slopes for development, timber, potential for hydroelectric power, and suitability as fish processing site.
D18	Barren Islands (DNR, Div. Parks) (11) See also D5, F26.	Western Gulf of Alaska at Kennedy Entrance, between Kenai Peninsula and Shuyak Island, 68 mi northeast of Afognak and 80 mi north of Kodiak. Lat.: 58°48' N. Long.: 152°15' W. Quad: Afognak D-1. Area: 9,501 ac.	There are four sea lion rookeries in the Barren Islands. The largest rookery, on Sugarloaf Island, has around 10,000 sea lions and is one of the largest sea lion rookeries in the Gulf of Alaska. Harbor seals concentrate on Sud Island, the south side of Ushagak Island, and part of West Amatuli Island. About 300 sea otters inhabit the Barren Islands. The islands are considered the most important nesting location in Southcentral Alaska for many species of seabirds. There are over 650,000 seabirds in seven identified rookeries. Petrels and rhinoceros auklets are unlikely to be nesting in abundant numbers anywhere else in Alaska. Land otters, red foxes, arctic ground squirrels, and marmots inhabit Ushagak Island. Other than occasional boat tours to view the seabird and sea lion rookeries, recreational use of the Barren Islands is almost non-existent. The wildlife rookeries, the tight arrangement of the islands, the coves and beaches on the larger islands, and the mountains apparently rising out of the sea, all make the Barren Islands an exciting, scenic wonderland. Ushagak Island has fresh water and space for camping.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities.		To protect values for onshore commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities. Private.	Seafood processing and related fishing fleet activities.	
Recreation; also wildlife, scenic, historical.	Federal lands, managed by U.S. Forest Service as part of Chugach National Forest, but selected by native corporations. Uses include hunting, fishing, hiking, and other recreation; subsistence; and commercial fishing offshore.	State recreation area, managed cooperatively by DNR, Division of Parks, and the owner (probably Port Lions, Inc.) to maintain and enhance the recreational values of the area. Boating, picnicking, and camping facilities should be provided.	Hunting, trapping, and sport fishing; timber harvesting in upland areas not in key views; and second home development in areas specified under a management program.	Timber harvesting in areas abutting on Afognak Lake.
Wildlife; also scenic, recreation.	The federal government has withdrawn the Barren Islands under the Antiquities Act for an Alaska Marine Resource to be managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Koniag, Inc. has filed historical place selections on the majority of the lands.	Marine refuge. Wilderness management, provisions for charter boat tours, or both, should be considered.	Visits that would not initiate panic flights by the seabirds or disrupt sea lion breeding; and offshore sport and commercial fishing provided wildlife disturbance is kept to a minimum.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
D19	Devil Inlet (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)	Shelikof Strait, northwest coast of Afognak Island, 27 mi north of Afognak and about 45 mi northwest of Kodiak. Lat.: 58°24' N. Long.: 152°46' W. Quad: Afognak B-5. Area: 14,799 ac. Includes the peninsula between Foul Bay and Shelikof Strait, with Devil Inlet, Black Cape, Dome Peak, and Hidden Lake.	Current recreational use of the Devil Inlet area consists mainly of hunting. Such use is light and is limited to areas accessible by floatplane, around lakes and the inlet itself. The alpine portions of the area offer one of the most enjoyable hiking experiences on Afognak Island. The local wildlife includes seals, sea lions, and sea otters; brown bears, elk, deer, land otters, and beavers; seabirds, including tufted puffins; and pink and silver salmon. This area is considered to be the most scenic part of Afognak Island. Contributing to this beauty are mountains, large lakes, and miles of open beach contrasted by small lakes, grassy meadows, and secluded coves. From almost any elevation, the mountains across Shelikof Strait can be seen on a clear day. Because of these features and the absence of development, wilderness values for this area are extremely high. Soils and slopes at the lower elevations are suitable for development.
D20	Duck Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)	Western Gulf of Alaska, southeast-coast of Afognak Island, 13 mi northeast of Afognak and about 26 mi north of Kodiak. Lat.: 58°08' N. Long.: 152°27' W. Quad: Afognak A-2. Area: 4,317 ac. Includes shorelines of Mary Anderson Bay and Selezen Bay (off Duck Bay), and adjacent uplands.	The accessibility of Duck Bay makes it a popular stop for boaters originating out of Anton Larsen Bay (near Kodiak). They fish in Little Afognak Lake for rainbow trout, steelhead, Dolly Varden, and silver and red salmon. Wildlife in the area include harbor seals and sea lions; brown bears, elk, and deer (elk population decreasing according to ADFG); red foxes, beavers, land otters, muskrats, short-tailed weasels, and an occasional marten; and seabirds, including tufted puffins, murre, and gulls. Sport fishing and hunting have been steadily increasing in popularity. This area receives so much use it is recognized as an important area for subsistence harvesting of salmon and razor clams. The U.S. Forest Service has suggested that roads, trails, and cabins be constructed. The diversity of shoreline features and the lakes bordered by towering, dark forests contribute to the scenery at Duck Bay. Prominent points along the shore provide coastline panoramas and views of mountainous Kodiak Island. Remnants of the Koniag village of Little Afognak are in Selezen Bay, as well as the site of an abandoned Russian Orthodox church.
D21	Kazakof Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)	Western Gulf of Alaska, southeast coast of Afognak Island, 9 mi northeast of Afognak and about 32 mi north of Kodiak. Lat.: 58°15' N. Long.: 152°34' W. Quad: Afognak D-2. Area: 5,437 ac. Includes head of the bay and adjacent uplands.	Kazakof Bay receives significant hunting and fishing use by boaters originating out of Anton Larsen Bay, near Kodiak. The recreational use of this area may grow once the logging activity on the existing road diminishes and when planned roads from Afognak Bay to Kazakof Bay are completed. The waterway from the head of Kazakof Bay to Portage Lake could become a canoe route if portages were built. Recognizing the potential increase in recreational use due to road construction, the U.S. Forest Service at one time suggested that trails and cabins be constructed. A few people went snowmobiling in the area last year. Species of mammals common to the area include harbor seal, sea lion, brown bear, elk, Sitka black-tailed deer, land otter, beaver, muskrat, red fox, and snowshoe hare. There are waterfowl and a small seabird rookery. The protected coastline of spruce-lined beaches provides pleasing scenery. Views include coastline panoramas and mountainous Kodiak Island. An archaeological site is at the head of the bay. Other resources include timber and buildable land.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Alutians

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Scenic; also wildlife, recreation.	Federal lands, managed by U.S. Forest Service and recommended by them for wilderness status.	The U.S. Forest Service should consider back-country management that preserves the natural beauty while allowing hunting. An alternative would be to manage the area as a scenic area.	Hunting, trapping, and sport fishing; and rustic recreational facilities that improve access, blend with natural features, or manage use.	
Recreation, wildlife; also scenic, historical.	Owned by Ouzinkie Native Corp. and Afognak Native Corp.; public easements; managed for timber. Uses include recreation and subsistence.	Recreation area or marine wayside, managed by the village corporations, or cooperatively managed with DNR, Division of Parks.	Water-dependent recreation, hunting, sport fishing, and historical interpretation; timber harvesting if sales are landscaped and on the order of patch clearcuts to protect the scenery as seen from the shore and key viewpoints; and residential development with setback controls and greenbelts to protect scenic and recreational values.	
Recreation; also wildlife, scenic.	Most lands owned by Afognak, Inc. and managed for timber; have public easements. Lands north of Kazakof Bay are federal, and managed by the U.S. Forest Service, but have been selected by village corporations. Uses include recreation and timber harvesting.	Because of the multiplicity of resource values identified and used, Afognak Native Corp. and state resource agencies should cooperatively manage the area under a multiple use program that stresses the use of mitigatory measures in making uses compatible.	Those occurring now, if properly regulated and put in balance with other resource needs; and oil and gas extraction if surface entry rights are regulated to be compatible with recreation and scenic values.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
D22	<p>Kitoi Bay</p> <p>(DNR, Div. Parks)</p> <p>(11)</p>	<p>Western Gulf of Alaska, southeast coast of Afognak Island, on west shore of Izhut Bay, 20 mi northeast of Afognak and about 29 mi north of Kodiak.</p> <p>Lat.: 58°12' N. Long.: 152°21' W. Quad: Afognak A-2.</p> <p>Area: 4,275 ac. Also includes Big Kitoi and Little Kitoi lakes.</p>	<p>Kitoi Bay is within easy day-trip distance from the boat launch at Anton Larsen Bay, near Kodiak. The area receives significant recreational use, particularly boating, fishing, picnicking, beachcombing, and berry picking. This area also attracts a limited number of deer and elk hunters. The convoluted shorelines of Kitoi Bay and the lakes add to the scenic attraction of calm waters bordered by a tall, mature spruce forest, and provide many niches for solitude. Wildlife in the area include whales, harbor seals, sea lions, and sea otters; brown bears, deer, elk, red foxes, land otters, muskrats, and martens; black-legged kittiwakes, horned puffins, pelagic cormorants, glaucous-winged gulls, and other seabirds in numerous rookeries; and, in Little Kitoi and Big Kitoi lakes, silver salmon, pink salmon, and rainbow trout. There are no recorded archaeological sites. Other resources include buildable land and timber.</p>
D23	<p>Little Waterfall Bay</p> <p>(DNR, Div. Parks)</p> <p>(11)</p>	<p>Western Gulf of Alaska, north coast of Afognak Island; extends south 1.2 mi off Perenosa Bay, about 45 mi north of Kodiak.</p> <p>Lat.: 58°24' N. Long.: 152°29' W. Quad: Afognak B-2.</p> <p>Area: 2,411 ac. Also includes Little Waterfall Creek and Waterfall Lake.</p>	<p>Visitors to this area consider it one of the prettiest spots on Afognak Island. Little Waterfall Bay offers the beauty and serenity of waterfalls, wooded meadows, open lakes, and gravel beaches on a personable scale. The scenery is not awesome, but charming. The Little Waterfall Bay area is popular for elk and deer hunting. Dolly Varden are fished in Waterfall Lake, which will be stocked with rainbow trout in the near future. Brown bears feed on spawning pink and silver salmon. The forested beach fringe provides winter habitat for elk. Other mammals common to the area include deer, beavers, land otters, muskrats, red foxes, and short-tailed weasels. Eagle nests are sprinkled throughout the area, while waterfowl nesting is concentrated around the lakes. The U.S. Forest Service has established a recreation cabin at Waterfall Lake, complete with a boat. Other resources include timber and buildable land.</p>
D24	<p>Malina Lakes</p> <p>(DNR, Div. Parks)</p> <p>(11)</p>	<p>Shelikof Strait, on west coast of Afognak Island between Malina Bay and Raspberry Strait, 15 mi northwest of Afognak and about 48 mi northwest of Kodiak.</p> <p>Lat.: 58°10' N. Long.: 152°08' W. Quad: Afognak A-4.</p> <p>Area: 5,987 ac. Also includes Malina Creek and adjacent shoreline along Shelikof Strait.</p>	<p>Upper Malina and Lower Malina lakes receive significant use by Kodiak residents, as the area offers good to excellent elk hunting, fishing, and hiking. The U.S. Forest Service maintains a recreation cabin at Upper Malina Lake and has constructed trails that link up to Afognak Lake and Muskomee Bay. The protection from winds and foul weather and the ease of hiking will continue to attract hunters to this area. The scenery at each lake enhances the recreational attributes of the area. Cloud Peak and the mountains around it form a beautiful backdrop for the clear blue water of the lakes and the lush, grassy hills. Wildlife resources and habitat include sea otters, which congregate in large numbers at the mouth of Malina Creek; elk winter range in the grasslands along the beach; brown bears, land otters, beavers, muskrats, weasels, and red foxes; and pink, silver, and red salmon in the freshwaters. Other values include lodes of silver and lead near the mouth of the creek.</p>

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Recreation, scenic; also wildlife, heritage.	Owned by Afognak Native Corp. and managed for timber. Subsurface estate is managed by Koniag, Inc. There is a public easement across much of the area. Uses include recreation, hatchery, and commercial fishing.	Balanced multiple use program to maintain and enhance the wildlife fisheries, scenic, and recreational resources of the area. Afognak Native Corp. should develop such a program or seek cooperative management with state resource agencies.	Hunting, trapping, and sport fishing; and most other current uses if properly regulated and put in balance with other resource needs.	
Scenic; also recreation, wildlife.	Federal lands, managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple uses (Chugach National Forest), but being conveyed to native corporations. Uses include recreation (hunting and fishing) and commercial fishing.	Scenic corridor. The width of the corridor should account for the salmon fisheries, brown bear concentrations, elk wintering area, waterfowl and eagle nesting areas, key viewpoints, and recreational activities. State agencies and native corporations should cooperatively evaluate the area and designate the corridor.	Beyond the corridor, timber harvesting and most other uses if properly regulated and put in balance with other resource needs. Some residential development could be allowed in the corridor with case-by-case review and screening.	Within the corridor, timber harvesting or extractive uses.
Recreation; also scenic, wildlife.	Federal lands, managed by U.S. Forest Service as Chugach National Forest, but being conveyed to native corporations. Uses include recreation (hunting, fishing, and hiking).	Recreation. The village corporations and DNR, Division of Parks, should cooperatively manage the area to maintain and enhance the recreational and scenic values.	Hunting, trapping, and sport fishing; and grazing if regulated and managed to protect public recreation values and access.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
D25	<p>Onion Bay</p> <p>(DNR, Div. Parks)</p> <p>(11)</p>	<p>Shelikof Strait, on southwest coast of Raspberry Island, off Kupreanof Strait, 17 mi northwest of Afognak and about 18 mi northwest of Port Lions and Anton Larsen Bay.</p> <p>Lat.: 58°04' N.</p> <p>Long.: 153°15' W.</p> <p>Quad: Afognak A-4.</p> <p>Area: 4,259 ac.</p>	<p>Onion Bay receives significant recreational use by boaters and hunters. It is about an hour by boat from Anton Larsen Bay, near Kodiak, and is the last protected bay before boating around exposed capes. Elk hunting in this area is considered excellent. Other recreational opportunities include camping, hiking (particularly along the valley connecting Onion Bay to Selief Bay), deer and bear hunting, sport fishing, clamming, and wildlife viewing. The scenery at Onion Bay is outstanding. Toward the north end of the bay, the glacier-ridden mountains across Shelikof Strait are a majestic backdrop to the pleasing scenery of grassy mountains over the blue waters of Onion Bay. Wildlife resources and habitat include whales, harbor seals, sea lions, and sea otters; summer and winter range for about 200 elk, which compose one of the largest and most accessible herds on Afognak Island; winter range for Sitka black-tailed deer; brown bear denning and feeding habitat; land otters, beavers, red foxes, and short-tailed weasels; waterfowl in spring and summer; freshwater spawning habitat for silver and pink salmon; and clams. The absence of man-made structures, the richness of the wildlife, and the scenic beauty contribute to the high wilderness value of the area. Construction of two small docks for boat moorage and storage of fishing gear has been proposed for the small cove in Onion Bay.</p>
D26	<p>Paramanof Bay</p> <p>(DNR, Div. Parks)</p> <p>(11)</p>	<p>Shelikof Strait, west coast of Afognak Island, 27 mi north of Afognak and about 50 mi northwest of Kodiak.</p> <p>Lat.: 58°18' N.</p> <p>Long.: 152°50' W.</p> <p>Quads: Afognak A-3, B-3.</p> <p>Area:</p> <p>Includes portions of the shoreline and uplands around the head of Paramanof Bay, south and southeast of Ban Island. The northern slopes of Paramanof Mountain are in the area.</p>	<p>Harbor seals and sea otters are commonly seen in Paramanof Bay, and occasionally sea lions and other marine mammals. The forest along streams and lakes provides winter habitat for deer and elk and critical habitat for bald eagle nesting. Brown bears feed along the streams in the spring and den in the area. Small mammals inhabiting the area include beavers, weasels, land otters, red foxes, snowshoe hares, and red squirrels. The five anadromous fish streams in the area support runs of red, silver, and pink salmon. Dolly Varden char and rainbow trout also inhabit the lakes and streams. Along the shore there are three seabird rookeries, with glaucous-winged gulls, mew gulls, arctic terns, and tufted puffins. The U.S. Forest Service has recommended that Paramanof Bay be a research natural area. Due to the occurrence of foul weather in Shelikof Strait, few pleasure boaters visit this area. However, hunters commonly fly in or arrive by commercial fishing vessel. Elk hunting is the major attraction. The bay provides opportunities for pleasure boating (in the protected inlets), fishing, wilderness backpacking, wildlife photography, and beachcombing. With 11 mountain peaks towering over streams, lakes, and open waters, Paramanof Bay offers beautiful coastline and mountain vistas.</p>

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Recreation; also scenic, wildlife.	Tentatively approved to the state but selected by Litnik, Inc.; managed by DNR, Division of Forest, Land, and Water Management, with some lands classified for resource management. Uses include hunting, fishing, clamming, and other recreation.	Recreation area or marine wayside, under Alaska State Park System. Emphasis of management should be on water-oriented and trail-related recreation.	Hunting, trapping, and sport fishing; and grazing and residential and commercial development if regulated and managed to protect public recreation values and access.	
Wildlife, wilderness recreation; also scenic.	Federal lands, managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple uses. Will be conveyed to native corporations. Uses include hunting, fishing, and other recreation.	Research natural area or similar designation, under cooperative management with ADF&G as lead agency, to maintain and enhance the marine and terrestrial wildlife habitat and resources and provide for wilderness recreation (DNR, Division of Parks, should be consulted).	Should be determined in conjunction with initiating a cooperative management program. Uses that should be considered for allowance include water-related recreation, hunting, fishing, and limited residential development.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
D27	Pauls and Laura Lakes (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)	<p>Western Gulf of Alaska, north coast of Afognak Island, on east shore of Perenosa Bay; lakes southeast of Pauls Bay, 29-31 mi northeast of Afognak and about 42 mi north of Kodiak. Coordinates for Laura Lake:</p> <p>Lat.: 58°21' N. Long.: 152°18' W. Quad: Afognak B-1.</p> <p>Area: 4,674 ac. Includes Pauls Bay and waters to 2 mi from shore, as well as the lakes and surrounding uplands.</p>	<p>Pauls Lake is connected to Pauls Bay by a narrow passage which can be traveled at high tide. Laura Lake is the largest lake on Afognak Island and has a highly convoluted shoreline. Pauls and Laura lakes receive significant recreational use; the area is known as a fine fishing spot. Because of the many small lakes surrounding Pauls and Laura lakes, this area offers an excellent opportunity to establish a canoe portage system. There is a private recreation cabin in the area. Some deer, bear, elk, and duck hunting occur. There is a possibility of logging roads eventually connecting to Danger Bay (Kazakof Bay), which may cause an increase in recreational use. Rolling topography, towering Sitka spruce, and highly irregular shorelines with many secluded coves contribute to lake and forest scenery at its best. Wildlife resources in the area include brown bears, elk, deer, land otters, beavers, muskrats, short-tailed weasels, and red foxes; a sea gull rookery, habitat for nesting waterfowl, and eagles; and major stocks of salmon and trout. Two archaeological sites of unknown significance are near Pauls Bay. The spruce forests are within an area considered to be Afognak Island's quality timber area. Soils and slopes are generally favorable for development.</p>
D28	Seal Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)	<p>Western Gulf of Alaska, northeast coast of Afognak Island, 33 mi northeast of Afognak and about 40 mi north of Kodiak.</p> <p>Lat.: 58°21' N. Long.: 152°12' W. Quad: Afognak B-1.</p> <p>Area: 2,559 ac. Includes the head of the bay and surrounding uplands.</p>	<p>The rich marine environment of Seal Bay includes kelp beds, dense coverage of intertidal organisms, sea lion rookeries, high concentrations of harbor seals, sea otters, and numerous seabird rookeries. Waterfowl and eagles nest along the shores of the lakes. Some of the small streams are spawning habitat for pink and silver salmon, and the area is intensively used by brown bears in the spring. Parts of the forest serve as winter range for elk. Other mammal species common to the area include deer, red squirrel, muskrat, beaver, land otter, red fox, and short-tailed weasel. Access is primarily limited to floatplanes, so recreational use of Seal Bay by Kodiak residents has been low. However, there is a commercial wilderness lodge which receives visitors from all over the country. The lodge conducts wildlife tours. Because of proposed logging roads circling the bay and connecting to the southern end of Afognak Island, recreational use is expected to increase. Recreational opportunities include sport fishing, duck and elk hunting, camping, and saltwater kayaking. The coastal scenery is superb due to a diverse shoreline, many offshore islands and rocks, and the dark, towering forests which majestically frame the coast. Prehistoric or early historic house pits have been found along the shore of Seal Bay. Soils and slopes are generally favorable for development.</p>

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Recreation; also scenic, wildlife, historical.	Federal lands, selected by native corporations; managed by U.S. Forest Service as Chugach National Forest until conveyance. Uses include sport fishing and hunting.	Multiple use resource management, wherein the scenic qualities, key wildlife habitat, and recreational values are protected by the design of timber sales. Mitigatory measures should include stream and shoreline buffers, landscaping patch clearcuts, logging in the off seasons, minimization of roads, and so on. The state Division of Parks could assist in development of a canoe portage system and campsites.	Hunting, trapping, and sport fishing; and residential development with setback controls and greenbelts to protect the scenic and recreational values of the area.	
Wildlife, scenic; also recreation.	Federal lands, selected by native corporations, with a small portion selected as a regional historical place; managed by U.S. Forest Service as part of the Chugach National Forest until conveyance. Uses include sport fishing, hunting, wildlife tours (from commercial lodge), and other recreation.	Multiple use resource management wherein the superb scenery, key wildlife habitat, and recreational attributes are protected by using stream and shoreline buffers, designating areas of predominantly recreational use, and landscaping patch clearcuts.	Hunting, trapping, and sport fishing. Most of the uses currently occurring at Seal Bay can continue if properly regulated and put in balance with other resource needs.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
029	Shuyak Island (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)	Western Gulf of Alaska and Shelikof Strait at Stevenson Entrance, north of Afognak Island and about 56 mi north of Kodiak. Lat.: 58°32' N. Long.: 152°30' W. Quads: Afognak C-1, 2, 3. Area: 46,600 ac. Includes the entire island, and smaller islands and waters out to 3 mi.	Because of its complex structure of bays and its dense forests, Shuyak Island can absorb a large number of recreationists without infringing upon the enjoyment of the area. Recreational opportunities include sport fishing, crabbing, clamming, hunting, kayaking, camping, beachcombing, and hiking. Recreational use of the island has been low because of lack of awareness. Deer and duck hunters visit the area each fall, and kayakers report that Shuyak Island offers the finest kayaking wilderness experience in Alaska. Animal life on and around Shuyak Island is abundant and includes whales and porpoises; dense concentrations of harbor seals and sea otters; a sizeable sea lion rookery; Sitka black-tailed deer, brown bears, land otters, beavers, muskrats, and red foxes; high concentrations of nesting bald eagles; waterfowl, which nest and molt all along the bays and lakes; pink salmon, steelhead trout, and Dolly Varden char in the freshwaters; clams; and phosphorescent plankton. The island also offers a rich array of outstanding scenery, from pounding surf on the rocky coast, where there are views of the volcanic mountains on the Alaska Peninsula across Shelikof Strait, to protected inlets bordered by towering, moss-covered spruce. This is contrasted by the open, pastoral, lake-dotted tundra. There are three historical sites on the northeastern tip of the island. Other resources include timber, buildable land, and, possibly, suitable sites for support of outer continental shelf oil and gas development.
D30	The Slough (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)	Western Gulf of Alaska, north of Kodiak Island; water passage between Raspberry and Little Raspberry islands, about 24 mi northwest of Kodiak. Lat.: 57°59'30" N. Long.: 152°55'00" W. Quads: Kodiak D-3, Afognak A-3. Area: 1,391 ac. Includes Little Raspberry Island, The Narrows north of Little Raspberry Island and adjacent coast of Afognak Island, and The Slough and small islands south of Little Raspberry Island.	The constriction of The Slough, the interspersions of off-shore islands and rocks, and the rugged backdrop of Afognak and Raspberry islands provide boaters with a rich array of coastal and forested mountain panoramas. Raspberry Strait, with its abounding beauty and protected waters, is a favorite area for recreational boaters, making it important to maintain the scenic integrity of this entrance. The included portion of Afognak Island is easily accessible by boat and has good anchorages, so receives a lot of deer and elk hunting pressure. Boaters on their way to exploring Raspberry Strait and Afognak Island stop to picnic or explore and stroll along the beaches. Wildlife common to the area include harbor seals, sea otters, and sea lions; Sitka black-tailed deer, elk, bears, red foxes, beavers, land otters, short-tailed weasels, and snowshoe hares; and various waterfowl. The forests on Little Raspberry Island and Afognak Island could support a small timber operation for house logs or contribute to a commercial harvesting operation on Afognak Island. Soils and slopes are generally favorable for residential development.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Recreation, wildlife; also scenic, historical.	State lands, with large portions selected by native corporations; managed by DNR, Division of Forest, Land, and Water Management, and classified for timber. Uses include recreation, commercial fishing (purse seining), and private residences.	Western portion around Big Bay and extending to Cary Inlet: state park if the state retains ownership, or regional park managed by the Kodiak Island Borough with assistance from the state Division of Parks; in either case, with emphasis on water-oriented recreation. Remaining portion: should be evaluated by the borough and state resource agencies for a natural area, forest reserve, or part of a park for resource management.	In the western portion, where scenic values are high, compatible uses such as hunting, trapping, and sport and commercial fishing. For the remaining portion, allowable uses should be determined through the cooperative management evaluation.	
Scenic; also recreation, wildlife.	Little Raspberry Island recently conveyed, with public easements, to Afognak Native Corp. Federal lands selected by native corporations; until conveyance, managed by Bureau of Land Management. Uses include U.S. Coast Guard lighthouse at Timber Point, and recreation such as hunting and fishing.	To protect the scenic value of the small craft passage, the village corporations should cooperate with resource agencies in a management plan to landscape any development visible from the water. The plan should also protect the winter habitat of deer and elk.	Water-dependent and water-related recreation; hunting, trapping, and sport fishing; and timber harvesting using U.S. Forest Service multiple use and resource protection practices so that timber sales are landscaped and on the order of patch clearcuts to protect the scenery as seen from the shore and key viewpoints.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
D31	Tonki Bay and Pillar Cape (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)	Western Gulf of Alaska, east coast of Afognak Island, about 30 mi north of Kodiak. Lat.: 58°13' N. Long.: 152°05' W. Quad: Afognak A-1. Area: 3,286 ac. Extends from the head of Tonki Bay on the north, overland to Pillar Cape and the mouth of Izhut Bay on the south.	The diverse landscape of the Tonki Bay and Pillar Cape area includes mountains, forests, tundra, lakes, beaches, and sea cliffs. The uniqueness of the landscape is that all of these features are viewed simultaneously owing to the long, narrow axis of the mountains and Tonki Bay. The U.S. Forest Service recommended that Tonki Bay be evaluated for wilderness designation. There is a Forest Service cabin at Pillar Lake for deer, elk, and bear hunters. Camping, beachcombing, offshore sport fishing, pleasure boating, and hiking are other recreational opportunities in the area. The marine waters support kelp beds and an extensive coverage of intertidal organisms, and are important for shrimp king crab, and tanner crab rearing. Seals, sea lions, sea otters, and whales can be seen offshore. Much of this area is critical summer range for the Tonki elk herd, the largest herd on Afognak Island. The area also supports spawning pink and silver salmon; bald eagles; and beavers, land otters, red foxes, muskrats, and short-tailed weasels. Historical house depressions are at the head of Tonki Bay.
D32	Tonki Cape (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)	Western Gulf of Alaska, east coast of Afognak Island, on east shore of Tonki Bay, 37 mi northeast of Afognak and about 44 mi northwest of Kodiak. Lat.: 58°21' N. Long.: 151°59' W. Quad: Afognak. Area: 1,875 ac.	The shores and nearshore waters of Tonki Cape are highly productive. There are large kelp beds, and the shore is almost completely covered by intertidal organisms. The rich marine environment provides habitat for a sea lion rookery and concentrations of sea otters, harbor seals, and sea-birds. Tonki Cape provides valuable habitat for many terrestrial mammals as well: elk summer and winter range, high-density deer winter range, intensively used feeding ground for bears in spring and fall, and denning habitat for brown bears. The elk herd on Tonki Cape is the largest on Afognak Island and the only one currently having a stable population. Small mammals common to the area include land otters, beavers, muskrats, red foxes, short-tailed weasels, and an occasional marten. Tonki Cape is rugged and scenic, with its many cliffs bearing the full force of the Gulf of Alaska. In contrast to this ruggedness is the mosaic of vegetation that creates pastoral scenes. The isolated, rugged nature of Tonki Cape in conjunction with its abundant marine and terrestrial wildlife results in a high wilderness value. The U.S. Forest Service recommended that Tonki Cape be evaluated for wilderness designation. Recreational use of this area is low because of the absence of protected waters and the scarcity of good anchorages. Hunters fly in to pursue elk, deer, and bear.
D33	Anton Larsen Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)	Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, north-east coast of Kodiak Island; extends 54 mi off Kizhuyak Bay, 10 mi northwest of Kodiak. Lat.: 57°52' N. Long.: 152°38' W. Quad: Kodiak D-2. Area: 1,765 ac. Also includes Larsen Island and other islands in Anton Larsen Bay, the mouth of Red Cloud River, and surrounding uplands.	Anton Larsen Bay is used as a launching site for boat trips to Whale Island, Raspberry Island, Afognak Island, and Raspberry Strait. A boat launch and parking area were constructed by DOT/PF, Division of Waters and Harbors, on the west side of the bay. A good gravel road provides access from Kodiak. Activities in the area include boating, fishing, hunting, camping, berry picking, and hiking. There are three archaeological sites with Koniag historical significance. Larsen Island is a particularly beautiful area with its tree-lined beaches and cliffs. The scenery also includes the mountainous coastline surrounding the narrow, curving bay, with offshore islands in the background. Wildlife in the area include seals and other marine mammals, Sitka black-tailed deer, brown bears, various small mammals, bald eagles, several species of ducks, and tufted puffins, kittiwakes, and other seabirds in rookeries. Red Cloud River contains steelhead trout and pink chum, and silver salmon. Because of the deep water off the west shore and road access, Anton Larsen Bay could be considered for port development. The development of a boat harbor has been discussed.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Wilderness, recreation; also scenic, wildlife.	Federal lands, selected by the state. There is also a regional historical place selection. Managed by U.S. Forest Service until the state receives tentative approval.	State recreation area, managed by Division of Parks with emphasis on wilderness and water-oriented recreation. ADF&G should be consulted in the planning stages to ensure protection of wildlife, particularly elk.	Hunting, trapping, and sport fishing; water-dependent and water-related recreation; and offshore commercial fishing.	
Wildlife, wilderness; also scenic.	Federal lands, but will be conveyed to native corporations; meanwhile, managed for multiple use by the U.S. Forest Service. Uses include U.S. Coast Guard lighthouse and hunting.	The Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Parks, and native corporations should cooperatively manage the area to maintain, research, and enhance wildlife diversity and the critical habitats of elk, deer, brown bears, and sea lions, and to enhance wilderness recreation.	Uses that should be considered for allowance under cooperative management include hunting and trapping, dispersed recreation, and limited recreation cabins.	
Recreation, scenic; also wildlife, heritage.	Federal lands, tentatively approved to the state but selected by native corporations, and one homestead; managed by DNR, Division of Forest, Land, and Water Management, and U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, for cattle ranching. An industrial classification covers the DOT/PF boat ramp and parking area. Uses also include recreation and grazing.	Recreation area, managed cooperatively by the Division of Parks, Ouzinkie Native, Inc., and all other concerned parties. Or, attempts should be made to provide development lands elsewhere for Ouzinkie Native, Inc., in exchange for lands they may control around Anton Larsen Bay. Grazing should be managed to protect Red Cloud River from contamination and to minimize conflicts with recreationists.	Recreation, including hunting and fishing; grazing in areas now under lease; and commercial and industrial projects that do not significantly impact the scenic and recreational values of the area and that use mitigatory measures to protect these values.	Timber harvesting.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
D34	Barabara Lake and Barabara Cove (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)	Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, north-east coast of Kodiak Island off west shore of Kizhuyak Bay, 18 mi west of Kodiak and 4 mi south of Port Lions. Lat.: 57°49' N. Long.: 152°55' W. Quad: Kodiak. Area: 3,618 ac.	Barabara Lake and Barabara Cove are used by residents of Port Lions for recreational and subsistence fishing and hunting during the summer and fall and for snowmobiling in the winter. Port Lions guides also use this area for deer and bear hunting. Kodiak residents, boating from nearby Anton Larsen Bay, visit Barabara Lake for its early run of red salmon. Because the lake is close to Anton Larsen Bay and requires no crossing of exposed capes, it receives a fair amount of use from boaters all summer long. Along the shore there are some advantageous viewpoints where scenic views of the encircling coves backed by lush green hills are obtained. Barabara Lake has contrasting scenic settings: the high alpine lake in the east and a pastoral setting of undulating topography in the west. Wildlife resources include whales, seals, and sea lions; rearing area for shrimps and crabs; seabird rookeries; bears, deer, beavers, land otters, red foxes, and short-tailed weasels; and red and silver salmon, rainbow trout, and Dolly Varden char.
D35	Boulder Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)	Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, east coast of Kodiak Island between Ugak Bay and Kiliuda Bay; extends north 4 mi between Dangerous Cape and Outer Right Cape, about 26 mi south of Kodiak. Lat.: 57°16' N. Long.: 152°45' W. Quad: Kodiak B-3. Area:	The most significant biological feature of Boulder Bay is the kittiwake rookery, which is one of the largest in the Kodiak archipelago and provides nesting habitat for up to 100,000 kittiwakes. There is also a rookery for tufted puffins. Whales, harbor seals, and sea lions forage in the bay. Boulder Bay is also critical for the spawning and rearing of shrimps and is a major intertidal spawning area for salmon. The creeks feeding into the bay host runs of chum and pink salmon. The uplands provide winter range for Sitka black-tailed deer and habitat for brown bears, land otters, beavers, foxes, and weasels. There is some recreational use of the area, primarily by residents of Old Harbor. Boulder Bay provides opportunities for offshore and streamside fishing, deer hunting, beachcombing, bird watching, and picnicking. In this area the meeting of land and sea is dramatically emphasized by rugged mountains and bold cliffs encompassing a bay that is open to the pounding seas of the Gulf of Alaska. An Eskimo village was located at the head of Boulder Bay in 1805. The remote and rugged nature of Boulder Bay offers exciting wilderness opportunities. There are many isolated campsites along the numerous streams of the area.
D36	Buskin Lake, River, and Beach (DNR, Div. Parks) (11) See also D1.	Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, north-east coast of Kodiak Island, off Chiniak Bay on west shore of St. Paul Harbor, about 5 mi south-west of Kodiak. Lat.: 57°46' N. Long.: 152°33' W. Quad: Kodiak D-2. Area: 1,399 ac.	The Buskin Lake, River, and Beach area is the most heavily used sport fishing area in the region because it is the most accessible, has a large run of coho salmon, and the longest fishing season. About a third of the Kodiak area sport fish salmon catch and over half of the Dolly Varden catch are taken from the Buskin system. On some three-day weekends around 200 people visit this area to dig razor clams and other clams. Camping, beachcombing, and picnicking are also popular here. The area is attractive with its backdrop of Barometer Mountain and coastline panoramas which take in the many offshore islands in Chiniak Bay. Near the mouth of the river, there was once a small Russian settlement. Wildlife in the area include brown bears, Sitka black-tailed deer, snowshoe hares, land otters, muskrats, and squirrels; and waterfowl, shorebirds, and ptarmigan.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Recreation; also scenic, wildlife.	Federal lands, part tentatively approved to the state, and all selected by Port Lions, Inc. State lands managed by DNR, Division of Forest, Land, and Water Management, and federal lands by the Bureau of Land Management. Uses include recreation and subsistence.	Community park, managed by state Division of Parks, Kodiak Island Borough, and Port Lions, Inc. Off-road use by four-wheel drive vehicles and motorcycles should be closely managed to prevent damage to the beaches, soils, and vegetation of the area.	Water-dependent and water-related recreation; hunting, trapping, and sport fishing; and residential development with setback controls and greenbelts to protect the scenic and recreational values of the area.	
Wildlife; also scenic, recreation, heritage.	The state has tentative approval to the entire area; no native selections. Managed by DNR, Division of Forest, Land, and Water Management, but not classified or leased. Uses include recreation.	ADF&G should evaluate the area for protective status recommendation to the legislature, such as critical habitat to protect the kittiwake rookery. As the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has management authority for seabirds, an agreement between Fish and Wildlife and ADF&G should be pursued. Boat traffic should be controlled to prevent panic flights by the seabirds.	Hunting, trapping, and sport fishing; and grazing.	Extensive resource extraction.
Recreation; also wildlife, scenic, heritage.	Federal lands (U.S. Naval Reservation). Kodiak, Inc. has filed a regional selection. Managed by the U.S. Coast Guard as a Coast Guard station, with support facilities and housing. The Coast Guard allows public access to the river and lake system. Buskin Lake is managed as a public water supply for the station. Uses also include sport fishing and other recreation and subsistence set net fishing. Adjacent to Kodiak Airport.	The state and Kodiak Island Borough should work with the Coast Guard to ensure continued public use of the area. Management should focus on sport fishing, rafting, and picnicking.	Most of the current uses can continue if regulated to protect recreational values; and residential development if adequately set back from the river.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
D37	<p>Cape Chiniak</p> <p>(DNR, Div. Parks)</p> <p>(11)</p> <p>See also D55.</p>	<p>Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, north-east coast of Kodiak Island at south point of entrance to Chiniak Bay, 15 mi southeast of Kodiak.</p> <p>Lat.: 57°37' N.</p> <p>Long.: 152°10' W.</p> <p>Quad: Kodiak C-1.</p> <p>Area: 2,111 ac.</p> <p>Also includes Chiniak Lake, Lagoon, and Island, and smaller offshore islands.</p>	<p>Cape Chiniak is a favorite recreation area of Kodiak residents. Activities include fishing, deer and duck hunting, camping, berry picking, boating, and hiking. Gravel roads provide access through much of the area. Cape Chiniak will be a primary stop for charter boat tours in the near future. The U.S. Naval Reservation is closed to public access by Koniag, Inc. The scenic qualities and landscape diversity of the area are outstanding. Steep, rocky cliffs provide opportunities for views across Chiniak Bay to Kodiak and beyond. The landscape ranges from flowered meadows to dense forests and from pebble beaches to steep, rocky cliffs. Cape Chiniak, like Fort Abercrombie, was an important strategic location for military observation posts and gun emplacements during World War II. A complex of military buildings in well-preserved condition remains. The freshwaters of Cape Chiniak support steelhead and rainbow trout, Dolly Varden char, and salmon. The offshore waters are important habitat for Dungeness, tanner, and king crabs and support a major herring fishery. Chiniak Island and a series of islets and shoals northeast of the cape are habitat for sea otters and seals and serve as rookeries for sea lions, puffins, and kittiwakes. Other wildlife in the area include whales, brown bears, Sitka black-tailed deer, foxes, rabbits, muskrats, red squirrels, and bald eagles. Koniag, Inc. has promoted the use of Cape Chiniak as a base for OCS oil exploration. Much of the area could be suitable for residential development. The forest has commercially valuable timber and may be used as an experimental forest in a Job Corps training program initiated by Koniag, Inc.</p>
D38	<p>Cliff Point</p> <p>(DNR, Div. Parks)</p> <p>(11)</p> <p>See also D1, D55.</p>	<p>Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, north-east coast of Kodiak Island, on west shore of Chiniak Bay between Womens Bay and Middle Bay, 5 mi southwest of Kodiak.</p> <p>Lat.: 57°43' N.</p> <p>Long.: 152°27' W.</p> <p>Quad: Kodiak C-2.</p> <p>Area: 1,677 ac.</p> <p>Includes the major portion of the peninsula between Womens and Middle bays, and Blodgett and Zaimka islands.</p>	<p>The Cliff Point area has a long history of recreational use. Picnic tables and a shelter are there, and road access to the beach is established. Popular activities include fishing, beachcombing, camping, picnicking, bird watching, and driving four-wheel drive vehicles. Canoeing and kayaking occur amid the offshore islands, and small game are trapped and hunted in the hills. While Cliff Point has all-around high recreational values, it is particularly notable as an ideal campground. In recognition of these values, the Borough Recreation Plan calls for the development of recreational facilities in the area. Scenic values at Cliff Point are also high. The jagged rocks of the bluffs provide a strong visual contrast with the gentle uplands. There are panoramic views of the coast and mountains around Chiniak Bay. World War II relics include the remains of several quonset huts and small equipment. According to some residents, Cliff Point is a prime spot for watching birds and marine mammals from the road. Wildlife common to the Cliff Point area include Sitka black-tailed deer, land otters, beavers, red foxes, weasels, waterfowl, and shorebirds.</p>

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Recreation; also scenic, wildlife, historic.	Federal government surplus property owned by the Department of Defense (U.S. Naval Reservation). Area currently under the control of Koniag, Inc. through a contractual agreement with Leisnoi, Inc. Naval Reservation currently managed by Koniag, Inc., under contractual agreement with Department of Defense and Woody Island, Inc. Uses include recreation, U.S. Coast Guard navigation light, grazing, gravel landing strip, White Alice station, communications site, and gravel roads.	Recreation area, cooperatively managed by DNR, Division of Parks, and Koniag, Inc. Integration of recreation management into the Job Corps training program should also be explored.	Recreation, including hunting and fishing; grazing in areas now under lease; Job Corps Center and their training exercises, such as timber management; and timber harvesting behind the Observation Station if managed to be compatible with recreation on adjacent lands.	
Scenic; also recreation, historical, wildlife.	Federal surplus property owned and managed by the Department of Defense (U.S. Naval Reservation). The majority of the area will probably be conveyed to Koniag, Inc., and the remaining lands may be conveyed to the state. The Department of Defense provides public access to the area. Uses include U.S. Coast Guard navigation lights and recreation. Zoned low-density residential by the borough.	State recreation area or wayside to protect recreational activities and World War II relics, or similar cooperative management if native and borough conveyances are made. Off-road use of four-wheel drive vehicles and motorcycles should be closely managed to prevent further damage to the thin, erodible soils and vegetation.	Recreation and interpretive activities; hunting, trapping, and sport fishing; scientific research; and residential development with setback controls and greenbelts to protect the scenic and recreational values of the area.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
D39	Dry Spruce Bay and Islands (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)	Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, north coast of Kodiak Island on Kupreanof Strait, about 25 mi northwest of Kodiak. Lat.: 57°57' N. Long.: 153°03' W. Quad: Kodiak. Area: 3,612 ac.	There are abundant, ideal anchorages at Dry Spruce Bay, so the area is visited by a fair number of boaters traveling through Kupreanof Strait. Dry Spruce Bay also has the potential to support saltwater fishing, camping, and beachcombing. The scenery is outstanding: small protected bays bordered with light-colored beaches, framed by tall Sitka spruce, and backed by the mountains of Raspberry and Kodiak islands. Dry Spruce Bay and the islands also display scenic contrasts: the pounding surf along the beaches, the extensive mountain and coastal panoramas, the secluded and charming nature of a tall spruce forest opening up into flower-covered meadows, and the grass- and tundra-covered outer islands. Wildlife in and around the area include whales, sea lions, and seals; about 1,200 tufted puffins in an island rookery; Sitka black-tailed deer, brown bears, land otters, beavers, and weasels; waterfowl; and king salmon in one stream. Kupreanof Strait is a tanner crab nursery. The forest around Dry Spruce Bay could support a sustained timber operation. Soils and slopes are generally favorable for residential and community development.
D40	Eagle Harbor (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)	Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, east coast of Kodiak Island on south shore of Ugak Bay, about 28 mi southeast of Kodiak. Lat.: 57°25'45" N. Long.: 152°43'30" W. Quad: Kodiak D-3. Area: 4,482 ac.	The Eagle Harbor area is popular for bear and deer hunting. If boat-launching facilities are established on the north side of Ugak Bay, thereby connecting to the Kodiak road system, more of the recreational opportunities of Eagle Harbor will be realized. These include pleasure boating, beachcombing, berry picking, camping, and sport fishing. The expansive, sandy beaches, the glittering stands of cottonwood in a wide valley, and the mountains across Ugak Bay all offer scenic contrast, depth, and beauty from many viewpoints. Eagle Harbor is on a major whale migration route, so sightings are frequent. Other wildlife common to this area include harbor seals; brown bears, Sitka black-tailed deer, land otters, beavers, red foxes, and short-tailed weasels; and waterfowl and seabirds. Eagle Harbor is a major intertidal spawning area for salmon, and pink, chum, and silver salmon spawn in the streams. The area is historically significant, as it is the site of a former Eskimo village and trading post. There is some concern as to whether or not the area is also the site of a former Russian Orthodox church. The grasslands could support a commercial cattle operation.
D41	Erskine House (DNR, Div. Parks) (11) See also D44.	Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, northeast coast of Kodiak Island, in Kodiak. Lat.: 57°48'18" N. Long.: 152°24'02" W. Quad: Kodiak D-2. Area: 1.4 ac.	Erskine House is a scenic, architectural feature in urban Kodiak. It is the only structure in Alaska known to be associated with both the Russian American Company and the Alaska Commercial Company, commercial enterprises that were controlling factors in Russian and early American administrations. As such, the building represents significant factors in Alaska history. Alaska Commercial Company ownership and use of the building continued until 1911 when the company's Kodiak properties were sold to Wilbur J. Erskine, "an old and valued employee." The City of Kodiak acquired the building and it is now an historical museum. Erskine House was designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1962.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Scenic; also recreation, wildlife.	Mostly federal lands, managed by Bureau of Land Management; all selected by individual natives and Port Lions, Inc. The few small parcels of state land have been leased or sold for homesites. Uses include recreation, homesites, and major offshore salmon and tanner crab fisheries.	Dispersed recreational area, cooperatively managed by Port Lions, Inc. and DNR, Division of Parks, to protect the scenery as viewed from a boat. Mitigatory measures as to location, color, form, and texture of new construction should be required. Port Lions, Inc. or the Kodiak Island Borough should consider a 200-ft greenbelt for lands along the coast.	Residential, commercial, and industrial development if regulated to preserve the scenic value of the area; dispersed recreation; hunting and sport fishing; and timber harvesting using U.S. Forest Service multiple use and resource protection practices to protect the scenery as seen from the shore and key viewpoints.	
Scenic, recreation; also wildlife, historical.	The state has received tentative approval to most lands in the area; managed by DNR, Division of Forest, Land, and Water Management, and classified for range management. Kodiak Island Borough has selected the lands. Koniag, Inc. has selected the area as an historical place. There are also private homesite leases and lands. Uses include sport fishing and hunting.	Alaska State Park System as a marine wayside, in anticipation of boat launching facilities being built on the north side of Ugak Bay, with emphasis on dispersed and marine-related recreation. Historical subsistence use should also be protected. Livestock grazing could be accommodated; the open, park-like quality of pasture lands could be considered a scenic asset.	Recreation; hunting, trapping, and sport fishing; and grazing if regulated to protect public recreational values and access.	Extensive resource extraction.
Historic; also scenic.	The City of Kodiak owns the property and the building. The Kodiak Historical Society operates the building as a museum.	To protect the historic and scenic integrity of the site, the City of Kodiak and the Kodiak Island Borough in their regional planning efforts should consider designating this area, in conjunction with the adjacent Holy Resurrection Church, as an historic district.	Activities that do not adversely impact the historic and scenic integrity of the area.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
D42	Gibson Cove (DNR, Div. Parks) (11) See also D1.	Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, north-east coast of Kodiak Island on Chiniak Bay, St. Paul Harbor, 1.5 mi southwest of Kodiak. Lat.: 57°47' N. Long.: 152°27' W. Quad: Kodiak B-2. Area: 28 ac.	Because of the proximity of Gibson Cove to Kodiak and its southerly orientation, swimming is popular here. Offshore fishing, picnicking, beachcombing, and crabbing are also popular. A few business persons from Kodiak often take their lunch break here to enjoy a stroll along the beach. The nestled nature of the cove gives one a sense of getting away from it all while being very close to home. The distant view to the south is of the U.S. Coast Guard station encompassed by the inland mountains and the sea. Openings through the rock cliffs afford scenic panoramas of the offshore islands. The scenic quality is, however, diminishing with the accumulation of trash. There is one archaeological site in the area. Before being eroded by the sea, it yielded artifacts of the Kachemak tradition. Gibson Cove is accessible by gravel road. The cove is logistically suitable for industrial expansion and commercial fishing operations, and was once considered for the location of a small boat harbor.
D43	Hidden Basin (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)	Southwestern Gulf of Alaska; east coast of Kodiak Island at head of Ugak Bay, about 28 mi southwest of Kodiak. Lat.: 57°30' N. Long.: 152°56' W. Quads: Kodiak B-3, C-3. Area: 6,910 ac.	Hidden Basin is encircled by mountains and has only a narrow opening to the sea. The basin is one of the more popular areas for hunting bears, deer, mountain goats, and ducks. It is also one of the few areas in the Kodiak archipelago where all the preferred game species, excluding elk, occur and can be hunted successfully. Fishing offshore and along the streams are accompanying recreational activities. The protected basin provides good anchorage for boats and easy landing for floatplanes. The scenic quality of the area is exceptionally high. The open lands and waters along the basin and in the valleys provide a pastoral feeling that is dramatically contrasted by the rugged mountains encircling the area. Remoteness from human development, diversity of environment, and high scenic quality result in a high wilderness value. In addition to big game species, the area supports seals and sea lions, which haul out on the rocks in the basin; land otters, beavers, red foxes, rabbits, and weasels; waterfowl; chum, coho, and king salmon in the major stream; and clams and king crab. Lakes in the area may be suitable for hydroelectric power generation. Other resources include grasslands suitable for cattle grazing, soils suitable for development, deep water for port development, and lodes of gold, arsenic, and lead.
D44	Holy Resurrection Church (DNR, Div. Parks) (11) See also D41.	Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, north-east coast of Kodiak Island, in Kodiak. Lat.: 57°47'20" N. Long.: 152°24'05" W. Quad: Kodiak D-2. Area: 2.69 ac.	The Holy Resurrection Russian Orthodox Church, constructed in 1945, is one of the dominant architectural features and scenic attractions in Kodiak. The blue onion dome on the church is visible from many points in the city. Oil tanks infringe upon the scenic integrity of the site when viewed from nearby points. The Russian Orthodox have maintained a church in Kodiak since 1796. The building is an excellent example of the apsidal and transept ground plan, one of five designs allowed for Russian Orthodox churches in Alaska. The church was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977. The interior furnishings include an icon of the Holy Resurrection brought from Russia in 1794 by Monk Herman, the first saint in North America.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Recreation; also scenic.	Federal lands (U.S. Naval Reservation) managed by Department of Defense, selected by the Natives of Kodiak; federal government holds gravel road right-of-way entering Gibson Cove. The state has filed a reserve use request for the western section. Uses include recreation and storage of king crab pots.	The Kodiak Island Borough and the City of Kodiak should jointly acquire title or lease the area, or cooperatively manage the area with the Natives of Kodiak, if they gain title, to establish a community day-use park.	Day recreation; and commercial and industrial projects that do not significantly impact the scenic and recreational values of the area and that use mitigatory measures to protect these values.	
Recreation, wildlife; also scenic.	Private property on south side of the basin, classified for range management. Rest of lands tentatively approved to the state but selected by Bell Flats Natives, Inc. and Kodiak Island Borough; managed by DNR, Division of Forest, Land, and Water Management, for private recreation sites under lease and for range. Uses include recreation and cattle grazing.	Alaska State Park System as a marine wayside, if lands are retained by the state. In recognition of the valuable big game habitat, ADF&G should play an active role in planning for the wayside.	Recreational and scientific activities; and hunting, trapping, and sport fishing.	Extensive resource extraction unless deemed acceptable by review.
Historic; also scenic.	The Orthodox Church in North America owns and manages the property and building.	To protect the historic and scenic integrity of the site, the City of Kodiak and the Kodiak Island Borough in their regional planning efforts should consider designating this area, in conjunction with the nearby Erskine House, as an historic district.	Those that would not adversely impact the historic and scenic integrity of the site.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
D45	<p>Icon Bay</p> <p>(DNR, Div. Parks)</p> <p>(11)</p> <p>See also D1.</p>	<p>Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, north-east coast of Kodiak Island on southeast coast of Spruce Island, about 6 mi north of Kodiak.</p> <p>Lat.: 57°54' N.</p> <p>Long.: 152°20' W.</p> <p>Quad: Kodiak D-2.</p> <p>Area: 4,999 ac.</p>	<p>A significant historic site named New Valaam is in the Icon Bay area. New Valaam is associated with St. Herman and the Russian Orthodox Church. Father Herman, one of the first group of Orthodox missionaries who arrived at Kodiak in 1794, lived and worked some 35 years at the site, until his death in 1837. From 1799 to 1839, a Russian settlement was at the site; it was recognized as the official experimental station for growing vegetables the Russians wished to introduce in Alaska. Father Herman operated the first orphanage in the territory here, as well as a school. He was canonized in 1970, making him the first Russian Orthodox saint of North America. Entry of the site in the National Register of Historic Places is pending. Icon Bay has a peaceful, serene setting of primeval, park-like forest bordering beautiful rocky beaches. Recreation at Icon Bay includes boating, beachcombing, observing intertidal life, sport fishing, and occasional hunting of ducks, deer, and small mammals. Wildlife in and around the area include whales, seals, and sea lions; brown bears, deer, land otters, beavers, red foxes, and snowshoe hares; tufted puffins and glaucous-winged gulls in rookeries; waterfowl; and, in a small stream, silver and red salmon. Other resources include soils and slopes suitable for development, grazing lands, and timber.</p>
D46	<p>Isthmus Bay</p> <p>(DNR, Div. Parks)</p> <p>(11)</p> <p>See also D1, D55.</p>	<p>Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, north-east coast of Kodiak Island, off Chiniak Bay between Isthmus Point and Midway Point, 11 mi south of Kodiak.</p> <p>Lat.: 57°37' N.</p> <p>Long.: 152°18' W.</p> <p>Quad: Kodiak C-1.</p> <p>Area: 1,781 ac.</p> <p>Also includes Isthmus Point, shore of Kalsin Bay from the point to Brookers Lagoon, Roslyn Creek, Fork Twin Creek, and Midway Point.</p>	<p>Isthmus Bay is the only bay between Cape Chiniak and Kalsin Bay with noteworthy indentations and protection. There are several informal campsites along the sandy beaches. Beach access points along the road are almost continuous, and use of the area appears to be longstanding. Recreational activities engaged in are fishing, beachcombing, hunting (primarily ptarmigan and deer), boating, camping, hiking, and observing wildlife. Roslyn Creek may be suitable for a small boat ramp. Charter boat tours may include the off-shore bird rookeries in the future. Scenic values are very high: the combination of light, sandy beaches in proximity to dense spruce forests is unusual for Kodiak. The view from Isthmus Point toward Cape Chiniak is spectacular. The area is also an important link in maintaining the present quality of the scenic drive from Kodiak to Cape Chiniak. There is an archaeological site in the area, but most of it has been washed away. Wildlife in the area include seals and sea lions; kittiwakes and tufted puffins in rookeries; deer, brown bears, and small mammals; waterfowl; tanner crab, king crab, and herring; and chum, silver, and pink salmon and trout in Roslyn Creek.</p>

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Historic, scenic; also recreation, wildlife.	State owns tidelands. Uplands owned by Ouzinkie Native, Inc., but two Indian allotment appropriations are still pending. Ouzinkie has joined COMCOR, a native logging company, so this area will probably be managed for its forest resources. Grazing leases issued before conveyance are still in effect. Uses include recreation and historic site.	To protect the historic and scenic integrity of the area, particularly the immediate environs of the historic site. Dispersed recreation along the shore should also be a management guide.	Water-dependent and water-related recreation; and timber harvesting using U.S. Forest Service multiple use and resource protection practices, with timber sales landscaped and on the order of patch clearcuts to protect the scenery as seen from the shore and key viewpoints.	
Recreation; also scenic, wildlife.	State and private lands. Lands tentatively approved to the state have also been selected by Kodiak Island Borough, individual natives, and Leisnoi, Inc.; meanwhile administered by DNR, Division of Forest, Land, and Water Management, with grazing leases and applications for same, and a reserved use request for public recreation. Private lands used for homesites. There is a patented, undeveloped trade and manufacturing site. Uses include recreation, grazing, and DOT/PF material source site and highway reconstruction.	Recreation wayside managed by DNR, Division of Parks, with the possibility of transfer to, or cooperative management with, the Kodiak Island Borough for similar management. Homesites and trade and manufacturing sites should continue to be used for these purposes.	Recreation, including hunting and fishing; and residential development with setback controls and greenbelts to protect the scenic and recreational values of the area.	Off-road vehicle use and timber harvesting.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
D47	<p>Kalsin Bay</p> <p>(DNR, Div. Parks)</p> <p>(11)</p> <p>See also D1, D7, D55.</p>	<p>Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, north-east coast of Kodiak Island; extends southwest 6 mi off Chiniak Bay, 10 mi south of Kodiak.</p> <p>Lat.: 57°40' N. Long.: 152°21' W. Quad: Kodiak C-2.</p> <p>Area: 7,035 ac. Includes the waters, islands, and uplands of the inner half or so of Kalsin Bay, southwest of a line between the northeast shores of Jug Island and Brookers Lagoon.</p>	<p>Kalsin Bay resembles Middle Bay to its immediate north in some respects, except that it is larger and deeper. Along with Cape Chiniak, Kalsin Bay is one of the most popular remote recreation areas accessible via the road system. There are several well-established, well-used public access points from the road to the beach. Many of these have picnic tables and informal campsites. Fishing offshore and along Olds River, hunting ducks and ptarmigan, picnicking, boating, camping, clamming at Brookers Lagoon, and berry picking are all popular here. Trails connect Kalsin Bay to Portage Bay and Pasagshak Bay. Kalsin Bay has the most outstanding scenery of all the bays along the Kodiak road system. Viewpoints along the sea cliffs and beach afford beautiful panoramas of the coast framed by the Marine Range. The islands serve as rookeries for kittiwakes, puffins, gulls, and arctic and Aleutian terns; the terns are generally uncommon around Kodiak. Wildlife in the area also include marine mammals; deer, brown bears, beavers, and foxes; waterfowl, including swans; and eagles. Kalsin Bay is an important king crab nursery, and the four streams feeding the bay in this area support salmon, trout, and Dolly Varden char. There is one archaeological site, which contained remnants of a Koniag fish camp.</p>
D48	<p>Kizhuyak Bay</p> <p>(DNR, Div. Parks)</p> <p>(11)</p> <p>See also D15.</p>	<p>Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, north coast of Kodiak Island; extends off Marmot Bay, east of Whale Island, about 15 mi west of Kodiak.</p> <p>Lat.: 57°44' N. Long.: 152°51' W. Quad: Kodiak C-3.</p> <p>Area: 3,536 ac. Includes the head of the bay, from Dovolno Point south, and surrounding uplands.</p>	<p>Kizhuyak Bay is visited by boaters from Anton Larsen Bay and Port Lions. Recreational activities include camping, fishing, deer and duck hunting, and beachcombing. Recreational use of this area is expected to increase once a road from the Terror Lake Hydroelectric Project to the head of the bay is constructed. This road, in conjunction with trails along the powerline connecting to the Anton Larsen Bay Road, will also open up Kodiak's interior mountains to recreation. The scenery at Kizhuyak Bay includes the long, narrow approach of the bay flanked by mountainous country, as well as extensive mountain and coastline panoramas. Wildlife in this area of Kizhuyak Bay include whales, seals, and sea lions; brown bears, deer, land otters, beavers, muskrats, red foxes, and short-tailed weasels; tufted puffins (nesting habitat); silver and pink salmon in Kizhuyak River; and shrimps and crabs (rearing area).</p>

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Recreation; also scenic, wildlife.	Federal, state, and private lands. Most lands tentatively approved to the state have also been selected by Kodiak Island Borough and Leisnoi, Inc.; managed by DNR, Division of Forest, Land, and Water Management. Remaining federal lands have been selected by the state; managed by Bureau of Land Management and let for grazing. Private lands used for cattle ranching, homesites, and a roadside inn. Other uses include recreation, highway maintenance station, and commercial fishing.	Continue to manage to protect grazing, commercial fishing, and recreation. Some portion should be a recreation area or way-side cooperatively managed by state Division of Parks and Kodiak Island Borough. Developments should be set back from the shore and provide public access to ensure protection of scenic and recreational values. The borough should classify lands along the highway as greenbelt. Off-road vehicles should be managed to prevent damage to vegetation and soils.	Recreation, including hunting and fishing; grazing and fish processing in areas now under lease; commercial and industrial projects that would not significantly impact the scenic and recreational values of the area and that use mitigatory measures to ensure protection of these values; and cattle and homesite development on private lands.	
Recreation; also scenic, wildlife.	Most lands tentatively approved to the state but selected by Port Lions, Inc. and Kodiak Island Borough; managed by DNR, Division of Forest, Land, and Water Management, who administer a lease application for road and utility corridors to the Terror Lake Hydroelectric Project. Uses include recreation, transportation corridor, and commercial fishing.	Parts of this area should be held in trust for development of a recreation area commensurate with the Terror Lake Hydroelectric Project, and cooperatively managed by Port Lions, Inc., Kodiak Island Borough, and DNR, Division of Parks. Developed recreation, with provisions for off-road vehicle use, should be emphasized in management of the area.	Hunting, trapping, and sport fishing; other recreation; gravel extraction for roads, but in a manner that would not significantly affect the scenic values; and commercial and industrial projects that would not significantly impact scenic and recreational values and that would use mitigatory measures to protect these values.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
D49	<p>Long Island (DNR, Div. Parks) (11) See also D1.</p>	<p>Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, north-east of Kodiak Island between Chiniak Bay and Gulf of Alaska, 5 mi east of Kodiak. Lat.: 57°46' N. Long.: 152°17' W. Quad: Kodiak D-1.</p> <p>Area: 1,462 ac. Also includes smaller islands and waters to 1.5 mi.</p>	<p>Long Island has seven identified historical sites. Besides Koniag sites, there are remains of 75 years of Russian occupancy; of World War II defense efforts, such as gun emplacements and observation posts; and of fox farms. Most significant, and on the National Register of Historic Places, is a site associated with a subsidiary industry of the Russian American Company, brick making. Bricks were used as ballast in company ships, in buildings, stoves, and the Russian bath houses. Long Island has been a long-time favorite of Kodiak recreationists, who boat to the area for freshwater and saltwater sport fishing, crabbing, beach-combing, picnicking, rabbit hunting, berry picking, hiking, and camping. The grassy slopes, black rock cliffs, brilliant wildflowers, and quiet, secluded lakes of Long Island compose a pastoral setting which is contrasted by the open exposure of the island to the pounding surf. The northeastern tip of the island serves as pupping ground for a few seals and as a rookery for 50-75 sea lions. The islands in Cook Bay (west coast of Long Island) are rookeries for tufted puffins, pelagic cormorants, black-legged kittiwakes, and rhinoceros auklets; this is the only breeding site in the Kodiak area for the rhinoceros auklet. Other wildlife values include whales, seals, and sea lions; critical rearing habitat for king crab; nesting habitat for bald eagles; winter range for Sitka black-tailed deer; and beavers, muskrats, land otters, red foxes, short-tailed weasels, and snowshoe hares. The lakes on Long Island are stocked with coho salmon, rainbow trout, and Dolly Varden char. Cattle ranching was active here in the mid 1900's, and a few half-wild cattle and a herd of horses still remain on the island.</p>
D50	<p>Middle Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (11) See also D1, D55.</p>	<p>Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, north-east coast of Kodiak Island; extends 5 mi off Chiniak Bay between Broad Point and Cliff Point, 8 mi south of Kodiak. Coordinates for Little Cove, at head of Middle Bay: Lat.: 57°39' N. Long.: 152°30' W. Quad: Kodiak C-2.</p> <p>Area: 4,623 ac. Includes the northwest shore and head of the bay and surrounding uplands, with such features as Happy Beach, Little Cove, Salt Creek, American River, and the eastern slopes of Heitman Mountain and Raymond Peak.</p>	<p>Middle Bay is the most popular clamming area near Kodiak. It is also popular for fishing, hunting, picnicking, camping, pleasure boating, berry picking, and hiking. Several picnic sites have been developed along the roads around Middle Bay. Happy Beach, on the north shore of Middle Bay, has picnic tables, a baseball field, and a shelter which have been provided through local efforts. The landscape around Middle Bay is gentle and pastoral, and is backed by snow-capped mountains toward the interior of Kodiak Island. Wildlife in this area include brown bears, deer, small mammals, eagles, waterfowl, including swans, shorebirds, and, in the American River, salmon, rainbow and steelhead trout, and Dolly Varden char. The small Aleutian tern rookery at the head of the bay is an uncommon rookery for Kodiak Island. Off-road vehicles have been damaging the hillsides.</p>

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Alutians

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Heritage, recreation; also scenic, wildlife.	Southeastern half of the island tentatively approved to the state, and selected by Kodiak Island Borough and Leisnoi, Inc.; managed by DNR, Division of Forest, Land, and Water Management, part leased for grazing. Other half is in federal ownership with Leisnoi, Inc. selections; managed by Bureau of Land Management. Portions zoned for rural residential development. Uses include recreation and grazing.	Recreation area or marine wayside, cooperatively managed by Leisnoi, Inc. and DNR, Division of Parks. The integrity of the one-acre historic site should be preserved regardless of management intentions for the rest of the area.	Water-dependent and water-related recreation; grazing if regulated to protect public recreational values and access; and timber harvesting using U.S. Forest Service multiple use and resource protection practices so that timber sales are landscaped and on the order of patch clearcuts to protect the scenery as seen from the shore and key viewpoints.	
Recreation; also scenic, wildlife.	Most lands are federal, managed by Department of Defense (U.S. Naval Reservation) and Bureau of Land Management; selected by both the state and native corporations. Remaining lands are private and are used for cattle ranching. Head of the bay zoned industrial and leased for 55 yr by Middle Bay Fisheries. Other uses include recreation.	A portion of the area should be a recreation area or wayside cooperatively managed by DNR, Division of Parks, Kodiak Island Borough, and the eventual owner. Other lands should continue to be managed to protect grazing and recreation. Off-road vehicle use should be regulated.	Recreation, including hunting and fishing; grazing and fish processing in areas now under lease; and residential development with setback controls and greenbelts to protect the scenic and recreational values.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutains

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
D51	<p>Monashka Creek and Monashka Bay</p> <p>(DNR, Div. Parks)</p> <p>(11)</p> <p>See also D1.</p>	<p>Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, north-east coast of Kodiak Island; creek flows to northwest corner of head of Monashka Bay, 3.7 mi northwest of Kodiak.</p> <p>Lat.: 57°50' N. Long.: 152°26' W. Quad: Kodiak B-2.</p> <p>Area: 616 ac. Includes the lower part and mouth of Monashka Creek and the north shore of Monashka Bay.</p>	<p>Monashka Bay is heavily used for day recreation, including sport fishing, boating, picnicking, beachcombing, berry picking, deer and ptarmigan hunting, and scenic and off-road driving. The area around Monashka Creek has much scenic diversity. Monashka Mountain provides a dramatic backdrop, the grass and wildflowers provide a dash of color, and the open waters of Monashka Bay afford views of the heavily forested peninsula north of Kodiak. Monashka Bay is vital king crab rearing habitat. Wildlife in and around the area include whales, seals, and sea lions; puffins and cormorants in rookeries; deer, brown bears, land otters, red foxes, snowshoe hares, and short-tailed weasels; and freshwater and saltwater sport fish. Engineering has been completed for a dam at Monashka Creek and power transmission lines have been installed. This area has been identified as suitable for residential development and community expansion, an OCS oil and gas terminal site, and liquefied natural gas facilities. Two archaeological sites relating to the Koniag are in this area.</p>
D52	<p>Narrow Cape</p> <p>(DNR, Div. Parks)</p> <p>(11)</p>	<p>Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, east coast of Kodiak Island at east point of entrance to Ugak Bay, 3 mi north of Ugak Island and about 25 mi southeast of Kodiak.</p> <p>Lat.: 57°25' N. Long.: 152°20' W. Quads: Kodiak B-1, 2.</p> <p>Area: 3,492 ac. Includes, in addition to Narrow Cape, Barry Lagoon and Twin Lakes.</p>	<p>Narrow Cape, accessible by way of a gravel road, receives significant recreational use, including camping, sport fishing, beach strolling, small game hunting, picnicking, and pleasure driving on the many side roads. The cape would be an ideal place for horseback riding. An unusual accumulation of fossils in the area makes beachcombing exciting and attracts many people. The openness of the grasslands, estuaries, lagoons, and sand spits results in high scenic values. Seals and sea lions haul out on the nearby rocks. Narrow Cape is at the crossroad of whale migration routes, so whale sightings are common. Mammals on the cape include brown bears, deer, land otters, beavers, red foxes, and weasels. The lagoons and lakes are stocked with silver salmon, Dolly Varden char, and rainbow trout; Barry Lagoon is a productive system for silver and pink salmon. Narrow Cape is an important cattle grazing area. The U.S. Coast Guard has a lease application for a communication site at Narrow Cape covering portions of sections 5 and 32.</p>
D53	<p>Pasagshak Bay</p> <p>(DNR, Div. Parks)</p> <p>(11)</p>	<p>Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, east coast of Kodiak Island; extends 3 mi off Ugak Bay north of Pasagshak Point, about 24 mi south of Kodiak.</p> <p>Lat.: 57°26' N. Long.: 152°29' W. Quads: Kodiak B-1, 2.</p> <p>Area: 4,242 ac. Includes mainly the east shore and head of Pasagshak Bay and surrounding uplands, with Lake Rose Tead.</p>	<p>Pasagshak Bay is the most popular remote camping and fishing spot of Kodiak residents. Other recreational uses of the area include hunting of deer, small game, and ducks, beachcombing, picnicking, and driving off-road vehicles. There are picnic tables, trails, and private recreational cabins. The scenery includes extensive panoramas of the beach and of mountains across Ugak Bay and beyond. Steep, scarred cliffs rise along the west side of the bay. Wildlife in the Pasagshak Bay area include whales and harbor seals; pelagic cormorants and tufted puffins in rookeries; brown bears, deer, land otters, beavers, red foxes, and short-tailed weasels; hundreds of eagles; a variety of wintering waterfowl; red, silver, and pink salmon; and razor clams, shrimps, king crab, and tanner crab. Four archaeological sites pertaining to the Koniag are in the area; their significance has not been determined.</p>

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Recreation; also scenic, wildlife.	Lands tentatively approved to the state but selected by Ouzinkie Native, Inc. and Kodiak Island Borough; will probably be turned over to borough as a watershed. Managed by DNR, Division of Forest, Land, and Water Management, and Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (road). Uses include recreation and water supply for Kodiak.	Public recreation area and watershed, cooperatively managed by the native corporations and DNR, Division of Parks. Recreation development at Monashka Creek would complement those at Pillar Creek (D54), particularly because a boat ramp is more feasible here than at Pillar Creek.	Water-dependent and water-related recreation; heavy industry and extraction of resources, but only east of Monashka Creek and toward Termination Point; and other commercial and industrial projects that would not significantly impact the water supply and scenic and recreational values of the area and that would use mitigatory measures to protect these values.	
Recreation; also wildlife.	Federal lands, managed by Bureau of Land Management for grazing and Coast Guard for a communication site, some selected by state; and private lands. Uses include recreation and grazing.	Recreation and livestock grazing, cooperatively managed by state Division of Parks and federal Bureau of Land Management if state does not obtain ownership. The open, park-like quality of pasture lands could be considered a scenic asset in certain areas. Off-road use by four-wheel drive vehicles and motorcycles should be managed to prevent damage to beaches, soils, and vegetation.	Those that do not negatively affect the scenic and recreational values of the area, including grazing if fences and step ladders over fences are used to keep cattle away and provide access to the beach and recreation facilities during the summer.	Extensive resource extraction, unless deemed acceptable by review.
Recreation; also scenic, wildlife, heritage.	Mostly federal lands selected by Bells Flats Natives, Inc.; managed by Bureau of Land Management with much leased for grazing. State lands managed by ADF&G which purchased a 5-ac public recreation site for sport fishing. Private lands used for recreation and grazing.	State park or state recreation area, or if Bells Flats Natives, Inc. receives title, a cooperative management agreement for public recreation should be adopted. The majority of the lands would still be open to livestock production. Further residential development should be seriously reviewed.	Recreation, including hunting and fishing; grazing except at camping areas or along portions of the beach and lake; and existing private residences.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
D54	<p>Pillar Creek and Monashka Bay</p> <p>(DNR, Div. Parks)</p> <p>(11)</p> <p>See also D1.</p>	<p>Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, north-east coast of Kodiak Island; creek flows to southeast corner of Monashka Bay, 2 mi northwest of Kodiak.</p> <p>Lat.: 57°49' N. Long.: 152°25' W. Quad: Kodiak C-1.</p> <p>Area: 294 ac. Includes the lower part and mouth of Pillar Creek and adjacent shoreline along Monashka Bay.</p>	<p>Pillar Creek is a popular day use area, visited by over a thousand people each summer for sport fishing along the streams and shores, picnicking, boating, beachcombing, driving along the road, and, less frequently, deer and ptarmigan hunting and camping overnight. There are undeveloped picnic areas, trails, and vehicle campsites. Twin-peaked Devils Prongs and dark-green Spruce Island provide scenic focal points. Wildlife in the area include whales, seals, and sea lions; a cormorant rookery; dense concentrations of waterfowl in spring and summer; brown bears, deer, land otters, beavers, red foxes, snowshoe hares, and weasels; silver salmon, pink salmon, and Dolly Varden char in Pillar Creek; and tanner crab, king crab, and clams. The Pillar Creek lake and stream system has been suggested as a fish hatchery site. Other values are suitability for terminal for OCS oil and gas development, liquefied natural gas facilities, community expansion, and industrialization.</p>
D55	<p>Road to Cape Chiniak</p> <p>(DNR, Div. Parks)</p> <p>(11)</p> <p>See also D1, D7, D37, D38, D46, D47, D50, D61.</p>	<p>Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, on northeast coast of Kodiak Island; beginning of road is about 10 mi south of Kodiak.</p> <p>Coordinates: From 57°42' N, 152°33' W, to 57°37' N, 152°10' W. Quads: Kodiak C-1, 2.</p> <p>Area: 45 mi long and about 35 ft wide.</p>	<p>The Road to Cape Chiniak runs along several of the embayments and points of land along Chiniak Bay, including Womens Bay (D61), Cliff Point (D38), Middle Bay (D50), Kalsin Bay (D47), Isthmus Bay (D46), and Cape Chiniak (D37). A favorite pastime of Kodiak residents is to go for a drive out the road. Along the way there is excellent sport fishing, clamming, and beachcombing. Many of the beaches are furnished with picnic tables, and some have ballplaying facilities. Hunting and camping also occur in a regular basis along the road. There are splendid views of snow-capped mountains, extensive coastline panoramas, broad, flat beaches at the heads of the bays, steep cliffs plunging to the sea, and bright green, grassy slopes. Groves of trees and patches of wildflowers add a charming element to the more expansive views. There are several archaeological and historic sites along the road. Wildlife and other values are described in the abstracts for the areas the road traverses, as listed above and in column 2.</p>
D56	<p>Saltery Cove</p> <p>(DNR, Div. Parks)</p> <p>(11)</p>	<p>Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, east coast of Kodiak Island on north shore of Ugak Bay, about 24 mi southwest of Kodiak.</p> <p>Lat.: 57°30' N. Long.: 152°45' W. Quad: Kodiak C-3.</p> <p>Area: 7,633 ac.</p>	<p>Saltery Cove rivals Pasagshak Bay (D53) in its attractiveness for remote recreational activities. In 1975, 1,500 angler trips occurred along the Saltery River, and over a hundred people submitted requests for easements to the river. Brown bears, mountain goats, deer, small game, and ducks are hunted throughout the uplands. Driving off-road vehicles is another popular pastime here, and is cutting-in roads along the beaches. There are picnic facilities and a lodge and guide service for hunters. The scenery is diverse and includes broad expanses of marshes and open waters framed by mountains on three sides. Within the area are four archaeological sites believed to be part of historic Ithack. Ugak Bay is one of the more productive marine systems on the east coast of Kodiak Island, supporting high shrimp catches, herring spawning beds, razor clams, and kelp beds; seals and sea lions forage offshore. The marsh and lake system provides nesting and molting habitat for various waterfowl. Steelhead and rainbow trout, red, coho, and pink salmon, and Dolly Varden char spawn in Saltery Lake and River. Saltery Creek is one of the principal pink salmon streams on Kodiak Island. The streams are heavily used by brown bears in the spring, and denning occurs in the uplands. The grasses and beaches provide important winter range for Sitka black-tailed deer. Other mammals in the area include mountain goats, beavers, land otters, muskrats, red foxes, and weasels. The area is suitable for residential development, an OCS oil and gas terminal site, and liquefied natural gas facilities.</p>

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Recreation; also scenic, wildlife.	The state has received tentative approval to the land, but Kodiak Island Borough and Bells Flats Natives, Inc. have subsequently filed selections. DNR, Division of Forest, Land, and Water Management, administers a permit for the borough to use the area as a public watershed. Uses include recreation, water supply for Kodiak, and residential development.	Recreation wayside with developed campground and picnic area, cooperatively managed by state and local governments. The borough could later assume management.	Water-dependent and water-related recreation; hunting, trapping, and sport fishing; and residential and community development if regulated to protect watershed and recreational value.	Heavy industry and extractive industries should be discouraged.
Scenic, recreation; also wildlife.	The road traverses areas of mixed ownership and claims.	Scenic corridor, protected by designation as greenbelt or scenic highway. The Kodiak Island Borough should evaluate in their coastal management plan appropriate designations for protecting the scenic values of the road.	Residential development with setback controls and screening requirements to preserve important views; and commercial and industrial projects that would not significantly affect the scenic and recreational values of the area and that use mitigatory measures to protect these values.	
Recreation; also wildlife, scenic, historical.	Federal lands, selected by the state and by Bells Flats Natives, Inc.; managed by Bureau of Land Management, with part leased for grazing. Uses include recreation, ranching, residences, aircraft landing strip, roads, and purse seining.	Recreation area or wayside managed by DNR, Division of Parks, with emphasis on remote recreation; or, if state does not gain title, similar, cooperative management to protect the recreational and scenic values. Livestock grazing could be accommodated; the open, park-like quality of pasture lands could be considered a scenic asset in certain areas.	Recreation; hunting, trapping, and sport fishing; and grazing if regulated to protect public recreational values and access. Mitigatory measures should be taken during oil and gas industrialization to protect scenic and recreational values.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
D57	Shearwater Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)	Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, south-east coast of Kodiak Island; extends 3 mi off Kiliuda Bay, about 38 mi south of Kodiak. Lat.: 57°20' N. Long.: 152°55' W. Quad: Kodiak B-3. Area: 13,237 ac. Includes the head and south side of Shearwater Bay, from Observation Point to and beyond Bluff Point and Pillar Point, as well as Ladder Island.	The scenery of Shearwater Bay is outstanding, with extensive panoramas of rugged mountains hugging the coast and views across Kiliuda Bay. Along the west side of Shearwater Bay, mountains appear to rise out of the sea. The head of the bay opens to a forested, peaceful valley. This area receives significant recreational use by Kodiak and Old Harbor residents, including brown bear and duck hunting, clamming, beachcombing, offshore fishing, and boating. There is one recreation cabin. Wildlife values include high concentrations of harbor seals; seabird rookeries, with tufted puffins and arctic terns on Ladder Island; denning habitat for brown bears; deer, land otters, beavers, red foxes, and weasels; spawning habitat for pink and chum salmon; critical habitat for spawning and rearing of tanner crab and shrimps; and razor clams and other clams.
D58	Spruce Cape (DNR, Div. Parks) (11) See also D1.	Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, north-east coast of Kodiak Island, between Mill Bay and Woody Island Channel, 3.5 mi northeast of Kodiak. Lat.: 57°49' N. Long.: 152°20' W. Quads: Kodiak D-1, 2. Area: 126 ac.	Spruce Cape is currently closed to the public; however, if open, significant recreational use could be anticipated. Opportunities include picnicking, scenic driving, camping, day hiking, and horseback riding, all close to Kodiak. The Comprehensive Park and Development Plan of the Kodiak Island Borough included a plan for recreational and residential development of this area. The tip of the cape is an open grassland which provides coastline panoramas of nearby islands and Afognak Island. Views of the pounding sea are contrasted by the dark, quiet, mature spruce forest bordering the sea cliffs. Enhancing the scenic quality of Spruce Cape are World War II spotting scope and gun emplacements precariously perched along the cliffs. The most common species of wildlife in the area are land otter, muskrat, red fox, short-tailed weasel, and red squirrel; and various waterfowl. Residential and community development has expanded up to Spruce Cape, which is regarded as a prized piece of real estate. The forest at Spruce Cape could provide timber for house logs and cordwood for nearby residents.
D59	The Triplets (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)	Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, north-east coast of Kodiak Island in Marmot Bay, 1.5 mi north of Spruce Island and about 22 mi north of Kodiak. Lat.: 57°59' N. Long.: 152°28' W. Quad: Kodiak D-2. Area: 82 ac.	The Triplets provide a rich array of marine and marine-dependent life within a concentrated area. The primary biological feature is the large seabird rookeries, with numerous tufted puffins, common murre, and other species. This is one of the few major seabird rookery areas in the Kodiak archipelago. Numerous harbor seals inhabit the offshore rocks. The moist tundra and grasslands covering the islands provide habitat for a few small mammals such as foxes, weasels, and hares. Very few boaters stop to explore the islands on foot; they drift offshore to observe the marine life. For a sense of seclusion disturbed only by passing boats, The Triplets are ideal. In contrast to the heavily wooded Afognak, Whale, and Spruce islands, The Triplets give one a sense of barren isolation.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Scenic; also recreation, wildlife.	All lands tentatively approved to the state, but portions selected by native corporations and Kodiak Island Borough; classified by DNR for range management. Uses include recreation and commercial fishing.	Marine or fly-in recreation wayside under cooperative management to protect the remote recreational and scenic values, particularly near Bluff Point and Pillar Point. ADF&G should be consulted for protection of the seabird rookeries on Ladder Island. Mitigatory measures as to location, color, and texture of structures should be applied to future development.	Those that would not negatively affect the visual and recreational qualities of the area, including water-dependent and water-related recreation, hunting, trapping, and sport fishing.	
Recreation, historic; also scenic.	Federal government surplus property, to be owned by either Ouzinkie Native, Inc. or the Kodiak Island Borough. Managed by General Services Administration and currently used as a communication base.	Community park for public viewing and interpretation of the military structures.	Residential development with setback controls and greenbelts to protect scenic and recreational values.	Timber harvesting not related to clearing for homes; extractive uses; and development that would negatively affect the historic integrity of the area.
Wildlife; also scenic, recreation.	The village corporation of Ouzinkie has obtained interim conveyance to surface ownership, with subsurface estates conveyed to Koniag, Inc.	Marine sanctuary, to protect seabird rookeries and marine mammal habitat, with management plan devised by ADF&G and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.	Water-dependent and water-related recreation.	Extensive resource extraction, unless deemed acceptable by review.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
D60	Ugak Island (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)	Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, east coast of Kodiak Island at mouth of Ugak Bay, about 28 mi southeast of Kodiak. Lat.: 57°23' N. Long.: 152°17' W. Quads: Kodiak B-1, 2. Area: 1,436 ac.	The most significant feature of Ugak Island is the great number of marine mammals inhabiting the shores of the island. For example, on the northeastern tip of Ugak Island there is a rookery supporting about 500 Steller sea lions and over 500 harbor seals. Whales are commonly seen in the area, as their migration routes encircle the island. The nearshore waters also serve as an important wintering area for waterfowl and seabirds. Large game mammals do not inhabit the island, but land otters and red foxes are common. Access to Ugak Island is limited due to stormy weather and the surrounding rocks, so recreational use of the island consists primarily of an occasional boater viewing the marine life. If boat facilities are ever developed in Ugak Bay, the number of visits to the area to view the marine life would probably increase. The rugged, foreboding appearance of the island provides a scenic backdrop for the many beachcombers at Narrow Cape. An archaeological site on the island confirms that Lisianski visited a village of four barabaras (native dwellings) on April 11, 1805, where he found the chief erecting a monument for his recently dead father's grave.
D61	Womens Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (11) See also D1, D55.	Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, northeast coast of Kodiak Island; extends 5 mi off Chiniak Bay, 5 mi southwest of Kodiak. Lat.: 57°42' N. Long.: 152°32' W. Quad: Kodiak C-2. Area: 1,056 ac. Includes Mary Island and the southeast portion of the head of Womens Bay, and surrounding uplands, with Salomie Creek and Bruhn Point.	Due to its close proximity to Kodiak, Womens Bay receives a significant amount of recreational use, including boating, sport fishing, clamming, crabbing, deer and duck hunting, camping, picnicking, and beachcombing. Target practice at the rifle range maintained by the U.S. Coast Guard is popular. The unique scenic qualities of Womens Bay include views of Coast Guard Bay and the City of Kodiak across the water, in a serene setting of encircling mountains and offshore islands. However, the foreground of some views is degraded by development. Womens Bay, part of productive Chiniak Bay, supports seals; waterfowl; and salmon, shrimps, crabs, razor clams, and other clams. Seabird rookeries on Mary Island include gulls, cormorants, and Aleutian terns. The terns are considered rare in the Kodiak Island archipelago. Salomie Creek is spawning ground for chum, pink, and silver salmon. Brown bears concentrate along the streams during salmon runs, and deer, land otters, beavers, and red foxes inhabit the area. The adjacent area is used for residential development and gravel extraction.
D62	Woody Island (DNR, Div. Parks) (11) See also D1.	Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, northeast coast of Kodiak Island in Chiniak Bay, 2.6 mi east of Kodiak. Lat.: 57°47' N. Long.: 152°20' W. Quads: Kodiak D-1, 2. Area: 849 ac. Includes the northern half of Woody Island.	Woody Island is a daytime playground for Kodiak's many boaters. Lakeside and offshore sport fishing, picnicking, rabbit hunting, beachcombing, and berry picking are favorite pastimes in the area. The mixture of large spruce trees, mossy glens, and flowered meadows with the pounding sea in the background provides an enchanting setting. Woody Island is historically significant because it is one of the few islands in the Kodiak archipelago whose history is known from earliest times. There is evidence of an ancient pre-Koniag settlement, the Koniag period, Russian occupancy, and a Baptist mission. The shoreline of the area is composed of boulder beaches with nearly 100 percent coverage of intertidal organisms. There are rich kelp beds offshore. Seals, sea lions, whales, and porpoises forage offshore, and there are high concentrations of waterfowl in spring and summer. Tanignak Lake and Long Lake contain rainbow trout and coho salmon. The most common mammals are land otters, beavers, muskrats, weasels, red foxes, and snowshoe hares. Other resources of Woody Island include suitable soils and slopes for residential development, timber, grasslands, and suitability for commercial fishing facilities.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Wildlife; also scenic, historical, recreation.	Federal lands, selected by the state; managed by Bureau of Land Management.	Critical habitat or marine sanctuary, managed by ADF&G or cooperatively managed with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Wildlife viewing by boaters and camping should be provided for in the management.	Water-dependent and water-related recreation; and extensive resource extraction if deemed acceptable through review by resource agencies.	
Recreation; also scenic, wildlife.	Federal and borough lands. Federal lands are U.S. Naval Reservation and have been selected by native organizations and the state; managed by the U.S. Coast Guard and open to the public. Borough lands are zoned residential. Uses include recreation, livestock grazing, and roads.	To protect the recreational and scenic values of the area, the Kodiak Island Borough should classify lands along the highway as greenbelt.	Most of the current uses of the area can continue if regulated and put in balance with other resource needs to protect scenic and recreational values, including hunting, sport fishing, and other recreation; residential development with setback controls or greenbelt classification along Salomie Creek, the highway, and the beach; and gravel extraction for roads on a limited scale.	
Recreation; also scenic, wildlife, historical.	Federal, state, and private lands. Lands tentatively approved to the state have also been selected by the Kodiak Island Borough and Leisnoi, Inc.; leased by DNR for grazing. Federal lands managed by U.S. Coast Guard for lighthouse. Uses include recreation and livestock grazing.	Marine recreation area or wayside with boating, camping, and picnicking facilities, cooperatively managed by state Division of Parks and all concerned parties. Grazing should be managed to be compatible with recreation by using fences and locating feeding and watering stations away from recreation areas.	Hunting, trapping, and sport fishing; other recreation; and residential development with setback controls and greenbelts to protect the scenic and recreational values of the area.	Timber harvesting or extractive uses.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
D63	<p>Akalura Lake</p> <p>(DNR, Div. Parks)</p> <p>(11)</p>	<p>Southwest part of Kodiak Island, 3 mi north of Olga Bay and 28 mi southeast of Karluk.</p> <p>Lat.: 57°11' N.</p> <p>Long.: 154°13' W.</p> <p>Quad: Karluk A-1.</p> <p>Area: 10,080 ac.</p> <p>Includes Akalura Lake and Creek, Cannery Cove, and surrounding uplands.</p>	<p>Akalura Creek cuts through undulating lowlands to connect Akalura Lake with Olga Bay at Cannery Cove. Waterfowl and seabirds winter at Cannery Cove, and a small guillemot rookery is there. Brown bears den in the uplands and feed along the lake and creek on the abundant red, pink, and silver salmon. Rainbow trout and Dolly Varden char, in addition to salmon, inhabit the lake. Red foxes are abundant in the area. Other mammals inhabiting the area include harbor seals, reindeer, land otters, beavers, and short-tailed weasels. Biologists have reported that deer are beginning to move into the area. This is a high-use area for trophy bear hunting. The well-preserved foundation of the cannery serves as a guide camp which is recognized in national hunting circles. Associated recreational activities include camping and sport fishing, and there are opportunities for pleasure boating, berry picking, beach-combing, and hiking. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service once proposed to construct a public use cabin and trails at Akalura Lake. The scenery in the area is superb. The three axes of the lake are encompassed by mountains, and the broad expanse and open waters of Olga Bay afford extensive coastline panoramas. The old wooden cannery adds a charming element to the scenery. There are two archaeological sites pertaining to the Koniag. The established operation of the cannery and the presence of ADF&G's cabin and weir slightly diminish the wilderness values of the area.</p>
D64	<p>Ayakulik River</p> <p>(DNR, Div. Parks)</p> <p>(11)</p>	<p>Pacific Ocean, southwest coast of Kodiak Island; flows to ocean 2 mi southeast of Ayakulik Island and 26 mi southwest of Karluk.</p> <p>Lat.: 57°12' N.</p> <p>Long.: 154°32' W.</p> <p>Quads: Karluk A-2, B-2.</p> <p>Area: 16,185 ac.</p> <p>Includes the western portion of Red Lake, the Ayakulik River from Red Lake to the mouth, surrounding uplands, and Ayakulik.</p>	<p>Ayakulik River has the largest pink salmon escapement in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. It is also a primary spawning stream for red, king, and silver salmon, and one of the few streams supporting a substantial run of steel-head trout. The tundra provides excellent habitat for brown bears and reindeer. Waterfowl habitat is limited, but a few ducks and whistling swans nest in this area. Although there is a large bear population, the area receives low to moderate bear hunting pressure. A few individuals fly to Red Lake to fish, and a few others have canoed and rafted from the lake to the mouth of the river. This section of the Ayakulik River is attractive due to the mountains bordering the west side of this otherwise open valley. Upon reaching the Pacific Ocean, the scenery is of vast, wide, surf-pounded beaches. Three archaeological sites at the mouth of the river document the prior existence of a Koniag village; the sites have not been fully studied. The Ayakulik River drainage was once leased for reindeer grazing, and is suitable for a commercial reindeer operation.</p>

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Wildlife, recreation; also scenic, historical.	Mostly federal lands with native selections; some portions privately owned. In Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, managed by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Uses include recreation, particularly hunting; ADF&G cabin and fish weir; cannery; and seaplane port.	Cooperatively managed by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Natives of Akhiok, Inc., to maintain and enhance bear habitat, the salmon fishery, subsistence uses, and public recreation, particularly bear hunting, boating, and hiking. ADF&G, the Division of Parks, and Koniag, Inc. should be consulted during development of management agreements.	Hunting, trapping, and sport fishing; other recreation; and commercial fishing.	Extensive resource extraction, unless deemed acceptable by review.
Wildlife, recreation; also scenic, historical.	Federal lands, selected by Ayakulik, Inc., with one historical place selection covering much of the lower end of the area. In Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, managed by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Uses include sport fishing and hunting, public use cabin, and Ayakulik.	Continued management by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service but with objective of enhancing the recreational opportunities of the area. To further protect reindeer and brown bear habitat and the salmon fishery, USFWS should further evaluate the area for a special habitat designation such as a research natural area.	Hunting, trapping, and sport fishing; and reindeer grazing with no manipulation of the habitat if subsistence needs, economics, or both, warrant the practice.	Extensive resource extraction, unless deemed acceptable by review.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
D65	Barling Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)	Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, south-east coast of Kodiak Island off Sitkalidak Strait, 2 mi southeast of Old Harbor. Lat.: 57°11' N. Long.: 153°21' W. Quad: Kodiak A-5. Area: 3,574 ac.	Barling Bay is popular with residents of Old Harbor, while residents of Kodiak visit the area occasionally, for bear hunting, deer hunting, sport fishing, boating, camping, and beachcombing. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service once suggested that a campsite be constructed at the head of the bay. Whales, sea lions, and porpoises are often seen off-shore, and the head of Barling Bay provides habitat for numerous harbor seals. In spring there are numerous waterfowl and seabirds. Brown bears den in the uplands and feed along the creeks. Deer are not abundant but the population may be growing. Barling Bay is one of the few areas in the Kodiak archipelago where sheep have been sighted. Other wildlife common to the area include land otters, beavers, red foxes, weasels, and snowshoe hares; nesting eagles; and, in the four creeks feeding the bay, pink, red, chum, and silver salmon. The scenery is superb, with the precipitous peaks of the inland mountain ranges, the foothills, and the gravel beaches backed by grasslands. There are a few archaeological sites that may contain house pits. The Barling Bay area has been preliminarily identified as a suitable site for liquefied natural gas facilities and a terminal for outer continental shelf oil and gas development. Placers of gold have been located in the area.
D66	Carlsen Point (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)	Shelikof Strait, northwest coast of Kodiak Island between Uyak and Zachar bays, about 6 mi east of village of Larsen Bay. Lat.: 57°34'35" N. Long.: 153°49'05" W. Quad: Kodiak B-6. Area: 1,658 ac.	The highly convoluted, level peninsula that terminates at Carlsen Point is a sharp contrast to the surrounding mountainous country. The point and peninsula offer the charm of small beaches and tucked away coves, and are enveloped by the dramatic scenery of steep mountains towering high over Uyak Bay. Current recreational use of the area is low, and its potential for recreation has yet to be realized. Private, ideal, small boat anchorages and camping sites are numerous. Deer are hunted in the area and there are opportunities for pleasure boating, beachcombing, berry picking, clam digging, and saltwater fishing. Whales, seals, and sea lions are commonly sighted offshore, and a rookery for tufted puffins, kittiwakes, and gulls is at Carlsen Point. The point and peninsula are a high-density winter range for Sitka black-tailed deer and also support brown bears, land otters, beavers, red foxes, and short-tailed weasels. The surrounding waters serve as a major intertidal spawning area for salmon and spawning habitat for shrimps and king crab. Waterfowl winter in the protected coves and a few eagles nest here. Soils and slopes are suitable for development, and because of the fairly deep offshore waters the Carlsen Point area could be considered for port development.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Recreation, wildlife; also scenic, historical.	Owned by Old Harbor Native Corporation, and managed by them and Koniag, Inc. In Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Uses include recreation and commercial fishing.	Commercial and industrial developments should be closely regulated by local permit or site-review process to ensure that the resource values of the area are not significantly impaired.	Those that would not negatively affect the scenic and recreational values of the area, including community recreation; hunting, trapping, and sport fishing; commercial fishing; and timber clearing, highway excavating, and construction if mitigatory measures are taken as to location, color, form, and texture of construction.	
Scenic; also recreation, wildlife.	Owned by Nu-Nachk-Pit, Inc. and managed by them and Koniag, Inc., with public easements on east tip of Carlsen Point. In Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Uses include recreation and major commercial salmon fishery.	Marine wayside or other designation to enhance recreational values and opportunities and protect scenic value, cooperatively managed by Nu-Nachk-Pit, Inc. and DNR, Division of Parks.	Those that would not negatively affect the scenic and recreational values of the area, including recreational homes and docking facilities, but with mitigatory measures taken as to location, color, form, and texture of the construction; and commercial fishing.	Major industrial development, unless deemed acceptable by review.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
D67	Chief Point and Chief Cove (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)	Shelikof Strait, northwest coast of Kodiak Island on east shore of Uyak Bay at mouth of Spiridon Bay, about 42 mi west of Kodiak. Lat.: 57°42'30" N. Long.: 153°55'30" W. Quad: Kodiak C-6. Area: 1,380 ac.	The Chief Point area is most popular for its excellent deer hunting and attracts a fair number of bear hunters. Chief Cove provides boat anchorage and floatplane access. Other recreational opportunities include camping, beachcombing, hiking, and wildlife viewing. Chief Point provides a charming contrast to the more distant mountain landscapes afforded by Kodiak Island and the Aleutian Peninsula across the water. This beautiful landscape, in combination with the pounding surf on the beaches, makes Chief Point and Cove a scenically attractive area. There are a few archaeological sites at the point which may pertain to the Kachemak tradition. Numerous harbor seals concentrate along the beaches, and as Chief Point is adjacent to a major whale migration route, whale sightings are frequent. Other marine life include two seabird rookeries, sea lions, and large populations of shrimps, tanner crab, and king crab. Silver, pink, and chum salmon spawn in the streams. The beach fringe provides critical winter habitat for Sitka black-tailed deer and the uplands provide habitat for brown bear denning, land otters, beavers, muskrats, red foxes, and short-tailed weasels. Bald eagles nest and waterfowl winter along the shoreline. The offshore waters support major salmon fisheries and shellfisheries. Grasslands in the area are suitable for commercial livestock grazing.
D68	Drake Head (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)	Pacific Ocean, south coast of Kodiak Island on Alitak Bay between Kempff Bay and Lazy Bay, 4 mi southwest of Akhiok. Lat.: 56°56'20" N. Long.: 154°12'50" W. Quad: Trinity Islands D-1. Area: 485 ac.	The gravel beaches and level grasslands of Drake Head are sometimes used for picnicking, ballplaying, and swimming by residents of Akhiok. Drake Head is also accessible to the cannery workers in Lazy Bay. Other recreational opportunities include beachcombing, wildlife viewing, waterfowl hunting, and saltwater fishing. Harbor seals concentrate in great numbers throughout the area, whales and sea lions are frequently sighted, and there is a kittiwake and gull rookery. Drake Head also offers beautiful scenery. The view to the west is of Twin Peaks peering over the beaches, while the offshore view encompasses the convoluted shoreline of Akhiok Island and the distant mountains of the Hepburn and Aliulik peninsulas. The offshore waters are a major commercial fishing area for tanner crab, shrimps, and salmon, and canneries are located nearby. Soils and slopes are generally considered suitable for development.
D69	Frazer Lake (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)	Southwest part of Kodiak Island, north of head of Olga Bay, 14 mi north of Akhiok and 23 mi south-east of Karluk. Lat.: 57°12' N. Long.: 154°04' W. Quad: Karluk A-1. Area: 10,633 ac. Includes southern part of Frazer Lake, Dog Salmon Creek and Flats, the shore of Olga Bay along the flats, and surrounding uplands.	Red, silver, pink, and chum salmon spawn in Dog Salmon River and Frazer Lake. King salmon have been recently introduced to Frazer Lake. Steelhead trout, rainbow trout, and Dolly Varden char also inhabit these waters. Great numbers of brown bears concentrate along the lakes and river during salmon season and migrate up the mountains for denning through the winter. Other mammals present in the area include reindeer, land otters, beavers, muskrats, red foxes, and short-tailed weasels. A few eagles nest along the lake. Bear hunting is popular in the area, as are the associated activities of camping, sport fishing, and berry picking. There are also opportunities for pleasure boating and hiking. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service once proposed to construct campsites and three trail systems emanating from Frazer Lake. The scenery is both dramatic and calming, as awe-inspiring mountains surround the calm, narrow lake with its small, private coves. There is a 30-ft waterfall in Dog Salmon River. Adjacent to Dog Salmon Flats are two large barabaras (native dwellings). Wilderness values, while generally high, are tempered by the presence of man-made structures.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Recreation; also scenic, wildlife.	Federal lands, selected by Uyak Natives, Inc., with Indian allotment application covering most of Chief Cove. One private lot on Chief Point. In Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, managed by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Uses include recreation and major commercial fisheries.	Continued management of habitat by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service but with objective of maintaining or enhancing recreation as a compatible use, particularly hunting and boating. Management should also minimize existing and future conflicts with commercial fishing activities.	Commercial fishing; hunting, trapping, and sport fishing; grazing if regulated to protect public recreation and access.	
Recreation; also wildlife, scenic.	Federal lands, selected by Natives of Akhiok, Inc. In Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, managed by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Uses include recreation, major commercial fisheries, and canneries.	Community recreation area, managed by Natives of Akhiok, Inc., if lands are conveyed to them, or cooperative management by DNR, Division of Parks, and Natives of Akhiok, Inc. Recreation facilities should be planned and constructed to complement the scenic and wilderness values of the area.	Hunting, but only when area is not being used for recreation; and sport and commercial fishing.	
Wildlife, recreation; also scenic, historical.	Some of the lands surrounding Dog Salmon River are owned by Natives of Akhiok, Inc., and managed by them and Koniag, Inc., with a public easement. Remaining lands are federal; managed by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, with permit for ADF&G to operate a weir and fishway. In Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Uses include recreation, particularly bear hunting, and fish ladder.	National resource waters or other special area, cooperatively managed by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Natives of Akhiok, Inc. to protect and enhance wildlife habitat, fisheries, and opportunities for back-country recreation, particularly for hunters and wilderness seekers. The USFWS should evaluate the area to determine the proper designation.	Current uses if regulated to ensure continued protection of wildlife and recreational values, including hunting, trapping, and sport fishing.	Extensive resource extraction, unless deemed acceptable by review.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
D70	<p>Halibut Bay</p> <p>(DNR, Div. Parks)</p> <p>(11)</p>	<p>Shelikof Strait, west coast of Kodiak Island between Cape Grant and Middle Cape, 15 mi southwest of Karluk.</p> <p>Lat.: 57°23' N.</p> <p>Long.: 154°43' W.</p> <p>Quads: Karluk B-2, 3.</p> <p>Area: 8,189 ac.</p> <p>Includes Halibut Bay and surrounding uplands, with portions of Cape Grant and Middle Cape.</p>	<p>Halibut Bay supports two sea lion rookeries and, on Middle Cape, rookeries of cormorants, gulls, guillemots, and tufted puffins. There are a few active eagle nests. Halibut Bay is on a major waterfowl migration route and is a wintering area for waterfowl and seabirds. The lagoon and creeks support runs of chum, pink, and silver salmon. Brown bears concentrate along the streams during the salmon runs, and small bands of reindeer range in the area. The bay area is used primarily for brown bear hunting, and with duck hunting and king salmon fishing opportunities nearby, more hunters are expected to be drawn to this area. The scenery is diverse and attractive. Mountains on the Alaska Peninsula, the expanse of tundra round the lagoon, the high-rising rocky capes that flank Halibut Bay, and the sloping grasslands are all in the view from the 5-mile-long sandy beach. The isolation of Halibut Bay, with access limited to floatplanes, results in a high value for primitive recreation. The 5-mile razor clam beach could support commercial clam dredging. The grasslands may be valuable for supporting a commercial cattle operation. The offshore waters are a major purse seining area for salmon.</p>
D71	<p>Karluk Lake and Karluk River</p> <p>(DNR, Div. Parks)</p> <p>(11)</p>	<p>Shelikof Strait, west coast of Kodiak Island; river heads at Karluk Lake and flows through Karluk Lagoon to Shelikof Strait at Karluk. Coordinates for river:</p> <p>Lat.: 57°34' N.</p> <p>Long.: 154°27' W.</p> <p>Quads: B-1; C-1, 2.</p> <p>Area: 7,896 ac.</p> <p>Includes Karluk Lagoon, Karluk River, north end of Karluk Lake, east shore of Larsen Bay, and surrounding lands.</p>	<p>Karluk River is the most popular remote sportfishing stream in the Kodiak archipelago. The area is also popular for bear hunting, duck hunting, and, as an associated activity, river rafting. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has two public use cabins and once considered establishing trails, wildlife observation points, and a visitor center. This area is also scenically unique and attractive. Downriver, toward the lagoon, the mountains give way to a broad expanse of tundra, yet mountains appear on the horizon again and again. Karluk Lagoon is one of the most productive estuarine systems on Kodiak Island. It abounds with sea lions, harbor seals, seabirds in rookeries, invertebrates, and other marine life. Karluk Lake and River are major spawning grounds for all five species of Pacific salmon, and support Dolly Varden char, rainbow trout, and steelhead trout. Bears, foxes, eagles, ravens, and gulls use the spawning salmon as a late summer and fall food source. Many active bald eagle nests are along Karluk Lake. The west shore of the lake and the mountainous area near the portage connecting Karluk River to Larsen Bay are brown bear denning areas. Reindeer and Sitka black-tailed deer range along the river. The wet tundra below Karluk Lake and along the upper river is nesting habitat for geese, goldeneyes, and mallards. Several archaeological sites document the importance of the area to early native peoples. Other values include buildable land and potential source of hydroelectric power.</p>

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Wildlife, recreation; also scenic.	Portions owned by Karluk Native Corp. and managed by them and Koniag, Inc. Other lands federally owned, some selected by native corporations; managed by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. A small parcel is in private ownership. In Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Uses include bear hunting and major commercial salmon fishery.	Cooperatively managed by Karluk Native Corp., Koniag, Inc., Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to protect the unique wildlife and fishery values, particularly the sea lion and seabird rookeries and the clam beach. DNR, Division of Parks, should be consulted on recreational uses.	Hunting, trapping, and sport fishing; reindeer or cattle grazing; and commercial and industrial projects that would not significantly impair the wildlife and recreational values, and that would take mitigatory measures to protect these values.	
Recreation; also scenic, wildlife, historical.	Most lands owned by Nu-Nachk-Pit, Inc. and Karluk Native, Inc., and managed by them and Koniag, Inc. Some small parcels are owned by private individuals and federal government. There are also a few native allotment applications. Part of the area is in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Uses include recreation; research projects and facilities managed by ADF&G, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; commercial fishing and related facilities; and the village of Karluk.	Kodiak Island Borough should evaluate this area for inclusion in their coastal management program as a special area to protect the wildlife values and continuation of recreational uses, with cooperative management by Division of Parks, Karluk Native, Inc., Larsen Bay, Inc., and Koniag, Inc. The portions of Karluk Lagoon adjacent to the village and private lots should be excluded from a public recreation management agreement.	Those that would not impair the scenic and recreational values of the area, including hunting, trapping, and sport fishing. Other uses that should be considered by the management include limited residential development, reindeer grazing, and subsistence hunting and fishing.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
D72	Kiavak Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)	Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, south-east coast of Kodiak Island, off Sitkalidak Strait at mouth of Kaiugnak Bay, about 18 mi southwest of village of Old Harbor. Lat.: 57°01' N. Long.: 153°36' W. Quad: Kodiak A-5. Area: 2,462 ac.	Wildlife species and habitat in the Kiavak Bay area include large numbers of harbor seals on the sand and gravel spit that stretches across the mouth of the bay; whales and sea lions near shore; waterfowl and seabirds, which winter in the area; a small gull and kittiwake rookery on the outer, boulder beach; brown bears, which feed and den in the area; land otters, beavers, muskrats, red foxes, short-tailed weasels, and snowshoe hares; eagles; and stream and inter-tidal spawning habitat for pink and chum salmon. Kiavak Bay is one of the better brown bear hunting areas and has a guide camp. The area is also used for camping, sport fishing, and hiking. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service once suggested that a campsite be provided here. The scenery at Kiavak Bay is outstanding, and comprises lush, green mountains bordering the bay; the view across the sandy spit, of mountainous Sitkalidak Island; and extensive coastline and mountain panoramas. Three archaeological sites in this area yielded remnants of Koniag pottery.
D73	Little River Lake (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)	Shelikof Strait, northwest coast of Kodiak Island in course of Little River, about 20 mi northeast of village of Larsen Bay. Lat.: 57°46' N. Long.: 153°39' W. Quad: Kodiak D-6. Area: 7,372 ac. Also includes Little River and adjacent shoreline of Shelikof Strait.	The Little River Lake area receives significant recreational use, primarily fishing and deer hunting. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service recently constructed a cabin here and once considered establishing trails and campsites. Excellent hiking opportunities are provided by the many streams emanating from Little River Lake and the relative ease of hiking along them. Wildlife resources in this area include brown bears, which feed along the lake and river during salmon season and den in the uplands; Sitka black-tailed deer, land otters, beavers, muskrats, red foxes, and short-tailed weasels; and pink, red, and silver salmon, Dolly Varden char, and rainbow trout in the lake and river. Little River Lake is attractive, with prominent mountain peaks peering over the calm lake, and lush, colorful valleys.
D74	Midway Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)	Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, south-east coast of Kodiak Island off Sitkalidak Strait west of Bush Point, 2 mi northeast of Old Harbor and 54 mi southwest of Kodiak. Lat.: 57°14' N. Long.: 153°16' W. Quad: Kodiak A-4. Area: 1,330 ac. Includes the head of Midway Bay and adjacent uplands.	Residents of Old Harbor frequent Midway Bay for sport fishing, clamming, duck hunting, camping, and berry picking. A few people from Kodiak fly in for clamming, sport fishing, and seining for silver salmon. The wildlife resources and habitat of the Midway Bay area include harbor seals; a rookery of Aleutian terns, which are considered rare around Kodiak Island; brown bears, deer, land otters, red foxes, weasels, and snowshoe hares; pink, silver, and chum salmon, which spawn upriver; important nursery for herring, king crab, and shrimps; and razor clams. The scenery at Midway Bay is outstanding and includes, to the northeast, a breathtaking view of jagged, precipitous mountains that rise at the end of the bay. Hills giving way to higher peaks can be seen in almost any direction.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Wildlife, recreation; also scenic, historical.	Federal lands selected by village of Kaguyak. In Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, managed by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Uses include recreation and commercial fishing.	Kodiak Island Borough should evaluate this area for inclusion in their coastal management program as an estuarine sanctuary or other protected area, to maintain the estuarine ecosystem and bear habitat while allowing multiple uses through cooperative management agreements with Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kaguyak, Inc., and other affected parties. Enhancement of recreational opportunities with minimal development should be a management objective.		
Recreation, wildlife; also scenic.	Federal lands, selected by Uyak Natives, Inc. In Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, managed by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Uses include recreation.	Continued management by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for wildlife habitat and for recreation, including trail construction and boating. Recreational activities should be supported in a manner that enhances the wilderness experience afforded by the area.	Hunting, trapping, and sport fishing; and grazing if regulated to protect public recreational values of the area.	
Recreation, wildlife; also scenic.	Owned by Old Harbor, Inc., and managed by them and Koniag, Inc. In Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Uses include recreation.	Kodiak Island Borough should evaluate this area for inclusion in their coastal management program as a special area to protect estuarine productivity and value of area for public recreation. Until then, or alternatively, a cooperative management agreement between DNR, Division of Parks, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Old Harbor, Inc., and Koniag, Inc. should be sought.	Most current uses if regulated and put in balance with other resource needs. Until management is implemented, heavy industry and extensive resource extraction should not be permitted.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
D75	Ocean Bay and Rolling Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)	Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, south portion of Sitkalidak Island, about 10 mi southwest of village of Old Harbor. Lat.: 57°03' N. Long.: 153°15' W. Quads: Kodiak A-4, 5. Area: 9,887 ac. Extends overland from Rolling Bay on the southwest coast of Sitkalidak Island (on Sitkalidak Strait) to Ocean Bay on the southeast coast (on Gulf of Alaska).	Ocean Bay and Rolling Bay are highly productive estuaries. Wildlife species and habitat on the bays include numerous seals, which congregate in both bays; sea lions and other marine mammals; a rookery of tufted puffins and horned puffins, and one of kittiwakes, among other, less numerous seabirds, at Rolling Bay; waterfowl feeding habitat and razor clams on both bays; and shorebird staging area at Ocean Bay. Inland, there are brown bears, which are present throughout the area between the bays but are concentrated at the head of Rolling Bay in the spring; Sitka black-tailed deer, land otters, beavers, red foxes, and short-tailed weasels; eagles; chum and pink salmon, which spawn in the streams feeding both bays; and red salmon, which spawn only in Ocean Bay streams. Residents of Old Harbor and Kodiak make special trips to Ocean Bay for recreation, particularly for clamming. A road connects Ocean Bay to McCord Bay and Natalia Bay, while a trail connects Ocean Bay to Rolling Bay. Rolling Bay and Ocean Bay offer bear and duck hunting, camping, beachcombing, hiking, sport fishing, and wildlife viewing. The broad valleys, the salt marsh, the pounding surf, the snow-dotted mountains nearby, and the mountain-water landscapes afforded by nearby Kodiak Island all provide vistas with contrast, depth, and beauty. Three sites have been excavated at Rolling Bay, and five at Ocean Bay; they yielded artifacts, house pits, and other remains that are evidence of a Koniag settlement.
D76	Russian Harbor (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)	Water passage between south tip of Kodiak Island and Aiaktalik Island. Lat.: 56°46' N. Long.: 154°05' W. Quad: Trinity Islands D-1. Area: 5,403 ac. Includes a portion of Russian Harbor on the Aliulik Peninsula, the lake that feeds into these waters, and surrounding uplands.	The productivity of Russian Harbor is emphasized by the kelp beds offshore and the extensive coverage of intertidal organisms. Wildlife in the area include whales, sea lions, and dense concentrations of harbor seals; various waterfowl, which nest, molt, and winter in the area; red salmon and chum salmon; brown bears, land otters, beavers, red foxes, short-tailed weasels, and snowshoe hares. The red fox is the most abundant small mammal. Russian Harbor was commonly visited by the residents of Kaguyak before the village was abandoned as a result of the 1964 earthquake. Once village reconstruction is completed, residents are expected to resume subsistence fishing, berry picking, and duck hunting at Russian Harbor. Apparently, harbor seals were also once hunted in this area. Today the area is used by a few bear hunters. The scenery is most attractive due to the varied coastline and the views of offshore islands. Looking north, the mountains of the Aliulik Peninsula provide a pleasing backdrop. Russian Harbor is the place where Alaska natives first spotted a Russian ship, whose arrival created much concern.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Wildlife, recreation; also scenic, historical.	Part of area owned by Old Harbor Native Corp., with rest expected to be conveyed to them. Conveyed portions managed by Old Harbor Native Corp. and Koniag, Inc. Rest managed by Bureau of Land Management and leased for grazing. Uses include recreation and livestock grazing.	Kodiak Island Borough should seek a protective status for this area through their coastal management program, to protect wildlife, scenic, subsistence, historical, and recreational values; and additionally or alternatively, cooperative management by Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Parks, Old Harbor Native Corp., and Koniag, Inc. Enhancement of Recreational opportunities through minimal development should be a management objective.	Hunting, trapping, and sport fishing; and grazing if regulated to protect public recreational values and access.	Intensive industrial developments, unless deemed acceptable by review.
Wildlife, recreation; also scenic, historic.	Federal lands selected by Kaguyak, Inc. In Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, managed by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Uses include bear hunting and, traditionally, subsistence.	Cooperative management by Alaska Department of Fish and Game and Kaguyak, Inc. to protect wildlife values, particularly waterfowl nesting habitat, and value to Kaguyak residents for recreation. DNR, Division of Parks, should be consulted during formulation of management plan.	Hunting, trapping, and sport fishing; grazing; and most other current uses if regulated and put in balance with other resource needs.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
D77	<p>South Olga Lakes (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)</p>	<p>Southwestern part of Kodiak Island between Olga Bay and Moser Bay, about 5 mi north of Akhiok. Lat.: 57°03' N. Long.: 154°15' W. Quad: Karluk A-1.</p> <p>Area: 13,095 ac. Also includes Olga Creek and Fish and Wildlife Service Upper Station, and adjacent shoreline of Olga Bay.</p>	<p>South Olga Lakes support large spawning runs of pink, red, and silver salmon, and are habitat for steelhead trout, rainbow trout, and Dolly Varden char. Numerous brown bears feed along the streams and lakes during the salmon season and den in the uplands. Other mammals common to the area include reindeer, land otters, beavers, and muskrats. Red foxes and ptarmigan are highly abundant. South Olga Lakes also provide excellent nesting, molting, and feeding habitat for waterfowl. Bear hunting is the primary recreational use of the area, while ptarmigan and duck hunting also occur. Associated activities include camping, hiking, and sport fishing. South Olga Lakes and Olga Bay would also be excellent for kayaking and sailing. The ecosystem of the area is transitional between mountain grasslands and arctic tundra, so there are excellent opportunities for nature interpretation activities. The broad, sweeping mountains giving way to tundra and open waters compose unique scenery. During the summer and fall, the varied vegetation presents a lush array of colors. The three archaeological sites in the area pertain to an abandoned fishing station. Other resources include suitable lands for reindeer grazing and buildable land.</p>
D78	<p>Three Saints Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)</p>	<p>Southwestern Gulf of Alaska, southeast coast of Kodiak Island off Sitkalidak Strait between Cape Kasiak and Cape Liakik. Lat.: 57°07' N. Long.: 153°28' W. Quad: Kodiak A-5.</p> <p>Area: 6,277 ac.</p>	<p>Three Saints Bay is best known as the first permanent Caucasian settlement in Alaska. However, it also figures in a significant phase of Eskimo history. In 1784 three ships of the Shelkhov-Golikov Russian fur trading company arrived at the site to establish a permanent post. A trading station was maintained until the United States purchased Alaska in 1867. In 1972, Three Saints Bay Archaeological Site was entered in the National Register of Historic Places. Due to hazardous waters, few boaters from Kodiak visit the area, but residents of Old Harbor boat over to hunt, fish, and enjoy the scenery. There is a bear hunting camp at the head of the bay. A growing tourism industry in Old Harbor based on wildlife and archaeological resources includes Three Saints Bay in its itinerary. Three Saints Bay captures the beauty of a steep-sided, rugged fjord yet provides accessible, charming beaches. Wildlife in the area include whales, sea lions, and harbor seals; a rookery of kittiwakes; pink salmon and silver salmon, but not in great numbers; brown bears, Sitka black-tailed deer, and various small mammals; eagles and waterfowl; and shrimps and crabs (critical rearing habitat). Other values include possible suitability for outer continental shelf oil and gas development service base, liquefied natural gas facilities, and commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities.</p>

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Wildlife, recreation; also scenic, historical.	Majority of the area recently conveyed from federal government to Akhiok, Inc.; managed by Akhiok, Inc. and Koniag, Inc., with public easement. Other parcels will remain in federal ownership. In Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Uses include ADF&G weir, recreation, and commercial fishing.	Cooperative management by Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Parks, Akhiok, Inc., and Koniag, Inc. to preserve and enhance the wildlife habitat, fishery, subsistence, and public recreational values of the area. Enhancement of commercial salmon fishing should remain a primary management objective.	Hunting, trapping, and sport fishing; reindeer grazing; and homesites.	
Historic; also scenic, recreation, wildlife.	Old Harbor, Inc. owns and manages most of the lands along the shore. Remaining lands are federal, and managed by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. A small parcel has a reserve for ditches and canals. In Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Uses include recreation.	Archaeological district, cooperatively managed by Division of Parks, Old Harbor, Inc., and other concerned parties to protect the historic and scenic integrity of the area and provide opportunities for archaeological research and interpretive programs.	Archaeological research and interpretive programs; water-dependent and water-related recreation; hunting and sport fishing in areas away from the areas of historic significance; and commercial and industrial projects that would not significantly impair the scenic and historic values of the area and that take mitigatory measures to protect these values.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
D79	Tugidak Island (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)	Pacific Ocean, off southwest coast of Kodiak Island; one of the Trinity Islands, about 26 mi southwest of Akhiok. Lat.: 56°31' N. Long.: 154°37' W. Quads: Trinity Islands B-2,3; C-2, 3. Area: 14,285 ac.	Tugidak Island is well known for being host to the largest concentration of harbor seals in Alaska, perhaps in the world. The pupping population is estimated at 10-12,000 seals. Sea lions, sea otters, and whales are commonly seen offshore. Bird life on Tugidak Island is abundant and diverse, as noted by biologists who saw 44 species and estimated that 34 of these were nesting on the island. Some of the nesting species have not been found anywhere else in the Kodiak archipelago, such as the gadwall and rock sandpiper. Tugidak Island also provides the richest waterfowl habitat in the entire Kodiak archipelago. During a walk across the island, one can easily encounter thousands of seals and over 25 species and 700 individual nesting birds, including ground-nesting bald eagles: a truly unique experience. Within the lagoon are 10 miles of razor clam beaches. Land otters and arctic ground squirrels are the only mammals known to be present on the island. The shallow areas between Chirikof Island and Tugidak Island are critical spawning and rearing habitat for king crab. The lakes, grasslands, and tundra of the island against the Pacific Ocean surf and the distant mountains of Kodiak Island and the Alaska Peninsula compose attractive scenery. The remoteness of Tugidak Island and its rich wildlife give it a high wilderness value. Tugidak Island is visited by a few duck hunters, ornithologists, bird watchers, and wildlife photographers.
D80	Uganik Island (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)	Shelikof Strait, north coast of Kodiak Island between Uganik Bay and Viekola Bay, about 14 mi west of Port Lions. Lat.: 57°53' N. Long.: 153°20' W. Quad: Kodiak D-4. Area: 8,826 ac. Includes southeast tip of Uganik Island and shoreline and waters of Uganik Passage to 1 mi from shore.	Uganik Island is popular for deer hunting and also provides opportunities for bear hunting, offshore fishing, boating, camping, wildlife photography, and hiking. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has a public use cabin in the area. Many water and mountain landscapes are afforded by the key location of the southeast end of the island, at the junction of Terror Bay and the two branches of Uganik Passage. The significance of the several archaeological sites in the area has not been determined. Wildlife in the area include whales, sea lions, and dense concentrations of harbor seals; a rookery of kittiwakes, gulls, and puffins; various waterfowl during migration; eagles; brown bears, Sitka black-tailed deer, land otters, beavers, muskrats, red foxes, and short-tailed weasels; and salmon, which spawn in the intertidal areas.
D81	Uganik Lake (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)	Shelikof Strait, north coast of Kodiak Island, in course of Uganik River southeast of East Arm Uganik Bay, about 25 mi southwest of Kodiak. Lat.: 57°40' N. Long.: 153°20' W. Quads: Kodiak C-4, 5. Area: 8,933 ac. Includes the head of East Arm Uganik Bay, Uganik Lake, the portion of Uganik River between the bay and the lake, and surrounding uplands.	Uganik Lake is tucked away amid some of the most rugged and beautiful country on Kodiak Island. Because the lake is located in a deep gorge, cliffs and mountains encircle it and dominate the views; even the precipitous, snow-capped peaks of the interior of Kodiak Island are in view at the lake. The beautiful mountain scenery is dramatically set off by the tall, scarred cliffs towering over the calm blue waters of Uganik Lake. There are excellent opportunities for sport fishing, bear hunting, pleasure boating, beachcombing, and hiking. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service recently built a public use cabin in the area. People are just now becoming aware of the recreational opportunities at Uganik Lake, and use is expected to increase with this awareness. The head of East Arm Uganik Bay is one of the more productive estuaries in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Sea lions, harbor seals, seabirds, and waterfowl all use this estuary for foraging and shelter. Red, silver, pink, and chum salmon, Dolly Varden, and rainbow trout inhabit the lake. Brown bears concentrate along the lake and river during salmon season, and make heavy use of the area for denning. Sitka black-tailed deer, land otters, beavers, muskrats, red foxes, and short-tailed weasels are also present, as well as a few mountain goats.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Wildlife; also scenic, wilderness, recreation.	State tentatively approved lands, managed by DNR, Division of Forest, Land, and Water Management; grazing lease preferences are filed and offshore prospecting permits have been granted. Uses include occasional duck hunting and wildlife observation and study.	State game refuge or other special area to protect the large seal pupping population. ADF&G should evaluate this area and recommend protective status to the Alaska Legislature; the Division of Parks should integrate wilderness use management with ADF&G's management intentions.	Those that would not negatively affect the habitat or populations of wildlife indigenous to the area, as determined by ADF&G. Uses that should be considered are water-dependent and water-related recreation, subsistence hunting and fishing, wildlife photography, and limited clam dredging.	
Recreation; also scenic, wildlife.	Federal lands, selected by Uganik, Inc. In Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, managed by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Uses include recreation and commercial fishing.	Marine wayside, managed by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to enhance the recreational values of the area, with emphasis on water-dependent and water-related recreation. This emphasis should not interfere with USFWS's management of wildlife habitat. DNR, Division of Parks, could provide technical assistance.	Hunting, trapping, and sport fishing; set net fishing and purse seining; and timber harvesting, using U.S. Forest Service multiple use and resource protection practices, with timber sales landscaped and on the order of patch clearcuts to protect the scenery as seen from the shore and key viewpoints.	
Scenic; also recreation, wildlife.	Federal lands, selected by Uganik Natives, Inc. In Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, managed by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Uses include recreation and, in Uganik Bay, commercial fishing.	Continued management by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to protect wildlife habitat, but with further objective of maintaining and enhancing recreation as a compatible use, particularly backcountry recreation with few rustic developments.	Hunting, trapping, and sport fishing; and commercial and industrial projects that would not significantly affect the scenic and recreational values of the area and that would take measures to protect these values.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
D82	Uyak Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (11)	Shelikof Strait; bay mouth is on west coast of Kodiak Island but head of bay is nearer the southeast coast, about 4 mi northwest of Old Harbor. Lat.: 57°17' N. Long.: 153°38' W. Quads: Kodiak B-5, 6. Area: 2,860 ac. Includes the head of Uyak Bay, the lower part of Uyak River, and surrounding uplands.	Uyak Bay is one of the most productive estuaries in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Wildlife habitat and resources in the area include sea lion and harbor seal hauling-out grounds; intertidal spawning area for large runs of pink, chum, and silver salmon; denning habitat for brown bears; one of the largest concentrations of bald eagle nests on Kodiak Island; Sitka black-tailed deer, land otters, beavers, red foxes, and short-tailed weasels; waterfowl; and an abundance of invertebrate marine life. The head of Uyak Bay is one of the most popular bear hunting areas on Kodiak Island; deer and duck hunting are also good. There is a guide camp in the area and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service plans to construct a public use cabin. Other recreational opportunities include wildlife photography, sport fishing, camping, and hiking. The head of Uyak Bay has awe-inspiring scenery, including many views of the steep, rugged mountains along the bay and, behind them, the precipitous, snow-capped peaks of the interior of Kodiak Island.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Kodiak-Aleutians

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Wildlife, recreation; also scenic.	Federal lands, with native allotment application for part of area. In Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, managed by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Uses include recreation and major commercial salmon fishery.	Research natural area, game sanctuary, or other special area to protect the productive estuary, excellent wildlife habitat, and opportunities for wilderness recreation. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service should evaluate the area to determine the proper designation.	Hunting, trapping, and sport fishing; dispersed recreation; and commercial fishing nearby.	

Figure 8. Approximate boundaries of coastal region E, Upper Cook Inlet.
For key to other features shown on the map, see Figure 23 (at end of
book).



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CHAPTER 7. UPPER COOK INLET (COASTAL REGION E)

On 3 April 1980 the Alaska Legislature adopted the Municipality of Anchorage Coastal Management Program, thereby approving the 10 AMSAs contained in the program. This chapter contains abstracts describing these designated AMSAs, in addition to the abstracts for proposed special areas.

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Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Upper Cook Inlet

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
E1	Anchorage (DNR, DGGS) (1) See also E8, E9, E11, E12, E13, E14.	Southeast shore of Knik Arm. Lat.: 61°13' N. Long.: 149°53' W. Quads: Anchorage A-8, Tyonek A-1.	Failures of the Bootlegger Cove Clay during the 1964 earthquake were responsible for several destructive landslides in Anchorage. Major landslide areas are First Avenue, Fourth Avenue, L Street, Government Hill, and Turnagain Heights. These are next to moderate to steep slopes, and show evidence of slides prior to the 1964 earthquake. Conditions are thought to be conducive to major failures in these areas in the future. The effects of volcanic activity should also be considered in further development of Anchorage. In 1953, Mt. Spurr, 140 km west of Anchorage, deposited up to 0.6 cm of volcanic ash in the city in 6 hours. Considerable effort and money were expended to clean up and attempt to stop corrosion. Health and property damage in the event of a recurrence of landsliding or volcanic ash deposition could be minimized by advance planning of public warnings and instructions.
E2	Knik River Floodplain (DNR, DGGS) (1) See also E3.	River flows northwest 25 mi from Knik Glacier to head of Knik Arm, 10 mi southwest of Palmer. Lat.: 61°29' N. Long.: 149°16' W. Quad: Anchorage.	In recent years Lake George has been the largest glacier-dammed lake in Alaska, with a maximum area of 70 sq km. The lake forms by advance of Knik Glacier and closing of the outlet channel by the ice, and fails by erosion, hydrostatic uplift of the ice, or both. It drains into the Knik River through a gorge along the margin of the glacier. From 1918 through 1966, except for 1963, Lake George flooded Knik River annually. Since 1966, Knik Glacier has failed to form an ice dam and the lake has not filled, but a series of positive ice balances may stimulate the glacier to advance and again dam the lake. The outburst would cause an extreme flood hazard along the Knik River floodplain. The potential for renewed advance of Knik Glacier is currently uncertain. Because of the spectacle of the breakout, the area has been proposed as a National Natural Landmark by the National Park Service. The Knik River vicinity is one of the fastest growing areas in Alaska, and contains the major arteries of trade from Anchorage to the Interior.
E3	Eklutna Flats (Extension of Palmer Hay Flats State Game Refuge) (ADF&G) (2, 3) See also E2.	Head of Knik Arm, mouth of Eklutna River, about 23 mi northeast of Anchorage. Lat.: 61°25' to 61°30' N. Long.: near 149°15' W. Quad: Anchorage. Area: 1,600 ac. Proposed refuge is contiguous with the existing Palmer Hay Flats State Game Refuge across the head of Knik Arm.	This coastal marshland provides nesting habitat for ducks and geese. About one-fourth of all Canada geese in Cook Inlet are found in the area of Palmer Hay Flats and Eklutna Flats. The population of geese is thought to be increasing in the area since the 1964 earthquake. More than 100,000 geese, ducks, and swans use the area during migration. Widening of the Glenn Highway through the area has already severely disturbed a large portion of the waterfowl habitat. Powerlines have been moved 50 ft into the vicinity of the waterfowl nesting area.
E4	Upper Susitna River Hydroelectric Project (DCED) (5)	Sites along the Susitna River between Canyon railroad station, 38 mi northeast of Talkeetna, and Denali, 67 mi southeast of Healy. Coordinates for Denali: Lat.: 63°10'45" N. Long.: 147°27'45" W. Quads: Talkeetna, Healy.	The Upper Susitna River Hydroelectric Project comprises several potential sites for development and transmission of hydroelectric power, including Devil Canyon, Watana, Vee, and Denali. Devil Canyon and Watana are receiving the most attention for potential near-term development; their combined prime power potential is 1,568 MW. Studies are currently being conducted at the sites. If the results are favorable, construction of dams, reservoirs, generation and transmission facilities, and access roads is expected.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Upper Cook Inlet

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Geophysical hazards: landslides and volcanic ash.		Proposed developments will need site-specific evaluations, including potential for catastrophic ground failure, by qualified engineers.	Development on and immediately adjacent to the landslide areas should be permitted only with a clear understanding of the potential hazards involved.	
Flood hazard: outburst of glacier-dammed lake.		Developers of the Knik River vicinity should take into account the possible dangers of a flood of the magnitude that the Knik Glacier is capable of producing.		
Wetland habitat for waterfowl.	Within Eklutna village selection lands. No special management. Uses include highway, railroad, and utility corridor; and recreation such as hunting, observation, and photography of waterfowl.	State game refuge, to protect an area of important waterfowl habitat that is ecologically contiguous with the existing Palmer Hay Flats State Game Refuge.	Comparable to those allowed in the Potter Point State Game Refuge, an area also disturbed by a major highway.	Comparable to those not allowed in Potter Point State Game Refuge.
Hydroelectric power.		Protect value as hydroelectric sites.	Power generation. Dams, reservoirs, generator and transmission facilities, and access roads.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Upper Cook Inlet

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
E5	<p>Turnagain Arm</p> <p>(DNR, Div. Parks)</p> <p>(15)</p> <p>See also E6, E7, E10, E15.</p> <p>Note: The southern half of the proposed AMSA is in coastal region F, Lower Cook Inlet.</p>	<p>Head of Cook Inlet, southeast of Anchorage.</p> <p>Lat.: 61°00' N.</p> <p>Long.: 149°30' W.</p> <p>Quads: Anchorage A-6, 7, 8; Seward D-6, 7, 8.</p> <p>Area: 327,051 ac.</p> <p>Includes Turnagain Arm and adjacent lands east of a north-south line from Potter to Gull Rock (east of Chickaloon Bay); and the communities of Hope and Sunrise (coastal region F), Girdwood, Bird Creek, and Indian (region E).</p>	<p>Much of the scenic and recreational significance of the Turnagain Arm area is due to the movement of a large number of motorists and train passengers along the water between Anchorage and Portage Flats via the Seward Highway and the Alaska Railroad. At Potter Creek the average daily traffic was 2,955 in 1975, and is predicted by DOT/PI to increase to 16,100 in 1996. Numerous trails and access points into Chugach State Park are along the highway. The beaches are used for picnicking, dipping for smelt, and fishing for salmon. A downhill ski resort operates at Girdwood. The U.S. Forest Service and Alaska Division of Parks operate camping and picnic areas on both sides of Turnagain Arm. Thousands of people view migratory waterfowl each year at Potter Marsh and Portage Flats. There are commercial flights out of Anchorage for sightseeing along Turnagain Arm.</p>

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Upper Cook Inlet

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Scenic; also recreation, heritage, wildlife.	Federal (Chugach National Forest), state (Chugach State Park, General Selection land), municipal, and private ownership. Uses include communities, transportation and utilities, recreation, and mining. Portage Flats is cooperatively managed for protection of migratory waterfowl.	Cooperative management by Kenai Peninsula Borough, Municipality of Anchorage, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Alaska Departments of Fish and Game, Transportation and Public Facilities, and Natural Resources. All developments should be located and designed to minimize visual impact. Sheet metal roofs, billboards, and obtrusive colors should be avoided.	Transportation and utility facilities and residential and commercial development to the extent they do not significantly impact the scenic and recreational values of Turnagain Arm.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Designated

Coastal Region: Upper Cook Inlet

No.	Name of AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
E6	Andesitic Dike at Potter Marsh (Municipality of Anchorage) (8) See also E5.	Northwest shore of Turnagain Arm, on the Old Seward Highway next to Potter Marsh. Lat.: 61°03' N. Long.: 149°47' W. Quad: Anchorage Bowl (1:25,000). Area:	This is the only exposed igneous dike in the Anchorage area. It is a good bedrock exposure and shows an andesitic lithology, weathering, and joint pattern. No immediate conflict exists at the site; however, future planning for highway maintenance and road widening should give consideration to the site as a significant geologic feature and avoid damage to it.
E7	Bird Creek Regional Park (Municipality of Anchorage) (8)	North shore of Turnagain Arm; stream flows southwest 16 mi to Turnagain Arm, southeast of Anchorage and 5.5 mi northwest of Sunrise. Lat.: 60°58' N. Long.: 149°28' W. Quad: Turnagain Arm (1:63,360). Area: 2,200 ac. The major portion of the area is located on the valley floor of Bird and Penguin creeks.	Bird Creek Regional Park is heavily wooded with Sitka spruce, mountain hemlock, birch, poplar, and alder. Mountains tower over the park on three sides and are the most dramatic features in addition to the water courses. The wildlife is a major feature and includes moose, brown and black bears, Dall sheep, lynx, wolverines, and hares; grouse and other birds; and anadromous fishes. The former Greater Anchorage Area Borough Assembly recognized the public value of this area for recreation and scenic use when they adopted the Master Park Plan for Bird Creek Regional Park in 1973. The Master Plan calls for such activities as camping, hiking, horseback riding, and snowmobiling. The area is also suitable for such passive activities as photography and observation of wildlife. Although Bird Creek has been recognized as a regional park, little has been done to identify educational values and scientific resources.
E8	Eagle River Drainage (Municipality of Anchorage) (8) See also E1.	South shore of Knik Arm; river flows northwest 40 mi from Eagle Glacier to Eagle Bay, 9 mi northeast of Anchorage. Lat.: 61°20' N. Long.: 149°44' W. Quad: Eagle River (1:25,000). Area:	The Eagle River Comprehensive Plan identifies the Eagle River drainage as marginal in that the area is subject to flooding and contains numerous bogs, marshes, and other wetlands. The valley has been selected by Eklutna, Inc., and thus is in private ownership. The proposed boundary for this area does not necessarily correspond with that of the 100-year floodplain. Data for mapping the floodplain are lacking, and Eklutna, Inc. has requested that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers initiate a study to provide the data. Such efforts would parallel recommendations made in the Anchorage Coastal Management Plan.
E9	Fish Creek (Municipality of Anchorage) (8) See also E1.	South shore of Knik Arm in metropolitan Anchorage area; creek drains into Bootlegger Cove. Lat.: 61°12' N. Long.: 149°55' W. Quad: Anchorage Bowl (1:25,000). Area: The proposed AMSA is about a 1.25 mi portion of Fish Creek between Northern Lights Boulevard, Spenard Road, and Bootlegger Cove.	Fish Creek, particularly near its mouth, is a unique coastal marsh system surrounded by residential uses. Fish Creek winds through Anchorage for about 6 miles and drains about 5.6 sq mi. Much of this drainage area has been developed for residential and other urban uses. The creek is segmented by roads and railway. In some areas vegetation has been removed, banks have been modified, and the creek has been placed in culverts. Car tires and other trash are present, and drainage is poor due to blockages of the creek. A culvert under the Alaska Railroad right-of-way is filled with debris, trash, and dirt. Despite these changes, the creek remains a natural linear element traversing its way through the Spenard area of Anchorage. With continued high-density development adjacent to Fish Creek, its value as a visual and recreational open space will increase.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Designated

Coastal Region: Upper Cook Inlet

Primary Values and Bases for Designation	Ownership, Management, and Uses at Time of Proposal	Management as AMSA	Uses Allowed	Uses Not Allowed
Scientific, educational. Bases for designation: AS 46.40.210(1) (A), (E); 6 AAC 80.160(b) (2).	State of Alaska right-of-way. No existing management. The site is a road cut along the cliff and is part of the right-of-way. Adjacent ownership includes the state, for Potter Marsh, and private property on the upland areas surrounding the site.	This site is to be preserved and not altered during future road work. It will have an interpretive sign identifying the dike and its relationship to the geology of Anchorage. This plan is in accordance with the concept of scenic design standards for the Seward Highway as proposed in the Anchorage Coastal Management Plan.	Scientific and educational study; public interest point.	Those damaging to the site or jeopardizing scientific and educational projects. Rock climbing in this specific site is prohibited.
Recreation, scenic, nature study. Bases for designation: AS 46.40.210(1) (A), (B), (C).	Owned by Municipality of Anchorage. Managed by agreement between the Municipality of Anchorage and the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, as part of Chugach State Park. Uses include recreation.	As a regional park designated to accommodate a wide variety of recreational activities. The Master Park Plan is to be implemented to accommodate the growing recreational demands of Anchorage residents and to serve the broadest possible visitor interest.	Recreational activities consistent with the Bird Creek Master Park Plan.	Those not consistent with the Bird Creek Master Park Plan.
Recreation, water supply, flood control, open space; also habitat, scenic. Bases for designation: AS 46.40.210(1) (A), (C), (E), (F).	Ownership includes State of Alaska, Eklutna, Inc., and Fort Richardson Military Reservation. The municipality regulates land use in the area under Title 21/ Floodplain Ordinance. The state Division of Parks manages portions of the drainage in Chugach State Park and some lands next to Eagle River on the south side of the valley.	To map the floodplain boundaries and identify portions of the drainage to be held as open space until the feasibility of using Eagle River as a source of potable water for the municipality is determined. The municipality, Eklutna, Inc., and DNR, Division of Parks, are developing a site plan to identify proper uses.	Water supply, open space, recreation, wildlife habitat.	Those that would degrade wetland, water supply, habitat, and recreational values.
Coastal wetland, scenic, nature study, open space. Bases for designation: AS 46.40.210(1) (A), (B), (G).	The tidelands portion is owned by the Municipality of Anchorage. Other owners are the Alaska Railroad (right-of-way) and private owners.	The area is in immediate need of restoration. It will be restored and cleaned up to protect the flow of water into the wetlands; to enhance the area's aesthetic appeal; and to protect the area's natural productivity and essential habitat for living resources. The Alaska Railroad should provide annual maintenance and cleanup on its property. A Restoration Plan was included as part of this AMSA nomination.	Recreation, open space, nature study.	Those that would degrade habitat, recreation, open space, and scenic values.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Designated

Coastal Region: Upper Cook Inlet

No.	Name of AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
E10	Old Girdwood Townsite (Municipality of Anchorage) (8) See also E5, E15.	Northeast shore of Turnagain Arm, about 10 mi northeast of Sunrise and 35 mi southeast of Anchorage. Lat.: 60°56' N. Long.: 149°10' W. Quad: Turnagain Arm (1:63,560). Area: about 218 ac. Seaward distance for protection: center of Turnagain Arm.	Subsidence following the 1964 earthquake caused inundation of the original town of Girdwood. The area is now a significant wetland. It is flat and boggy and the vegetation has changed to species that tolerate salt and brackish waters. Glacier Creek enters Turnagain Arm through this wetland tract. The area has been identified by ADF&G as resting and feeding habitat for migratory waterfowl and other birds. The area offers scenic views of Turnagain Arm and sites for nature trails, picnicking, photography, and hiking. A few buildings exist from pre-earthquake days, but have subsided. The area is unsuitable for development; it is entirely within the coastal floodplain and subject to subsidence from future seismic events. Use of the privately owned land could cause direct and significant impacts on the coastal marsh and its value as waterfowl habitat.
E11	Point Campbell to Point Woronzof Coastal Wetlands (Municipality of Anchorage) (8) See also E1.	Between Turnagain and Knik arms, opposite Fire Island, 4-5 mi west and southwest of Anchorage. Lat.: 61°10' N. Long.: 150°03' W. Quad: Anchorage Bowl (1:25,000). Area: Seaward distance for protection: municipal political boundary in Knik Arm.	This coastal marsh has a unique community of vegetation that supports numerous species of wading birds and migratory waterfowl. The area offers scenic views across Cook Inlet and of Fire Island, and opportunities for nature viewing, photography, hiking, and picnicking. It is close to the metropolitan area, yet here wildlife can be viewed in a natural setting. The wetlands are unsuitable for development but could accommodate recreational uses. No conflicts are apparent, with the possible exception of occasional odors from the sewage treatment facility. A site management plan is needed to ensure proper management of the site, protect property values above the bluff line, and protect a valuable coastal wetland.
E12	Point Campbell Dunes and Delta (Municipality of Anchorage) (8) See also E1.	North shore of Turnagain Arm where it opens to Cook Inlet, 5.2 mi southwest of Anchorage. Lat.: 61°09'24" N. Long.: 150°04'20" W. Quad: Anchorage Bowl (1:25,000). Area: Seaward distance for protection: mean high tide.	The highest topographic vantage point in the Anchorage lowland is in this area. From it, one can enjoy a 360° view of upper Cook Inlet and its setting, including the Alaska Range and Talkeetna, Chugach, and Kenai mountains. This is an excellent place to describe the glacial history of Anchorage, as all four possible source areas of ice and evidence for each of the five local glacial periods can be seen. The gravel deposits at Point Campbell are part of another unique feature: a delta that formed in a pre-glacial lake. Exposures in this gravel are very fragile and, unless protected, motorcycle use will probably contribute to rapid deterioration. The area just to the north of the gravel deposits may be the only Anchorage locality where active sand dune migration can be observed. The dune is spectacular, educational, and extremely fragile. It is being damaged by dirt bikes. The deltaic features are also unique. The geometry of the beds indicates that the melt-water flowed east, toward the mountains, whereas one would expect it to have flowed west, toward Cook Inlet. The pebbles are from all possible sources, including coal fragments from the Matanuska Valley. Motorcyclists do not keep to the designated track, which creates a potential hazard to other people and damages the other values of the area.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Designated

Coastal Region: Upper Cook Inlet

Primary Values and Bases for Designation	Ownership, Management, and Uses at Time of Proposal	Management as AMSA	Uses Allowed	Uses Not Allowed
Wildlife habitat, scenic, recreation; also geophysical hazard area, historical site. Bases for designation: AS 46.40.210(1) (A), (B), (F).	Most parcels in the Old Girdwood Townsite are privately owned, as are the lands adjacent to the townsite. The area is managed by the state.	State game refuge, administered by ADF&G. Nature trails or other appropriate visitor facilities will be developed. A site development plan is being prepared by the Municipality of Anchorage and the Alaska Division of Parks and Department of Fish and Game.	Wildlife habitat area and recreation such as scenery viewing, nature study, and hiking. Nature trails and visitor facilities.	Residential and other non-recreation development.
Wildlife habitat, scenic, recreation, wetlands. Bases for designation: AS 46.40.210(1) (A), (B), (F), (G).	State owned. No particular management program.	The area will be part of Potter Point State Game Refuge and administered by ADF&G. Nature trails will be developed and public access provided. A management plan is being prepared by the Municipality of Anchorage and the Alaska Division of Parks and Department of Fish and Game.	Wildlife habitat area and recreation such as nature study, photography, hiking, and picnicking. Nature trails and other public access.	Residential, commercial, and other development that would impair habitat, scenic, recreational, and wetland values.
Scientific, educational; also scenic, recreation. Bases for designation: AS 46.40.210(1) (A); 6 AAC 80.160(b) (2).	Owned by Municipality of Anchorage. The site is the old borough car dump and is used for motorcycle racing, hang gliding, and hiking. It is adjacent to Potter Point State Game Refuge.	Public access for pedestrians and a bike trail will be provided while still maintaining an area for dirt bike use. The sand dune immediately adjacent to the dirt bike track will be put off limits to motorcycles to provide for educational use, preserve the natural vegetation, and prevent accelerated erosion of the dune face. Motorcycle use will be restricted to the established motorcycle trail.	Recreation (dirt bikes, hang gliding, hiking), public access, education, and scientific study.	Because of heavy public use, shooting should not be allowed in the immediate area. Motorcycling off the established trail.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Designated

Coastal Region: Upper Cook Inlet

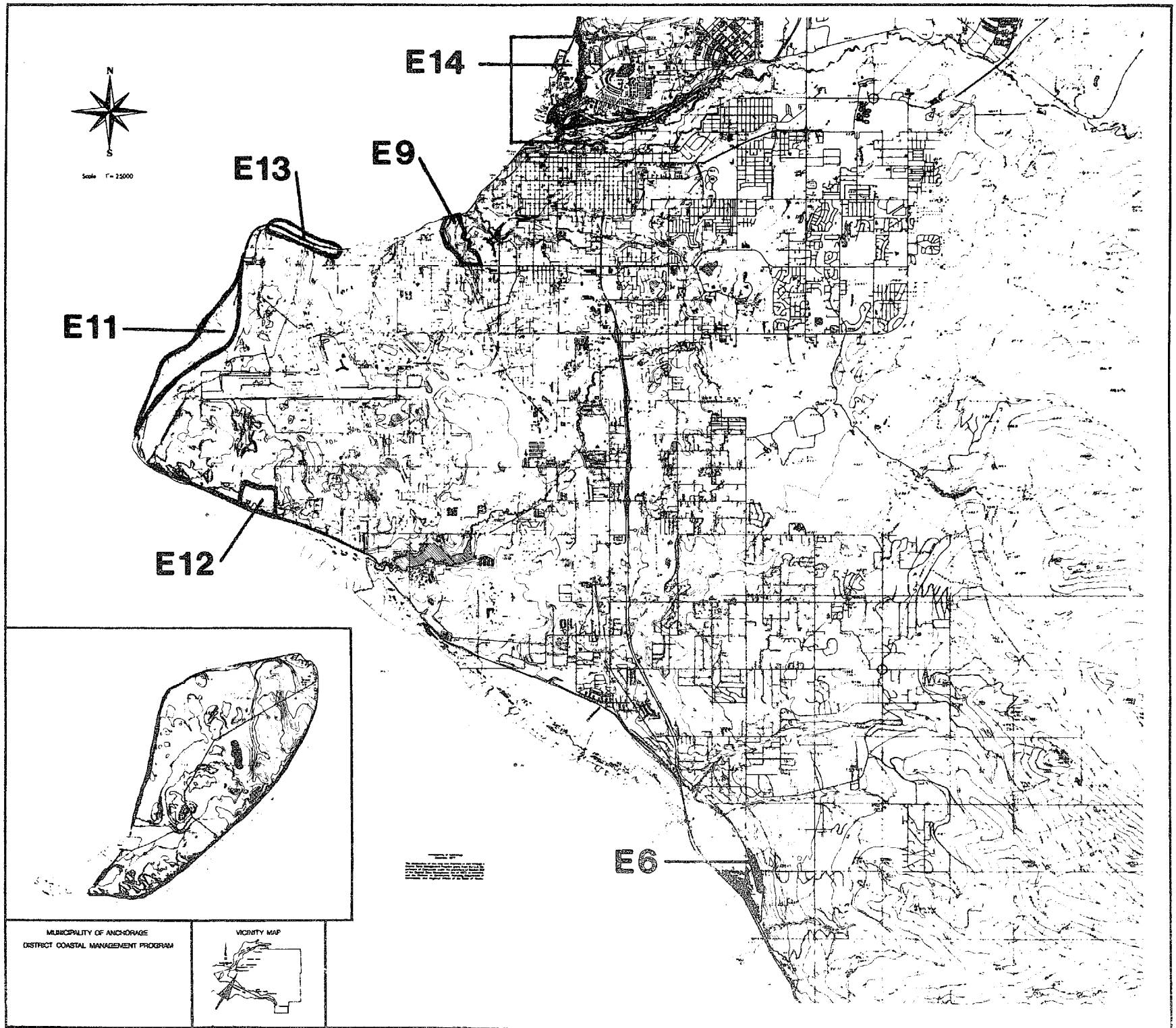
No.	Name of AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
E13	Point Woronzof Bluffs (Municipality of Anchorage) (8) See also E1.	South coast of Knik Arm where it opens to Cook Inlet, 4 mi west of Anchorage. Lat.: 61°12'15" N. Long.: 150°01'00" W. Quad: Anchorage Bowl (1:25,000). Area: The site is between Earthquake Park and the Point Woronzof municipal sewage treatment plant and includes the area from mean high tide to the top of the bluff.	This area contains an important stratigraphic exposure and the only known fossil beds in the Anchorage area. It also offers excellent views of the skyline of Anchorage and across Knik Arm toward Mt. McKinley. Slopes are generally in excess of 25 percent and classified as unstable. The area will be in the approach zone for the new Anchorage International Airport north-south runway. Access to the AMSA for educational and scientific purposes must be reserved. The municipality is planning a coastal bluff bike trail which would provide access to the site. To avoid potential conflicts a site management plan is required.
E14	Port of Anchorage (Municipality of Anchorage) (8) See also E1.	South shore of Knik Arm in metropolitan Anchorage area, at mouth of Ship Creek. Lat.: 61°13'36" N. Long.: 149°53'45" W. Quad: Anchorage Bowl (1:25,000). Area: Seaward distance for protection: to the municipal political boundary in Knik Arm.	This is the only location in the Municipality of Anchorage that can accommodate a port facility and the required support services. The area is in the coastal floodplain and is subject to subsidence, mass wasting, and other hazards. Only a small portion remains vacant for future development and expansion. Some parts of the waterfront are not being used to the maximum extent possible, resulting in a waste of valuable waterfront space.
E15	Seward Highway (Municipality of Anchorage) (8) See also E5, E10.	North shore of Turnagain Arm. Coordinates for Potter: Lat.: 61°03'10" N. Long.: 149°47'30" W. Quad: Turnagain Arm (1:63,360). Area: 1,394 ac. Includes existing width of state right-of-way from Potter station to the Kenai Peninsula Borough border.	The Seward Highway parallels the Chugach Mountains and Turnagain Arm. The mountainous terrain drops abruptly to the water. Scenic vistas along the highway include glaciers, glacial valleys, a change in ecosystems, and a variety of vegetation and wildlife. Several species of fish can be caught in some of the streams crossing the highway. The public value of the area was first formally recognized in 1958 when the Secretary of the Interior withdrew certain lands in Turnagain Arm for "protection of scenic values and public service sites." The Seward Highway also offers access to recreation sites and wilderness areas, and many historical and archaeological sites are next to the highway. Few pullout areas at scenic points exist. The highway is being widened, but with little attention paid to increasing safe, public viewing opportunities. Increasing the width and removing many of the curvy portions of the highway will allow faster traffic. Adequate public pullover areas with interpretive signs should be provided; for example, an area to view bore tides and mountain goats.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Designated

Coastal Region: Upper Cook Inlet

Primary Values and Bases for Designation	Ownership, Management, and Uses at Time of Proposal	Management as AMSA	Uses Allowed	Uses Not Allowed
<p>Scientific, educational; also scenic, open space.</p> <p>Bases for designation: AS 46.40.210(1) (A), (E); 6 AAC 80.160(b) (2).</p>	<p>Part owned by state, part municipal land selection. The area will be subject to use regulations for the new north-south runway at Anchorage International Airport (will be in approach zone).</p>	<p>To preserve the area's scientific and educational values. This area will be designated as open space to facilitate the development of a coastal bluff bike trail connecting Earthquake Park with other areas along the bluff. This will provide access to the area for scientific and educational purposes. To help avoid excavation by nonprofessionals, the location will not be posted as a scientific area.</p>	<p>Educational and scientific study, public access (bike trail), scenery viewing, and other uses compatible with the designation as open space.</p>	<p>Those not compatible with the designation as open space. Excavation by nonprofessionals.</p>
<p>Space for water-dependent and water-related uses.</p> <p>Basis for designation: AS 46.40.210(1) (D).</p>	<p>Port is owned and managed by the Municipality of Anchorage. Lands immediately adjacent to the port, but within the AMSA, are owned and leased to private businesses by the Alaska Railroad.</p>	<p>The mixed ownership has resulted in the lack of a comprehensive waterfront development plan. Because of limited space for expansion, an urban waterfront zone is created and a comprehensive port development plan is being prepared.</p>	<p>Water-dependent uses.</p>	<p>Those not depending on a waterfront location.</p>
<p>Scenic, recreation, transportation.</p> <p>Basis for designation: AS 46.40.210(1) (A).</p>	<p>State owned; managed by the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities. The Alaska Railroad right-of-way is next to the highway; also Chugach State Park and Chugach National Forest.</p>	<p>Scenic highway. Highway markings identifying points of interest will be designed and located to allow for maximum viewing from the roadway, and will not unnecessarily detract from the surrounding natural setting.</p>	<p>All vehicular traffic, recreation at pullout sites such as scenery viewing and picnicking, and development in areas already designated as development areas (Indian, Bird Creek, Rainbow, and Girdwood).</p>	<p>Development in areas not already reserved for development.</p>

↓
Figure 9. Areas Meriting Special Attention in the Municipality of Anchorage:
Andesitic Dike at Potter Marsh (E6), Fish Creek (E9), Point Campbell to
Point Woronzof Coastal Wetlands (E11), Point Campbell Dunes and Delta (E12),
Point Woronzof Bluffs (E13), and Port of Anchorage (E14).



↓ Figure 10. Areas Meriting Special Attention in the Municipality of Anchorage:
Bird Creek Regional Park (E7), Old Girdwood Townsite (E10), and Seward
Highway (E15).

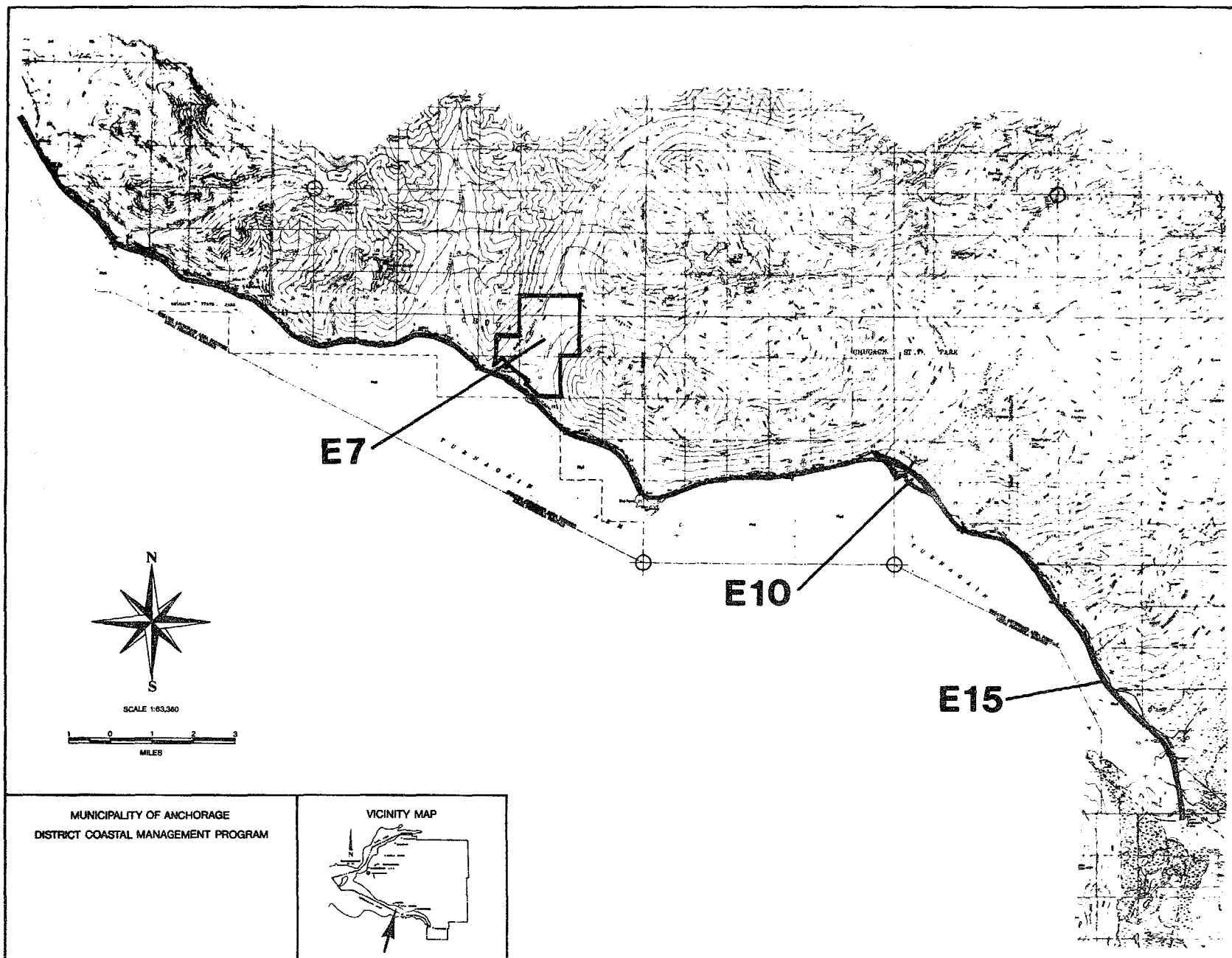
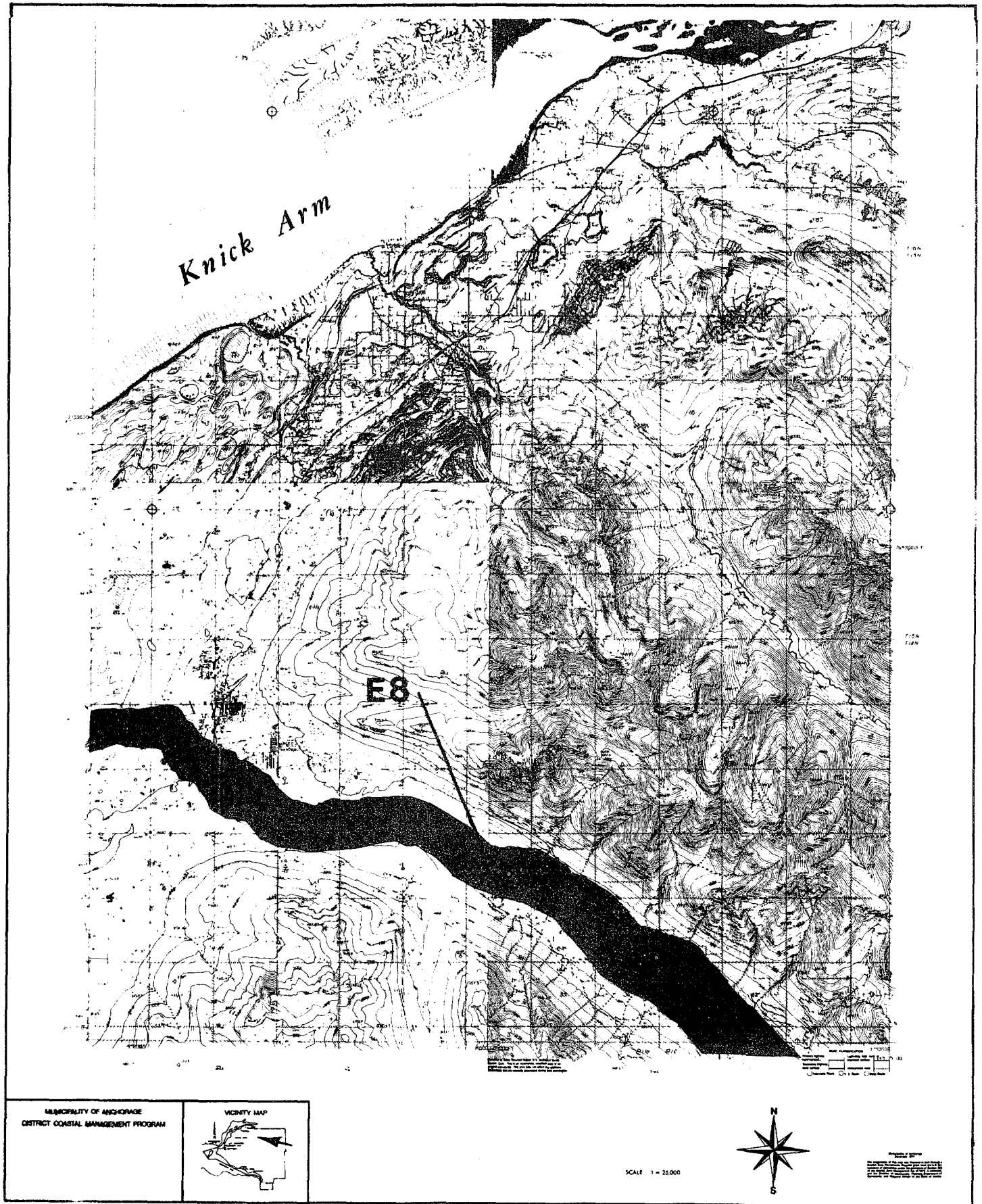
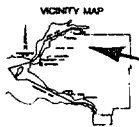


Figure 11. Area Meriting Special Attention in the Municipality of
Anchorage: Eagle River Drainage (E8).





MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE
DISTRICT COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM



SCALE 1 = 25,000



Source: USGS
Map Date: 1984
Map Scale: 1:25,000
Map Projection: UTM
Map Datum: NAD 83
Map Contour Interval: 20 feet
Map Contour Elevation: 100 feet
Map Contour Labeling: 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3100, 3200, 3300, 3400, 3500, 3600, 3700, 3800, 3900, 4000, 4100, 4200, 4300, 4400, 4500, 4600, 4700, 4800, 4900, 5000, 5100, 5200, 5300, 5400, 5500, 5600, 5700, 5800, 5900, 6000, 6100, 6200, 6300, 6400, 6500, 6600, 6700, 6800, 6900, 7000, 7100, 7200, 7300, 7400, 7500, 7600, 7700, 7800, 7900, 8000, 8100, 8200, 8300, 8400, 8500, 8600, 8700, 8800, 8900, 9000, 9100, 9200, 9300, 9400, 9500, 9600, 9700, 9800, 9900, 10000, 10100, 10200, 10300, 10400, 10500, 10600, 10700, 10800, 10900, 11000, 11100, 11200, 11300, 11400, 11500, 11600, 11700, 11800, 11900, 12000, 12100, 12200, 12300, 12400, 12500, 12600, 12700, 12800, 12900, 13000, 13100, 13200, 13300, 13400, 13500, 13600, 13700, 13800, 13900, 14000, 14100, 14200, 14300, 14400, 14500, 14600, 14700, 14800, 14900, 15000, 15100, 15200, 15300, 15400, 15500, 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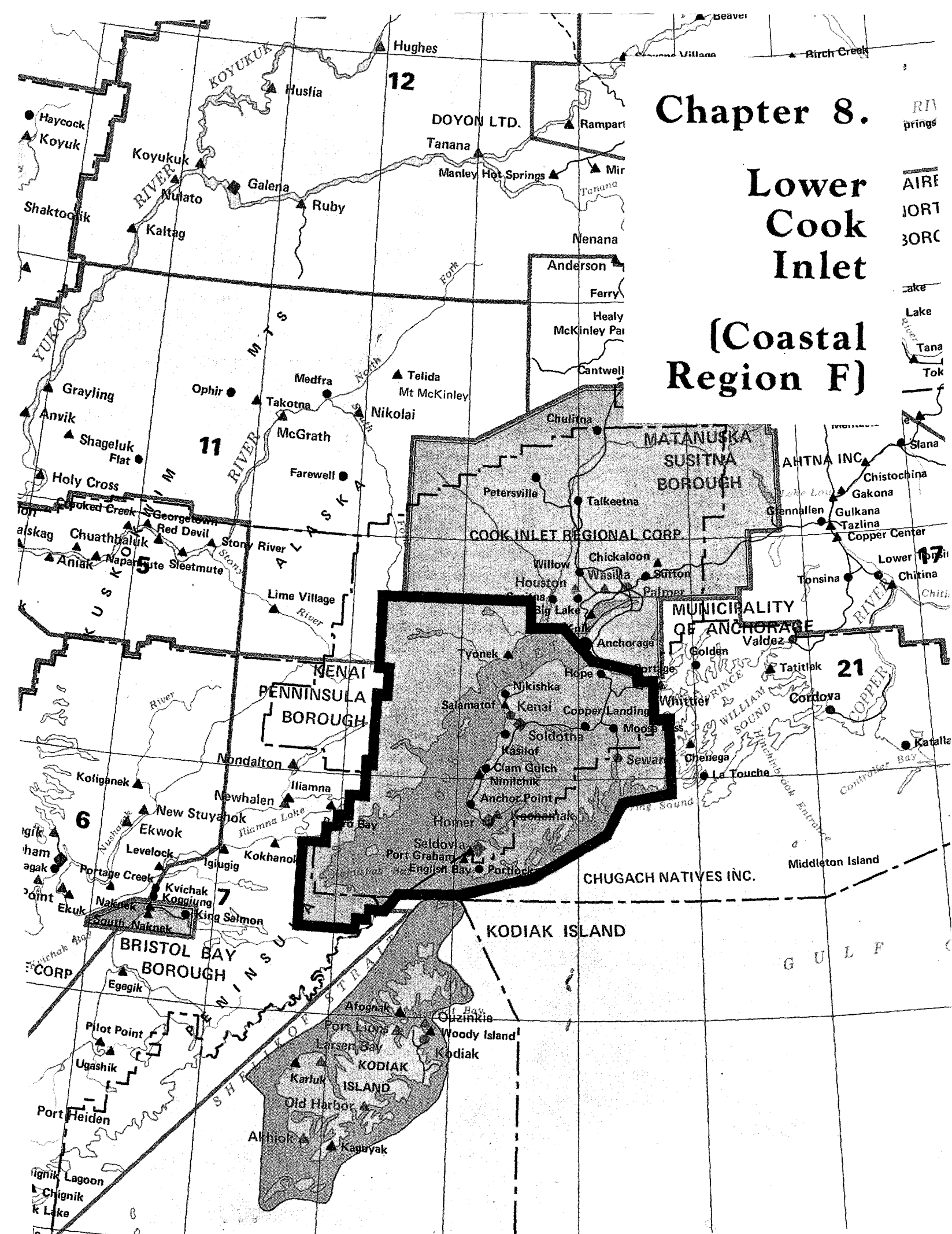
Figure 12. Approximate boundaries of coastal region F, Lower Cook Inlet.
For key to other features shown on the map, see Figure 23 (at end of
book).



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CHAPTER 8. LOWER COOK INLET (COASTAL REGION F)

All of the abstracts in this chapter pertain to proposed special areas. No AMSAs have been designated in Lower Cook Inlet.

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Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Lower Cook Inlet

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
F1	<p>Drift River Delta</p> <p>(DNR, DGGG)</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>See also F13.</p>	<p>Northwestern Cook Inlet, Redoubt Bay.</p> <p>Lat.: 60°35' N.</p> <p>Long.: 152°28' W.</p> <p>Quads: Kenai B-7; C-6, 7.</p>	<p>Redoubt Volcano is an active volcano in the chain of volcanoes on the western shore of Cook Inlet. During an eruption with recurrent explosions and turbulent clouds in 1966, mud and water from the suddenly melted snow and ice flowed from the summit and down the nearby Drift River, causing flash floods. Redoubt Volcano is capable of renewed activity at any time. A major petroleum pipeline terminal and tank storage farm is located at the mouth of the Drift River. It was built after the 1966 floods and was engineered for such a contingency. However, Redoubt Volcano could heat up and produce flood waters of equal or greater magnitude than those produced in 1966.</p>
F2	<p>Lower Cook Inlet</p> <p>(DNR, DGGG)</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>See also F4, F5, F10, F24, F25, F29, F33, F34, F41.</p>	<p>Southern Cook Inlet, eastern and western shores.</p> <p>Lat.: 59°15' to 60° N.</p> <p>Long.: 151° to 154° W.</p> <p>Quads: Iliamna, Seldovia, Kenai, Tyonek, Anchorage.</p> <p>Of special concern within this area are the low-lying coastal lands on either side of Kachemak Bay and the western tip of the part of the Kenai Peninsula containing the Kenai Mountains. Towns include Anchor Point, Homer, Seldovia, and Port Graham.</p>	<p>Augustine Volcano, which formed Augustine Island at the mouth of Cook Inlet, is still active. Tsunamis generated by Augustine Volcano have the potential to strike either the east or the west shores of lower Cook Inlet. The volcano is composed primarily of andesite, which characteristically produces relatively violent eruptions. Augustine Volcano has erupted several times in the past 100 years, as recently as 1963 and 1976. In 1883, a particularly violent eruption produced mudflows and fiery avalanches which entered the shoal waters of the north shore of the island and generated a tsunami that struck Port Graham. The tsunami struck while the tide was low, but if one struck at high tide it could cause considerable property damage and loss of life. Although the western shore of Cook Inlet could be struck by a tsunami generated by a westward flow of material from Augustine Volcano, this would be of minor significance compared to a wave generated eastwards. The eastern side of Cook Inlet, particularly Kachemak Bay, has more people and property.</p>
F3	<p>Seward and Resurrection Bay</p> <p>(DNR, DGGG)</p> <p>(1)</p>	<p>Northwestern Gulf of Alaska, Resurrection Bay.</p> <p>Lat.: 60°06'30" N.</p> <p>Long.: 149°26'30" W.</p> <p>Quad: Seward A-7.</p>	<p>Seward was one of the most heavily damaged towns in Alaska as a result of the 1964 earthquake. Slide-generated waves, a tsunami, and possibly seiche waves overran the shores in the area. Along the waterfront a strip of land about 1,200 m long and 15-150 m wide slid into Resurrection Bay concomitantly with offshore submarine sliding. Large-scale sliding also occurred in the delta deposits at the mouth of the Resurrection River. The tsunami was generated by uplift in the seafloor in the Gulf of Alaska and arrived about 25 minutes after shaking stopped. Each tsunami wave had a runup as high as 12 m, and went as far as 1.5 km inland at the north end of Resurrection Bay. If a major earthquake strikes in the vicinity in the future, similar landsliding and wave damage can be expected. Because Seward is one of the few ice-free ports in Alaska, it is critical to the economy of Alaska. The potential for damage must be recognized; it is not feasible to relocate harbor and dockside facilities to sheltered areas or to provide breakwaters to minimize the risks.</p>
F4	<p>Augustine Island Research Area</p> <p>(ADF&G)</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>See also F2, F6.</p>	<p>Southwestern Cook Inlet, Kamishak Bay.</p> <p>Lat.: 59°15' to 59°35' N.</p> <p>Long.: near 153°31' W.</p> <p>Quad: Iliamna.</p> <p>Area: 39,040 ac.</p> <p>Includes Augustine Island and the surrounding waters out to a 1-mile radius (60-ft isobath).</p>	<p>Augustine Island is currently undergoing geophysical monitoring as an active volcano. This area has potential research value as a naturally perturbed environment. The island and surrounding waters have aesthetic value but have low recreational use because of difficult access. The surrounding waters support large numbers of sea otters and harbor seals.</p>

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Lower Cook Inlet

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Volcano hazard: flash floods.		Structures in the Drift River floodplain must be engineered to withstand the flooding of the river.		
Volcano hazard: tsunamis.		Recognize and plan for potential earthquake-related hazards when locating and designing new developments; continued monitoring.		
Earthquake hazard: tsunamis and other waves. Ice-free port.		Recognize and plan for potential earthquake-related hazards when locating and designing new developments.		
Research area: volcanic activity and its effects.	State-owned land and waters. No special management. Uses include scientific research and commercial fishing.	To continue ongoing geophysical research, and to study the influence of catastrophic disturbance on the marine environment.	Scientific research; other uses if compatible with research objectives. All uses should be compatible with management objectives of the proposed Kamishak Bay Coastal Marine Refuge.	Those not compatible with the management purpose.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Lower Cook Inlet

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
F5	Gull Island Coastal Marine Sanctuary (ADF&G) (3) See also F2.	Southeastern Cook Inlet, Kachemak Bay, at entrance to Peterson Bay. Lat.: 59°35' N. Long.: 151°19' W. Quad: Seldovia C-4. Area: 640 ac. Includes Gull Island (0.1 mi long) and the surrounding waters out to 350 ft.	A recent survey showed eight species of seabirds, with 3,269 breeding pairs in all, on Gull Island May-August. Black-legged kittiwakes and murrelets are most common. Disruption of their favorable habitat, relative lack of disturbance, and productive feeding areas could eliminate these birds from Kachemak Bay because they will not go elsewhere to nest. Gull Island is a high point of tour cruises in Kachemak Bay, and the island is visited by numerous recreational boaters. Such visits, particularly when people land and walk about, or bring boats alongside the cliff nesting areas, cause birds to fly off their nests. Some vandalism and harassment of birds occur.
F6	Kamishak Bay Coastal Marine Refuge (ADF&G) (2, 3) See also F4, F14, F22.	Southwestern Cook Inlet, Kamishak Bay. Lat.: 58° to 59°57' N. Long.: 151°41' to 154°20' W. Quads: Afognak D-4, S. Iliamna A-1, 2, 3, 4; B-2, 3, 4; C-1, 2, 3; D-1, 2. Seldovia D-8. Area: 980,000 ac. Proposed refuge is dominated by Kamishak Bay, has five other bays and several coves, and includes Augustine Island.	This area supports important commercial stocks of salmon, herring, halibut, bottomfish, scallops, clams, shrimps, king crab, and tanner crab. Marine mammals in the area include otters, harbor seals, sea lions, beluga whales, and harbor and Dall porpoises. Coastal mammals include brown bears, wolverines, red foxes, and land otters. Seabirds nest in numerous small colonies along the shoreline in summer, and the tidelands and embayments are important staging areas for migratory shorebirds and waterfowl.
F7	Kasilof River Coastal Marine Refuge (ADF&G) (2, 3) See also F36.	Eastern Cook Inlet, Cape Kasilof. Lat.: 60°20' N. Long.: 151°20' W. Quads: Kenai A-4; B-4. Area: 9,600 ac. Contains much of the tidelands and wetlands near the mouth of the Kasilof River and lower Coal Creek, out to the 18-ft isobath.	This area, particularly the tideflats and river banks, is an important staging ground for ducks, geese, swans, and shorebirds during spring and fall migrations. The Kasilof tideflats are particularly important for lesser snow goose habitat during migration from April through early May. The wetlands are heavily used by nesting water birds during the summer.
F8	Kenai River Coastal Marine Refuge (ADF&G) (3) See also F9, F35, F42.	Northeastern Cook Inlet, mouth of Kenai River. Lat.: 60°30' N. Long.: 151°15' W. Quads: Kenai B-2, 3; C-3, 4. Area: 15,360 ac. Includes the wetlands and tideflats of the Kenai River and the coast of Cook Inlet to the south, almost to Kalifornsky.	The tideflats and wetlands in this proposed refuge are important staging areas for ducks, geese, swans, and shorebirds. Large numbers of lesser snow geese feed and rest here in April and early May. The wetlands to the south have large numbers of nesting water birds during the summer.
F9	Kenai Snow Geese Staging Area (ADF&G) (4) See also F8, F42.	Northeastern Cook Inlet, 5 miles upriver from the Kenai River mouth. Lat.: 60°31' N. Long.: 151°13' W. Quad: Kenai. Area: 640 ac. This area (Section 16) is part of the Kenai wetlands, including the Kenai River and its floodplain; it encompasses the bogs and marshes on both sides of the river in the vicinity of the Beaver Loop Highway and the Warren Ames Bridge.	The Kenai wetlands are heavily used by flocks of waterfowl during spring migration, early April through May. The lesser snow geese using the area April 1-May 15 constitute a significant portion of the total snow goose migration through Alaska, with as many as 12,000 snow geese using the area each spring. Other waterfowl using the wetlands in large numbers include lesser Canada geese and pintails.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Lower Cook Inlet

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Critical habitat for seabirds.	State jurisdiction. No special management. Uses include recreational photography and observation; scientific study; and navigational aid (flashing beacon).	To preserve this seabird colony for scientific, recreational, and educational uses.	Those not posing a threat to the attraction of birds to Gull Island and their reproductive success. Regulated viewing distances and limited access may be imposed May-August. Certain uses not permitted in summer may be allowed in winter.	Those not compatible with the management purpose.
Critical habitat for numerous fauna.	State and federal jurisdiction. No special management. Part of the proposed refuge is within BLM/OCS mineral leasing area. Uses include commercial fishing, scientific research, seismic and drilling exploration, and some recreation. The Katmai National Monument and McNeil River State Game Sanctuary border this area.	To maintain the high productivity of this coastal marine system; and to minimize the impact of competing uses in and around the proposed refuge.	Multiple use, unless conflicting with the management purpose.	Those that can be moved inland or to areas outside of the proposed refuge.
Wetland and tideflat habitat for water birds.	Mineral exploration and extraction; residential and commercial development; recreation, including viewing of lesser snow geese; and transportation.	Minimize impact of future residential and commercial development and human use on this important water bird staging and nesting area.	Multiple use, unless conflicting with the management purpose.	Uses that degrade this habitat or cause this area to become unfavorable to migrating and nesting water birds.
Critical habitat for water birds.	State, municipal, native, and private ownership. No special management. Uses include commercial and residential development; recreation; oil, gas, and mineral exploration and development; subsistence hunting and fishing; and transportation. Kenai National Moose Range is north and southeast of this area.	To minimize future degradation of this important staging and nesting area for migratory water birds.	Multiple use, except where degrading existing habitat or preventing use of the area by migratory water birds.	Those not compatible with the management purpose.
Critical habitat for snow geese and other waterfowl. Bases for proposal: AS 46.40.210(1) (A), (B), (C); 6 AAC 80.160(b) (2).	Land owned by state. No special management. Used for transportation (highway crosses Kenai River; small boats) and recreation.	Maintain or enhance the habitat presently used by snow geese and other waterfowl.	Temporary activities that minimize surface alteration, such as existing recreational activities; scientific research and instruction; hunting, trapping, and fishing at certain times; and oil and gas exploration and development with adequate safeguards.	Activities that degrade snow goose habitat, such as dredging and filling; residential development; channelization or other activities leading to dewatering of wetlands; and offroad vehicle travel, aircraft overflights, discharge of firearms, etc., at certain times.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Lower Cook Inlet

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
F10	Lower Kenai Peninsula Coastal Marine Refuge (ADF&G) (2, 3) See also D5, D18, F2, F26. Note: The Barren Islands portion of this area is in coastal region D.	Mouth of Cook Inlet, tip of Kenai Peninsula, and western Gulf of Alaska. Lat.: 58°50' to 59°50' N. Long.: 150°50' to 152°40' W. Quads: Afognak D-1, Seidovia A-4, S, 6; B-4, 5, 6; C-3, 4; D-3. Area: 890,000 ac. Includes part of the exposed outer coast of the Kenai Peninsula, Kennedy Entrance, the Chugach Islands, the Barren Islands and surrounding waters out to 19 km, and the semi-protected and protected shorelands of the south side of Kachemak Bay.	This area probably has the most diverse and abundant marine fauna and flora in the Cook Inlet region. Millions of seabirds, diving ducks, and shorebirds depend on the tidelands and offshore waters. Important commercial stocks of king crab, tanner crab, shrimps, herring, salmon, and halibut are present. Sea otters, sea lions, harbor and Dall porpoises, whales, and harbor seals feed on the fish, shellfish, and plankton of the nearshore and offshore waters. Land otters, wolverines, and black bears are abundant on the shorelands; mountain goats, martens, and red foxes are occasionally abundant. Numerous bald eagles and several nesting pairs of peregrine falcons are present. Kennedy Entrance is an important feeding area for pelagic seabirds such as sooty shearwaters, fulmars, and petrels. Waters around the Barren Islands are important feeding and overwintering areas for puffins, murre, cormorants, and auklets.
F11	McNeil River Coastal Marine Sanctuary (ADF&G) (3)	Southwestern Cook Inlet, Kamishak Bay, McNeil Cove. Lat.: 59°00' to 59°10' N. Long.: 154°00' to 154°20' W. Quads: Iliamna A-3, 4. Area: 47,000 ac. Includes the tideflats, offshore bars, shorelines, and several coves adjacent to McNeil River State Game Sanctuary, and the adjacent marine waters to the 30-ft isobath.	The grass and sedge meadows of the shorelands and high intertidal areas adjacent to the McNeil River State Game Sanctuary are important to the large population of brown bears that feeds and travels in the region in spring and summer, before the salmon runs begin in July. The proposed sanctuary also has sizable colonies of double-crested cormorants (about 71 pairs) and common murre (about 2,500 total). These birds feed in the adjacent marine waters. Glaucous-winged gulls nesting on Mushroom Rock probably feed on salmon at McNeil River Falls.
F12	Polly Creek Critical Habitat (ADF&G) (3) See also F38.	Western Cook Inlet, between Redoubt and Tuxedni bays; creek flows to Redoubt Point. Lat.: 60°15' N. Long.: 152°30' W. Quad: Kenai D-8. Area: 12,160 ac. Includes the beaches and the waters out to the 18-ft isobath in the region where Polly Creek, Little Polly Creek, and the Crescent River empty into Cook Inlet.	The beaches in the proposed critical habitat area support high densities of razor clams, similar to areas in Clam Gulch State Critical Habitat across Cook Inlet. Razor clams are abundant in this region because of its favorable combination of substrate, wave exposure, water characteristics, and planktonic food stock. Razor clams are essentially sessile animals, except for a brief planktonic stage, and so depend on the quality of local intertidal substrate and nearshore waters throughout their life history.
F13	Redoubt Bay Coastal Marine Refuge (ADF&G) (3) See also F1.	Northwestern Cook Inlet, Redoubt Bay. Lat.: 60°35' N. Long.: 152°10' W. Quads: Kenai C-5, 6, 7; D-5, 6. Area: 165,760 ac. Contains the coastal wetlands and tideflats of the Redoubt Bay area, including Bachatna Flats, and the waters out to the 60-ft isobath.	The Redoubt Bay flats are an important staging area for migrating water birds such as ducks, geese, swans, and shorebirds during April-May and August-October, and an important nesting area for ducks and swans during the summer. The density of breeding ducks in this area in the summer is about 75 per square mile. Snow geese and Canada geese are present during the spring on Bachatna Flats. Molting white-fronted geese frequent this region in the summer. Shorebirds feed on the tideflats during the spring and fall, and gulls and ducks during the fall migration. Bachatna Flats may be an important spring feeding area for brown bears and black bears.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Lower Cook Inlet

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Critical habitat for numerous flora and fauna.	Kachemak Bay State Park and portions of Fox River Flats and Kachemak Bay state critical habitat areas are in this area; also the towns of Seldovia, Halibut Cove, English Bay, and Port Graham.	To control and arbitrate conflicting demands on this marine ecosystem; to serve as a buffer to Kachemak Bay and Fox River Flats state critical habitat areas; and to minimize the deleterious impacts of future demands on the non-renewable resources of the region.	Multiple use, unless conflicting with the management purpose.	Those that can be moved to alternate sites.
Critical habitat for brown bears, seabirds, and other wildlife.	State jurisdiction. No special management. Uses include landing area for floatplanes and boats carrying people to McNeil River State Game Sanctuary (adjacent to proposed sanctuary); recreation; and scientific research.	To increase the area of protection provided by McNeil River State Game Sanctuary by including the important intertidal and nearshore regions and adjacent shorelands, which are important feeding and traveling corridors for brown bears; to maintain the area's fish and wildlife populations in a relatively undisturbed state in spring and summer.	Exclusive use by fish and wildlife in spring and summer; other uses if consistent with regulations in force within the existing McNeil River State Game Sanctuary.	Those not compatible with the management purpose.
Critical habitat for razor clams.	State jurisdiction. No special management. Uses include recreational clamming, hunting, and fishing.	To protect and maintain the habitat at a level that will support the dense populations of razor clams in the Polly Creek region; to sustain the clam stock for future recreational and potential commercial uses.	Those not degrading the quality of the environment necessary to produce razor clams.	Those not compatible with the management purpose.
Critical habitat for water birds and other fauna and flora.	State jurisdiction. No special management. Uses include commercial and subsistence set-net fishing; recreational hunting, camping, and fishing; and oil exploration. Trading Bay State Game Refuge is to the north.	To maintain the existing diversity and abundance of water birds and wetland vegetation and associated species that depend on the quality of the existing habitat in the proposed refuge; to minimize the deleterious impacts of competing demands on the ecosystem.	Multiple use, with priority given to uses that must remain in place, such as waterfowl nesting and feeding.	Uses that can be displaced inland or moved to alternate sites, such as waste disposal and industrial staging areas.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Lower Cook Inlet

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
F14	Southern Kamishak Bay Critical Habitat (ADF&G) (3) See also F6.	Southwestern Cook Inlet, Kamishak Bay, Akumwarvik Bay. Lat.: 59°05' N. Long.: 153°55' W. Quads: Iliamna A-1, 2, 3. Area: 69,120 ac. Includes the beaches and adjacent shorelands east of Akumwarvik Bay up to and including the Douglas River flats.	The grasslands and sedge meadows of the region provide a critical source of protein to brown bears during the spring. In late April, after emerging from their dens, many brown bears move into the region to feed on vegetation until pink and chum salmon enter the McNeil, Douglas, and Kamishak rivers. The Douglas River flats is also an important staging area in spring and fall for Canada geese, ducks, and shorebirds. Bald eagles and cormorants nest in this region. Peregrine falcons occur and may also nest near here.
F15	Tuxedni Bay Coastal Marine Refuge (ADF&G) (3)	Western Cook Inlet; between Redoubt and Chinitna bays. Lat.: 60°10' N. Long.: 152°40' W. Quads: Kenai A-7, 8; B-7, 8. Lake Clark A-1; B-1. Area: 94,080 ac. Includes Tuxedni Bay, Chisik and Duck islands, and the waters to about 3 mi south of Chisik Island, out to the 120-ft isobath.	According to a 1971 survey, 75,000-80,000 seabirds are associated with breeding colonies on Chisik Island and Duck Island during the summer. This is the largest concentration of nesting seabirds in Cook Inlet north of the Barren Islands. The most common birds are black-legged kittiwakes and common murrelets, followed by horned puffins, glaucous-winged gulls, and tufted puffins. Tuxedni Bay and its extensive wetlands and tideflats are also an important staging area for spring and fall migrations of ducks, geese, and shorebirds. Some overwintering of ducks and shorebirds may take place in the bay. The offshore waters, particularly to the south, are an important feeding area for seabirds associated with the Chisik Island colonies.
F16	Beluga Coal Fields (DCED) (5)	Inland of northwestern Cook Inlet, northwest of Tyonek and Beluga. Lat.: 61°15' N (approx.). Long.: 151°30' W (approx.). Quad: Tyonek. Area: 26,000 ac.	Coal fields.
F17	Beluga Power Station (DCED) (5)	Northwestern Cook Inlet, 8 mi northeast of Tyonek. Lat.: 61°10' N. Long.: 151°01' W. Quad: Tyonek. Area: about 100 ac.	Potential power station.
F18	Bradley Lake (DCED) (5)	Southeastern Cook Inlet, Kachemak Bay, northeast of Homer in the Chugach Mountains. Lat.: 59°44' N. Long.: 150°48' W. Quad: Seldovia. Area:	Dam construction, hydroelectric installation, power generator to 70-118 MW. The Division of Energy and Power Development estimates that this project has a reasonable expectation of being developed.
F19	Chakachamna Lake (DCED) (5)	Inland of northwestern Cook Inlet and Trading Bay, between Chigmit and Tordrillo mountains at head of Chakachatna River, 42 mi northwest of Tyonek. Lat.: 61°12'30" N. Long.: 152°35'30" W. Quad: Tyonek. Area:	The Chakachamna Lake Hydroelectric Project involves tapping Chakachamna Lake and carrying the water through an 11-mile tunnel to a proposed 320-MW power plant on the headwaters of the McArthur River (at terminus of McArthur Glacier). The Division of Energy and Power Development estimates that this project has a chance of being developed by the year 2000.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Lower Cook Inlet

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Critical habitat for brown bears and birds.	State jurisdiction. No special management. Uses include recreational fishing, hunting, and wildlife observation; and scientific research. Adjacent to McNeil River State Game Sanctuary and Katmai National Monument.	To protect and maintain the biological and physical features that provide an essential spring feeding habitat for coastal brown bears; and to protect the Douglas River flats as a staging area for migratory waterfowl and other birds.	Exclusive use by wildlife in spring and fall. Human uses in winter and summer if not deleterious to wildlife or their habitat.	Those that would alter or destroy habitat or prevent access to or drive away wildlife.
Critical habitat for seabirds and migratory water birds.	State, federal, and private ownership. No special management except the Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuge on Chisik Island. Uses include a cannery at Snug Harbor (Chisik I.), commercial fishing, and recreation.	To protect and maintain the function of this ecosystem as a breeding area for seabirds and staging area for migratory water birds; to minimize the deleterious impact of competing demands.	Multiple use, with priority given to uses that must remain in place, such as seabird colonies and water bird staging areas.	Those that can be located elsewhere, such as waste disposal and industrial staging areas.
Coal.			Coal mining and related facilities.	
Power generation.			Power generation.	
Hydroelectric power.		Protect value as Hydroelectric site.	Power generation. Dam, generator, and related facilities.	
Hydroelectric power.		Protect value as hydroelectric site.	Power generation. Tunnel, power plant, and related facilities.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Lower Cook Inlet

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
F20	Granite Point (DCED) (5)	Northwestern Cook Inlet, 8 mi southwest of Tyonek. Lat.: 61°00' N. Long.: 151°21' W. Quad: Tyonek. Area: about 100 ac.	Potential port development: docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development. Transportation of Beluga coal.
F21	Iniskin Bay (DCED) (5)	Southwestern Cook Inlet, south of Chinikna Point at mouth of Iniskin River. Lat.: 59°39' N. Long.: 153°27' W. Quad: Iliamna. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
F22	Kamishak Bay (DCED) (5) See also F6.	Southwestern Cook Inlet; site is on north shore of Kamishak Bay. Lat.: 59°15' N. Long.: 153°50' W. Quad: Iliamna. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development. Inland resource potential excellent.
F23	Kustatan (DCED) (5) See also F30.	Northwestern Cook Inlet, between Redoubt and Trading bays on southwest coast of West Foreland. Lat.: 60°43' N. Long.: 151°45' W. Quad: Kenai. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development. Alternate access to Beluga coal.
F24	Bluff Point (DNR, Div. Parks) (15) See also F2.	Southeastern Cook Inlet, north shore of entrance to Kachemak Bay at Mutnaia Gulch, about 6 mi northwest of Bluff Point and 11 mi northwest of Homer. Lat.: 59°44' N. Long.: 151°50' W. Quads: Seldovia C-5, D-5. Area: 6,080 ac.	The area around Mutnaia Gulch presents the potential for a large open space and recreation area along a coastline that is otherwise developed or primarily in private ownership. This area is valuable for recreation now, and will have incalculable value for future generations. The Old Sterling Highway passes through the area in four separate locations, providing the potential for well-dispersed access. Scenic qualities are good. The bluffs are extremely high except at Mutnaia Gulch, where Traverse and Troublesome creeks enter Cook Inlet. The local wildlife includes moose and other mammals. Oil and gas and coal resources may be significant in this area. The timber is generally not commercially valuable, but some could be used for local log house construction. The land may also have value for residential development.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Lower Cook Inlet

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Transportation and related facilities.		Protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
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Transportation and related facilities.		Protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Recreation; also scenic, open space.	State (borough-selected, state school trust, patented state) and private lands. Area is not developed. Some portions leased for oil and gas and coal, others classified for timber, grazing, and reserved use. Tidelands and offshore area are in Kachemak Bay State Critical Habitat (for fish and shellfish spawning and rearing).	Cooperative management as open space by State of Alaska and Kenai Peninsula Borough. If the private land at Mutnaia Gulch becomes available, it should be acquired and added to this area.	Trails and camping areas, recreation, hunting, and properly regulated oil and gas development and grazing.	Timber harvesting.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Lower Cook Inlet

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
F25	<p>Cape Starichkof and Mouth of Stariski Creek.</p> <p>(DNR, Div. Parks)</p> <p>(15)</p> <p>See also F2.</p>	<p>Southeastern Cook Inlet, about 19 mi northwest of Homer; Stariski Creek enters Cook Inlet at Cape Starichkof.</p> <p>Lat.: 59°53' N. Long.: 151°48' W. Quad: Seldovia D-5.</p> <p>Area: 448 ac.</p>	<p>This area has outstanding scenic and recreational values. It includes a unique, one-mile sand spit with Stariski Creek forming an estuary immediately behind it. The portion of the area around Cape Starichkof has extremely high bluffs. Sport fishing in Stariski Creek is excellent. Clam digging and beachcombing are popular here and could be increased. Moose frequent the area. The Sterling Highway passes through the area at two locations. The potential for development of camping and beach access facilities is good. Cape Starichkof has been proposed by the Federal Power Commission as a site for a liquefied natural gas plant. The area is also a possible site of support facilities for offshore oil and gas development. The state Division of Parks believes that the recreational, scenic, and wildlife values of this area are irreplaceable and that serious consideration should be given to consolidating oil-related facilities at Nikiski or elsewhere in Cook Inlet.</p>
F26	<p>Chugach Islands</p> <p>(DNR, Div. Parks)</p> <p>(10, 15)</p> <p>See also F10.</p>	<p>Western Gulf of Alaska, Kennedy Entrance, at south tip of Kenai Peninsula, 23 mi south of Seldovia.</p> <p>Lat.: 59°07' N. Long.: 151°40' W. Quads: Seldovia A-3, 4, 5, 6.</p> <p>Area: 634 ac. Includes East Chugach, Elizabeth, and Perl islands, and Nagahut and Perl rocks.</p>	<p>The Chugach Islands are scenic jewels marking the entrance to Cook Inlet. They have been identified by the Land Use Planning Commission as having particularly primitive and scenic values. These values include rugged mountains, rolling benches, forests, lakes, sea cliffs, and sandy beaches. Wildlife in the area include the largest concentration of sea otters along the Kenai Peninsula; more harbor seals than around any other island off the outer (eastern) coast; about 400 sea lions in their Nagahut Rock rookery; colonies of tufted puffins, glaucous-winged gulls, and cormorants; waterfowl; and land otters, lynx, mink, and martens. Although recreational use is now light, it is expected to increase as nearby state and national parks develop. On East Chugach Island it is an easy hike above the brush to lakes for fishing and camping. Because of the tide rips in Chugach Passage, access by small boat to the islands can be difficult. East Chugach Island has commercially valuable timber.</p>
F27	<p>Cohoe Beach State Wayside</p> <p>(DNR, Div. Parks)</p> <p>(15)</p>	<p>Eastern Cook Inlet, between Clam Gulch and Cape Kasilof, 16 mi southwest of Kenai.</p> <p>Lat.: 60°19' N. Long.: 151°22' W. Quad: Kenai B-4.</p> <p>Area: 864 ac. Also includes part of Lower Cohoe Lake.</p>	<p>Cohoe Loop Road passes through this area and receives significant use by recreationists. The low bluff in the area facilitates beach access, and there is potential for providing access to Lower Cohoe Lake. The clam beds are thought to be equal in quality to those at Clam Gulch, which has received over 3,000 clam diggers at one time. Lower Cohoe Lake contains sport fish species. The scenery is excellent. Wildlife that can be seen in or from the area include moose, beluga whales, harbor seals, and waterfowl. Oil and gas deposits are thought to be significant. Some gravel has been extracted. A portion of the area between Cohoe Loop Road and the beach is suitable for residential use.</p>

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Lower Cook Inlet

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Recreation; also scenic, wildlife.	State (borough-selected and state school trust) and private lands. Area is not developed except for a private residence.	Recreation area or way-side, under Alaska State Park System. Management should emphasize protection of fish and wildlife habitat and scenic resources.	Water-dependent and water-related recreational activities.	
Scenic, wildlife; also recreation.	Federal and private lands. Most federal lands tentatively approved for transfer to the state. Native selections affect all the islands. DNR administers a grazing lease on Perl Island. The Bureau of Land Management manages most of the lands in a holding pattern pending ANCSA settlement. Uses include cattle grazing and a homestead on Perl Island, and recreation.	Lands remaining after native selections should become part of Kachemak Bay State Wilderness Park (10 mi northeast of the islands). Management should stress wildlife viewing amid outstanding coastal scenery while enhancing other opportunities such as hiking and camping. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service should be involved in any viewing programs.	Recreational uses and scientific activities compatible with wilderness management. Grazing could continue on Perl Island if fences and step ladders over fences are used to keep cattle contained and provide access to the beach and any recreation facilities when use may warrant such considerations.	Those inconsistent with the proposed management.
Recreation; also scenic.	State (borough-selected and patented university lands) and private ownership. Oil and gas leases, materials site, road, and set net beach fishing permits administered by state. Other uses include residences and recreation. Tidelands and submerged lands to -5 ft are in Clam Gulch State Critical Habitat (for razor clams).	Recreation area or way-side, under Alaska State Park System. Management to emphasize beach access, picnicking, and camping. If soil conditions are suitable, a campground and road could be built near Lower Cohoe Lake. The gravel pit, if not needed as a material source, should be used for parking and camping.	Water-dependent and water-related recreation; also oil and gas extraction if surface entry rights are restricted to be compatible with recreation and scenic values.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Lower Cook Inlet

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
F28	Cottonwood and Eastland Creeks (DNR, Div. Parks) (15)	Southeastern Cook Inlet, north shore of Kachemak Bay, 15 mi northeast of Homer. Lat.: 59°45' N. Long.: 151°11' W. Quads: Seldovia C-4; D-3, 4. Area: 3,960 ac.	The area around Cottonwood and Eastland creeks offers excellent potential for camping, beachcombing, hiking, picnicking, observing nature, and fishing. This area is close enough to Homer to be developed as a camping area for people recreating on Homer Spit, which currently has a shortage of public camping areas. Access to the area via East Road at two locations increases the desirability of its use for public recreation. Scenic qualities, including views of Kachemak Bay from the bluffs and beach, are excellent. Wildlife that can be seen in and around the area include moose and other large mammals, harbor seals, and a wide variety of birds. Several archaeological sites are near the mouths of Cottonwood and Eastland creeks, and there is a high probability of locating more sites. This area contains commercially valuable timber and about 5% of the area is suitable for grazing. Some portions would also be suitable for residential use.
F29	Diamond Gulch (DNR, Div. Parks) (15) See also F2.	Southeastern Cook Inlet, north shore of entrance to Kachemak Bay, along course of Diamond Creek, 5 mi northwest of Homer. Lat.: 59°40' N. Long.: 151°41' W. Quad: Seldovia C-5. Area: 95 ac. Extends from Bluff Point north to Diamond Creek.	The Diamond Gulch area could be used for a hike-in park (no vehicles) if a trail easement from the Sterling Highway across private property could be obtained. Several section line easements could be used for access, although they would be less desirable. Camping, hiking, beachcombing, and picnicking are all possible uses of this site. The northern portion slopes to the shore, at Diamond Creek, and the southern portion, in the Bluff Point area, is a steep bluff. A small portion of the area might be suitable for residential use. The fishery values of the nearshore waters are extremely high.
F30	East and West Forelands (DNR, Div. Parks) (15)	Points of land on east and west shores of Cook Inlet, 13 and 20 mi northwest of Kenai, respectively. East Foreland: Lat.: 60°43' N. Long.: 151°24' W. West Foreland: Lat.: 60°43' N. Long.: 151°42' W. Quads: Kenai C-4, 5; D-5. Areas: East: about 1,560 ac. West: about 4,120 ac.	As promontories, both areas are highly visible scenic resources. Of the two, the East Foreland site has excellent potential for the development of more intensive recreation facilities, as the area is accessible via the North Kenai Road. An archaeological site is located in the southern portion. A small portion of the East Foreland is used by the Kenai Peninsula Borough as a solid waste transfer site. The borough has also expressed an interest in a portion of the area for a solid waste disposal facility. The primitive value of the West Foreland was rated high by the Land Use Planning Commission. Gravel deposits occur in the West Foreland. There are several offshore oil platforms.
F31	Falls Creek Beach Access (DNR, Div. Parks) (15)	Eastern Cook Inlet, 3 mi southwest of Clam Gulch and 29 mi south of Kenai. Lat.: 60°13' N. Long.: 151°26' W. Quad: Kenai A-4. Area: 64 ac.	The razor clam beds in the Falls Creek area are highly productive. Clam density is similar to that of the Clam Gulch area, which has received more than 3,000 clam diggers at one time. Although the Falls Creek area is privately owned, clam diggers use it for access to the beach by walking down an existing gas well access road from Sterling Highway. If the area could be acquired or leased from the private owner, the access road could be further used for public access. Beach access could also be provided by building a trail through the Falls Creek drainage. There is sufficient space for camping facilities in the uplands. The area is also suitable for residential development. Moose occur in the area.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Lower Cook Inlet

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Recreation; also scenic, heritage.	State (borough-selected and state university lands) and private ownership. Area is undeveloped except for residences at the mouths of Cottonwood and Eastland creeks, and road at two locations. Tidelands and offshore waters are in Kachemak Bay State Critical Habitat (for fish and shellfish spawning and rearing).	Recreation area, managed by state or Kenai Peninsula Borough.	Recreation; also grazing, if regulated to protect recreational values and access.	Timber harvesting and extractive uses.
Recreation; also scenic, fisheries.	State land; selected by Kenai Peninsula Borough. Area currently undeveloped. Classified by DNR as public recreation lands, except tidelands classified for marine commercial and industrial uses; some leased for oil and gas, but resource potential not yet determined. Tidelands and offshore waters are in Kachemak Bay State Critical Habitat (for fish and shellfish spawning and rearing).	Wayside, under Alaska State Park System, or park, managed by Kenai Peninsula Borough.	Water-dependent and water-related recreation; also oil and gas development if it will not significantly impact the area's scenic, recreational, and fishery values.	
Scenic; also recreation.	East Foreland: federal, state, and private lands; federal lands managed as U.S. Coast Guard lighthouse reserve, and state lands are mental health trust lands, managed by DNR with majority classified industrial, presumably for petroleum-related facilities. West Foreland: state lands, managed by DNR; site of Tanaina Indian summer village of Kustatan.	East Foreland: may be surplus by the federal government and become available for public recreation; the area should become a state recreation area or a local park operated by the North Kenai Recreation Service Area. West Foreland: should be managed by DNR to maintain its scenic values.	East Foreland: navigational aid and public recreation; also solid waste facility if properly located and operated. West Foreland: uses that do not impair the area's scenic qualities.	
Recreation; also scenic.	Privately owned; oil and gas resources have been leased. There is a producing gas well and an access road from Sterling Highway. Although area is private, clam diggers walk through it to the beach. Uses also include set net fishing. Tidelands and submerged lands to -5 ft are in Clam Gulch State Critical Habitat.	Area should be acquired or leased by the state or the Kenai Peninsula Borough and managed for water-dependent and water-related recreation. An access trail and camping facilities should be constructed. The gas well should be fenced.	Water-dependent and water-related recreation; also oil and gas production if recreational and scenic values are adequately protected.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Lower Cook Inlet

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
F32	Fox River (DNR, Div. Parks) (15)	Southeastern Cook Inlet, head of Kachemak Bay, 24 mi northeast of Homer. Lat.: 59°48' N. Long.: 50°59' W. Quads: Seldovia C-3; C-2, 3. Area: 147,091 ac. Also includes the Sheep Creek drainage.	The Fox River area is a large, broad glacial valley with heavily braided streams extending into the extensive mud flats at the head of Kachemak Bay. Large runs of salmon attract black bears to the area. Moose also concentrate in this area, and birds winter and nest here. The Fox River area receives significant use by sport fishermen and hunters, hikers, and other recreationists throughout the summer and fall. The primitive and scenic values of a large portion of the area were rated high by the Land Use Planning Commission. Portions of the area are also important for the grazing of livestock. The northern portion is in a mineralized belt that extends the length of the Kenai Mountains.
F33	Fritz Creek (DNR, Div. Parks) (15) See also F2.	Southeastern Cook Inlet, north shore of Kachemak Bay, 7 mi north-east of Homer. Lat.: 59°41' N. Long.: 151°22' W. Quad: Seldovia C-4. Area: 220 ac.	The Fritz Creek area could be a community park for Homer residents. A section line easement could be used for access from East Road. As residential development increases along the road, open space and recreation areas will be necessary to help retain the rural quality of the Homer area. Much of the area is wetlands; the northern portion appears to be well drained. The shoreline is a low bluff with an extensive mud flat. Pink salmon spawn in Fish Creek and hardshell clams inhabit the beach. Waterfowl and seabirds winter on the nearshore waters. A small portion of the area could be suitable for residential use. Oil and gas might be present.
F34	Homer Spit (DNR, Div. Parks) (15) See also F2.	Southeastern Cook Inlet; extends southeast 4 mi from Homer into Kachemak Bay. Lat.: 59°37' N. Long.: 151°27' W. Quads: Seldovia C-4, 5. Area: 640 ac.	Hundreds of recreationists flock to Homer Spit every weekend to camp on the beach, stay in recreational vehicles, fish at the tip of the spit, dig clams, stroll on the beaches, dine in the local restaurants, take charter trips on Kachemak Bay, ride the state ferry to Seldovia, or explore the bay in their private boats. The spit commands an outstanding view of Kachemak Bay, the Aleutian Range, Mount St. Augustine, Kachemak Bay State Park, and the picturesque town of Homer. The spit is one of the largest natural sand spits in North America. It sank about 6 ft during the 1964 earthquake. The present spit is composed of gravel and rock fill adjacent to the road, and extensive sand along the shoreline except at Coal Bay, which is a mud flat. Homer Spit is critically important for a wide variety of land uses. Its most important uses in the future will center around recreation, commercial fishing, and support facilities for offshore oil and gas development.
F35	Kalifonsky Beach Access (DNR, Div. Parks) (15) See also F8.	Eastern Cook Inlet; beach extends north 9 mi from Kalifonsky to mouth of Kenai River. Lat.: 60°27' N. Long.: 151°17' W. Quads: Kenai B-4, C-4. Area: Site 1: 31 ac. Site 2: 240 ac. Site 3: 1,050 ac. Access site 1 is just south of the Kenai River mouth; sites 2 and 3 are nearer to Kalifonsky.	These sites on Kalifonsky Beach could be used for public beach access and upland recreation facilities. Salmon fishing in the Kenai River, nearest to site 1, is good. Sites 2 and 3 have sufficient upland area for well-spaced campgrounds and other recreation facilities; well-spaced facilities are not possible in some of the more heavily used park areas to the south. As the Kalifonsky Loop area develops for residential use, the open space value of these sites will increase. Several archaeological sites occur along this section of coastline. Views of the Aleutian Range and Cook Inlet are excellent. Moose are occasionally seen in the area, and birds winter and nest in some portions of the uplands. Oil and gas resources are believed to be significant. The area is generally suited for residential use.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Lower Cook Inlet

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Recreation; also wildlife, scenic.	State and private lands. Some leased by DNR for oil and gas development and grazing. Uses also include homesteads, sport fishing and hunting, commercial guide operation, horseback trips, hiking, and wildlife viewing. Northern portion is in Kenai National Moose Range. Wetlands, tidelands, and submerged lands are in Fox River Flats State Critical Habitat (for waterfowl).	To be managed by DNR, Division of Forest, Land, and Water Management, to protect the area's recreational and scenic values and fish and wildlife habitat.	Recreation and properly regulated grazing.	
Recreation; also scenic, wildlife.	State lands; some are university lands, some selected by borough, and some leased for oil and gas. Currently undeveloped. ADF&G is currently experimenting with coho salmon releases in Fritz Creek. Tidelands and offshore waters are in Kachemak Bay State Critical Habitat (for fish and shellfish spawning and rearing).	Area should be held in trust by the state or Kenai Peninsula Borough for eventual management by the City of Homer as a community park.	Recreation.	Extractive uses.
Recreation; also scenic, wildlife.	State, City of Homer, and private lands. Most zoned industrial. Uses include residences, industry, commerce, recreation, and boat harbor and road. Tidelands and offshore waters are in Kachemak Bay State Critical Habitat (for fish and shellfish spawning and rearing).	Homer Spit should be managed to retain recreation as one of its most important land uses. Public use of the city dock for crabbing and fishing should be reconsidered (it was closed to such use several years ago). A portion of the spit should be reserved for an interpretive facility and shuttle bus staging area (for transport of recreationists from an upland parking area).	Most of the uses that currently occur on the spit can continue if properly regulated and put in balance with other land use needs.	
Recreation; also scenic.	State and borough lands; state lands selected by borough. Sites currently undeveloped. Some portions leased for oil and gas. Site 1 is accessible via the road off of Kalifonsky Loop Road to the cannery on the Kenai River. Sites 2 and 3 are transected by Kalifonsky Loop Road and a gas pipeline.	Should be acquired by state Division of Parks or Kenai Peninsula Borough and managed for public recreation. Site 1 should be managed solely for day use and beach access; sites 2 and 3 for both camping and day use activities.	Water-dependent and water-related recreation; also oil and gas development if undertaken in a manner compatible with scenic and recreational values.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Lower Cook Inlet

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
F36	Kasilof River Mouth (DNR, Div. Parks) (15) See also F7.	Eastern Cook Inlet, at Kasilof, 12 mi south of Kenai. Lat.: 60°23' N. Long.: 151°18' W. Quad: Kenai B-4. Area: 1,500 ac. Includes portions of the Kasilof River and its wetlands, and the Cook Inlet shoreline from the river mouth southwest to and around Cape Kasilof.	The Kasilof River to Cape Kasilof area offers a wide variety of recreational opportunities. Current uses include boat launching, for trips into Cook Inlet and along the Kasilof River between this area and Tustumena Lake; camping, picnicking, and beachcombing; and, in the fall, hunting of waterfowl. The area is accessible from both Coho and Kalifonsky Loop roads. Campgrounds could be developed in the ample, well-drained upland space. The most significant wildlife resources of the area are moose, migratory waterfowl, salmon, and razor clams. The scenery is excellent. The remains of a Russian fort and several archaeological sites provide the opportunity for a historical interpretation program. Portions of the area may be suitable for residential and commercial uses. On the north shore of the river mouth, the boat ramp and dock service a commercial fishing fleet. Oil and gas resources could be significant in this area.
F37	Nuka Island (DNR, Div. Parks) (10)	Western Gulf of Alaska, 1 mi off southeast coast of Kenai Peninsula. Lat.: 59°22' N. Long.: 150°40' W. Quads: Seldovia B-2, 3. Area: 465 ac.	Nuka Island, the largest island off the east coast of the Kenai Peninsula, offers a wide range of recreational activities: boating, including kayaking, on the protected embayments; beachcombing along the sandy beaches; hiking across grassy flatlands, where one can see across Nuka Passage to extensive glacier fields on the peninsula; and wildlife observation. The local wildlife includes harbor seals, particularly along the eastern shore; sea lion rookeries, glaucous-winged gulls, and red-faced cormorants at Nuka Point; horned puffins at Westdahl Cove; all three species of cormorant common to Alaska on the southeast cliffs; the greatest density of bald eagles on the Kenai Peninsula; and black bears, coyotes, mink, and land otters. Dolly Varden and arctic char inhabit streams throughout the island, and pink salmon spawn in some streams. Because of the protected waters in Nuka Passage, Nuka Island has been identified as a potential staging area for recreation services, particularly boat tours to Kachemak Bay State Wilderness Park and Kenai Fjords National Monument. The entire island has high scenic values, including rugged, foreboding cliffs and slopes on the western side, and coves, streams, and forested plains on the eastern side. The mountains on the western side remain in an essentially wilderness state. Nuka Passage supports commercial stocks of Dungeness crab and shrimps. Nuka Island is the only large, sheltered, potential development site from Gore Point to Cape Resurrection. It is safe from tsunamis and could be a port link for cruise ships and ferries traveling along the eastern coast. Lands along the eastern shore may be suitable for residential development.
F38	Polly Creek (DNR, Div. Parks) (15) See also F12.	Western Cook Inlet, between Redoubt and Tuxedni bays; creek flows to Redoubt Point, 35 mi west of Clam Gulch. Lat.: 60°15' N. Long.: 152°30' W. Quads: Kenai B-7, D-7. Area: about 400 ac.	Polly Creek receives significant use by razor clam diggers who fly to the area from various points in eastern Cook Inlet. As many as 100 airplanes have been parked on the beach at one time. King and coho salmon spawn in Polly Creek. Moose, black and brown bears, and wolverines are found in the area. Waterfowl and seabirds use the uplands as well as the nearshore waters for feeding and resting. The Polly Creek area has been included in the Morton and Andrus d-2 proposals for the Lake Clark area. While the larger Lake Clark area is significant from a national perspective, the Polly Creek area is extremely valuable to Cook Inlet residents.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Lower Cook Inlet

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Recreation, wild-life; also scenic, heritage.	State (borough-selected, mental health trust, and university lands), borough, and private ownership. Much of the area has been leased for oil and gas. City of Soldotna manages a marina with a boat ramp, dock, and upland storage area on the north side of the river mouth. Uses also include recreation and set net fishing.	Area should be added to the Alaska State Park System and managed in consultation with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Program for interpretation of the Russian fort site should be developed. Campgrounds and other recreational facilities should be developed.	Recreation and maintenance of waterfowl habitat; also existing set net sites and the commercial fishing facility if properly managed.	Commercial and residential uses and development of extractable resources.
Recreation; also scenic, wilderness.	The state has received tentative approval or patent to the entire island. One ANCSA 14(h) selection. DNR's Division of Forest, Land, and Water Management manages the island and has administered grazing leases and offshore prospecting permits, which have now expired. Uses include recreation and grazing.	Nuka Island should be added to Kachemak Bay State Wilderness Park and managed by the Division of Parks. A cooperative management program with the National Park Service should be considered so that Nuka Island may serve as a staging area for recreation activities to Kachemak Bay State Wilderness Park and Kenai Fjords National Monument.	Sport fishing; grazing, if regulated and managed to protect public recreational values and access to these lands; and port for support of recreational activities, with accommodations for cruise ships and ferries.	Those inconsistent with the proposed management.
Recreation, wild-life; also scenic.	Federal and private lands; native selection of federal lands. Uplands managed by Bureau of Land Management. Oil and gas leased over most of the area. Uses include razor clam digging and shore fishery sites.	If the native selections are held valid and this area is not included in d-2 action on Lake Clark, a public use easement should be reserved. The area should be managed by the Bureau of Land Management for public recreation.	Public recreation.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Lower Cook Inlet

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
F39	Resurrection Cape and Islands (DNR, Div. Parks) (10)	Western Gulf of Alaska, Blying Sound and Resurrection Bay, south tip of Resurrection Peninsula, 19 mi southeast of Seward. Lat.: 59°48' N. Long.: 149°30' W. Quad: Seward A-4. Area: 200 ac. Includes Barwell, Hive, Renard, and Rugged islands, as well as Resurrection Cape.	Resurrection Cape marks the boundary of safe navigation for boaters, except in sustained fair weather, and offers many opportunities for wildlife viewing. Hence the area is often a destination of boaters from Seward. Renard Island and Humpy Cove offer protected anchorages and beaches for boaters staying overnight. Wildlife common to the area include harbor seals in some of the protected island coves; three sea lion rookeries, of about 300 individuals each, on the rocky cliffs; the largest concentration of seabirds on the eastern coast of the Kenai Peninsula, with more than 24,000 black-legged kittiwakes, common murre, and others at Cape Resurrection and Barwell Island; both black and brown bears on Resurrection Peninsula and Renard Island; and mountain goats, beavers, mink, wolves, wolverines, marmots, land otters, and coyotes. Various waterfowl and seabirds winter on the offshore waters. Seabirds nest on old military bunkers and huts on Barwell Island, and provide a unique view from the water. Eldorado Narrows is excellent for saltwater fishing, particularly for salmon and halibut. Precipitous cliffs and surrounding mountains provide dramatic scenery for boaters and for travelers on the ferry from Seward to Kodiak. Except for Renard Island, the area is generally unfavorable for development other than as cabin sites.
F40	Upper Anchor River Drainage (DNR, Div. Parks) (15)	Inland of east shore of Cook Inlet and north shore of Kachemak Bay; southern boundary about 6 mi north of Homer. Lat.: 59°45' N. Long.: 151°30' W. Quads: C-4, 5; D-4, 5. Area: 138,240 ac.	The Anchor River drainage has long been proposed by the Homer Park and Recreation Council for park status. This area is used extensively and primarily by local residents for hiking, fishing, driving for pleasure, and hunting. The area is highly scenic and somewhat unique with the rolling grasslands of the Caribou Hills for a backdrop. Although it is capable of supporting recreation facilities, its primary use should be for dispersed activities. Winter recreation currently focuses around snowmobiling and cross-country skiing. Wildlife in the area include moose, waterfowl, and anadromous fishes. One of the primary functions the proposed recreation area could serve is the protection of the watershed serving both the Homer and the Anchor Point sides of the peninsula. Efforts to create a park or recreation area in the upper Anchor River drainage have been prevented by intense opposition from grazing interests.
F41	Whiskey Gulch and Laida Spit (DNR, Div. Parks) (15) See also F2.	Eastern Cook Inlet, 15 mi north-west of Homer. Lat.: 59°54' N. Long.: 151°42' W. Quad: Seldovia D-5. Area: 100 ac.	Laida Spit extends from the Whiskey Gulch area south 3 mi, almost to Anchor Point. The area is accessible from the Sterling Highway and is heavily used, primarily by local residents, for sport fishing, camping, and picnicking. The beach is long and wide and is well suited for camping. Sport fishing in this area is considered excellent. Scenic qualities are good. Some of the upland area is suitable for residential use. Although the spit is classified for grazing, it is unlikely it could be considered commercial grazing land. Rebuilding of the access road is probably not financially feasible or justifiable.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Lower Cook Inlet

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Recreation; also scenic, wildlife.	Most of the area has been tentatively approved to the state. Significant portions are federally owned. Chugach Native Association has filed regional historical place selections. State lands are managed by DNR, Division of Forest, Land, and Water Management, with classification of some lands as range management. Federal lands are a U.S. Forest Service withdrawal on the west side of Resurrection Peninsula and two lighthouse reserves. Uses include recreation (sport fishing, wildlife viewing, pleasure boating) and commercial shrimp fishery.	Portions of the state lands on the islands and on Resurrection Peninsula should be marine waysides managed by the Division of Parks. If historical sites are conveyed to Chugach Native Association, a cooperative management program should be pursued. Management should focus on enhancing and providing for boating opportunities and wildlife viewing. To limit disruption of nesting seabirds, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service should be consulted on formulation of management plans.	The upland state lands on Resurrection Peninsula should be managed for multiple use wherein hard rock mining could be allowed if sufficiently regulated or screened to protect recreation and scenic resources. A few cabin sites could be allowed in designated areas if properly set back to preserve scenic and recreational values.	Those inconsistent with the proposed management.
Recreation, watershed; also scenic, wildlife.	State and private lands. Oil and gas have been leased in much of the area. Uses include several residences and livestock grazing.	General area: dispersed recreation and livestock grazing. Areas of high environmental sensitivity: grazing should be prohibited to protect water quality, wildlife habitat, and other values; including the floodplains and immediate environments along Anchor River, Deep Creek, Swift Creek, and Eagle Lake. Drift fencing, watering troughs, and salt blocks should be placed so as to permit free movement of wildlife within and next to these areas.	Recreation and grazing with appropriate controls on each.	Extensive resource extraction.
Recreation; also scenic.	State (beach) and private (uplands) lands. Currently undeveloped. Laida Spit classified for grazing. Beach access road is limited to four-wheel drive vehicles. Used for recreation.	Alaska State Park System, as a wayside or recreation area, with potential for transfer to the borough for similar management. Vehicle use on the beach should be regulated to protect vegetation.	Water-dependent and water-related recreation.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Lower Cook Inlet

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
F42	<p>Kenai River Flats</p> <p>(U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)</p> <p>(17)</p> <p>See also F8, F9.</p>	<p>Northeastern shore of Cook Inlet, at Kenai. Approximate center of area:</p> <p>Lat.: 60°31' N.</p> <p>Long.: 151°12' W.</p> <p>Quad: Kenai.</p> <p>Area: 11,159 ac.</p> <p>Includes the Kenai River and all wetlands adjacent to the river from its mouth to Eagle Rock, about 12 mi upriver. The boundaries approximate the 100-yr floodplain as preliminarily determined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.</p>	<p>The Kenai River Flats are usually the first waterfowl habitat in Cook Inlet to become ice free in the spring, and are a major feeding and resting area for waterfowl and other water birds, including red-throated loons, swans, Canada geese, white-fronted geese, snow geese, mallards, pintails, wigeons, other puddle ducks, sandhill cranes, gulls, and arctic terns. As much as 25% of the Wrangel Island, USSR, snow goose population stops here on the way to its nesting grounds. Many water birds and shorebirds also nest in the Kenai River Flats area. Other birds in the area include bald eagles, rough-legged hawks, golden eagles, ospreys, sparrow hawks, great horned owls, and great gray owls; and belted kingfishers, gray jays, magpies, ravens, black-capped chickadees, robins, and water pipits. Mammals using the area include a subspecies of beluga whale that may be limited to the Cook Inlet region; harbor seals; and moose, caribou, brown bears, black bears, wolves, wolverines, land otters, red foxes, and minks. The river supports one of the most important recreational and commercial fisheries in Southeast Alaska. Disruption of the fishery could affect wildlife populations throughout the Kenai River drainage and Cook Inlet region. All five species of Pacific salmon, Dolly Varden, rainbow trout, lake trout, arctic grayling, round whitefish, and three-spined stickleback use the river. The lower river supports eulachon, longfin smelt, staghorn sculpin, starry flounder, and Pacific herring, and is a critical habitat for maintaining the pink salmon run in the river. In addition to providing wildlife habitat, the Kenai River Flats perform other wetland functions such as storage of storm and flood waters, water purification, and provision of areas for recreation and appreciation of the natural environment. Development pressures are threatening to impair these important functions. The mouth of the river is subject to extreme tides combined with high storm winds, which can produce waves that erode beaches and embankments and result in damage to structures placed along the shore.</p>

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Lower Cook Inlet

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
<p>Wetlands; unique and fragile area; critical habitat for maintaining Kenai River pink salmon run; valuable habitat for many fauna, particularly waterfowl; hazard zone; recreation.</p> <p>Bases for proposal: AS 46.40.210(1) (A), (B), (C), (F), (G); 6 AAC 80.160(b) (2).</p>	<p>Owned by City of Kenai (5,759 ac), the state (4,554 ac, including the river bed), and private individuals (846 ac). City of Kenai has partial planning and zoning authority; DOT/PF retains easement along highway; DNR controls surface entry and land disposal on other state lands. Portions zoned for heavy industry, conservation, and rural residential development. Area subject to, among others: Title 16, Anadromous Fish Streams; Section 10, River and Harbor Act; Section 404, Clean Water Act; Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands; Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management; Migratory Bird Treaty; and the Convention Between the USA and the USSR Concerning the Conservation of Migratory Birds and Their Environment. Uses include recreation, scattered commercial and industrial development, highway and bridge, and small boat traffic.</p>	<p>To maintain and enhance habitat of snow geese and other migratory birds. The proposed AMSA should be incorporated by the City of Kenai and the Kenai Peninsula Borough into the district coastal management program, and implemented through local zoning ordinances or comparable authority and appropriate state and federal regulations. The major objective is to protect and manage the valuable fish and wildlife resources of the wetlands while allowing for water-dependent and water-related development through efficient land utilization. The management plan should be implemented by a single management authority to ensure management efficiency and proper protection for this valuable habitat.</p>	<p>Those that are compatible with the management purpose; i.e., primarily transient or temporary activities that cause minimal surface alteration. Examples: wildlife viewing and photography, with designated viewing areas; facilities such as trails, interpretive center, toilets, and viewing blinds; habitat enhancement projects; scientific research and instruction; hunting and trapping except Mar. 15-Aug. 15; fishing; use and maintenance of existing roads; oil and mineral exploration during the winter under certain conditions; and in certain areas, water-dependent and water-related project developments.</p>	<p>Those that would damage or degrade wildlife habitat or disturb migratory birds. Examples: dredge and fill operations to provide buildable land; residential development; offroad vehicle travel under certain conditions; aircraft overflights below 500 ft altitude, Apr. 1-May 15 and Aug. 15-Oct. 31; discharge of firearms from Mar. 15 to opening of waterfowl hunting season; permanent buildings or facilities that would adversely affect waterfowl habitat; and power lines, transmission towers, airport approaches, or other hazards to waterfowl migration.</p>

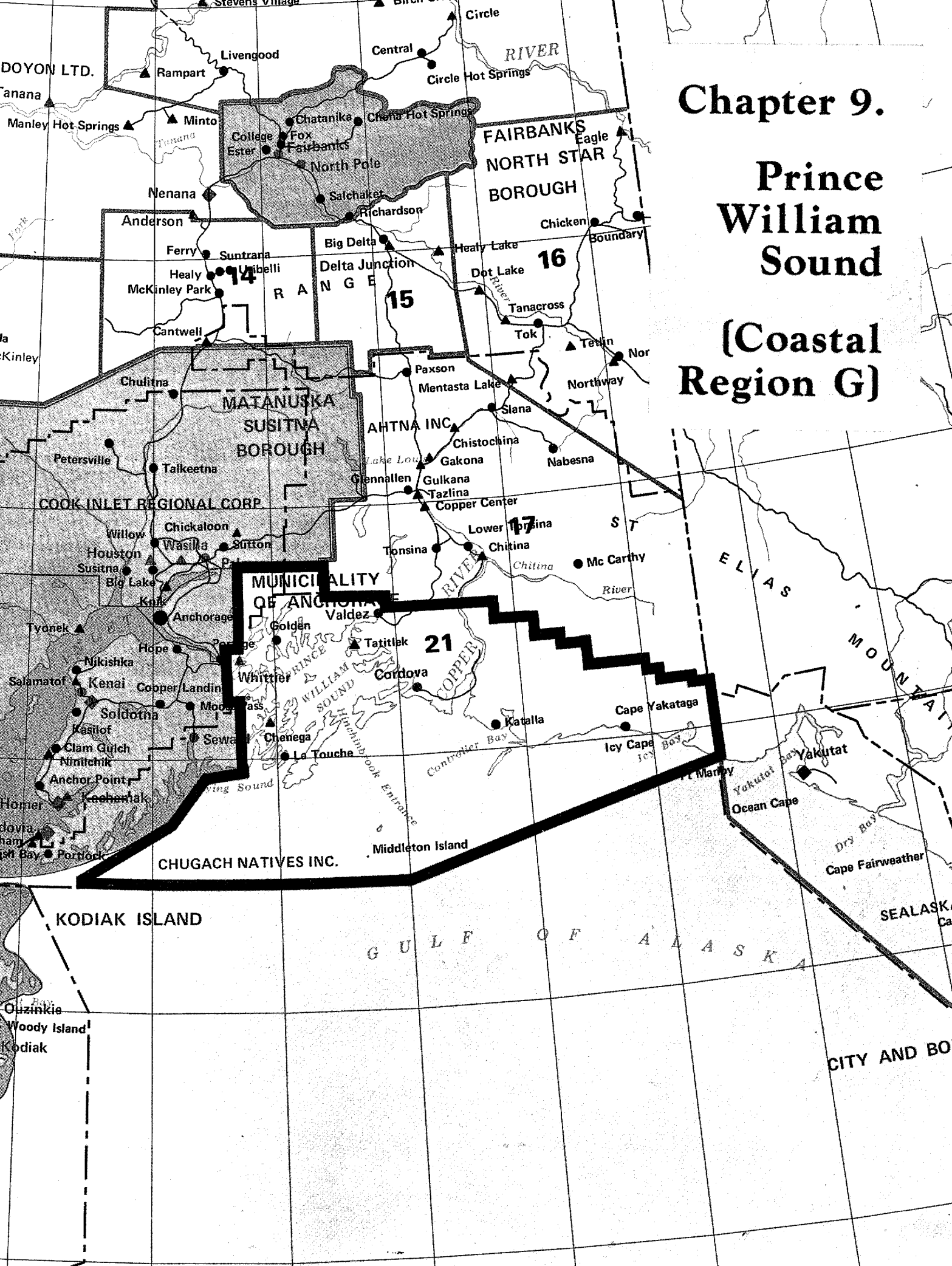
Figure 13. Approximate boundaries of coastal region G, Prince William Sound. For key to other features shown on the map, see Figure 23 (at end of book).



Chapter 9.

Prince William Sound

[Coastal Region G]



CHAPTER 9. PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND (COASTAL REGION G)

All of the abstracts in this chapter pertain to proposed special areas. No AMSAs have been designated in the Prince William Sound region.

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Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
G1	Columbia Glacier (DNR, DGGS) (1) See also G37.	Northern Prince William Sound; glacier terminates at Columbia Bay, 28 mi southwest of Valdez. Lat.: 60°59'30" N. Long.: 147°02'30" W. Quads: Seward D-1, Cordova D-8, Anchorage A-1, Valdez A-8.	Although most tidewater glaciers in Alaska have undergone large-scale, drastic retreats, Columbia Glacier has been stable for over 175 yr and is the only tidewater glacier in North America still in an extended position. Currently the glacier ends on a shoal that extends across Columbia Bay and is interpreted to be a terminal moraine. The shoal does not continue under the ice for any great distance, and for at least 30 km up the glacier much of the ice is far below sea level. Large embayments that form at the shoal may present a serious hazard to the glacier's stability. A drastic retreat would be associated with increased iceberg discharge, and could occur within a few years if the glacier retreats from the shoal.
G2	Copper River Delta (DNR, DGGS) (1) See also G41.	Northern Gulf of Alaska, mouth of Copper River, about 25 mi southeast of Cordova. Lat.: 60°25' N. Long.: 145°00' W. Quads: Cordova C-2, 3; B-3, 4.	Van Cleve Lake, with a maximum area of 16 sq km, forms behind Miles Glacier and drains subglacially, probably every 1-3 yr. This lake drained in 1909 and 1912, destroying 500 m of railroad trestle and drowning a man. An unnamed lake of about 2 sq km forms behind McPherson Glacier and also drains subglacially; it has drained twice in the last 15 yr, washing out as much as a mile of the Copper River Highway (under construction).
G3	Icy Bay (DNR DGGS) (1) See also G14, G69.	Northern Gulf of Alaska, at Icy Cape and Point Riou, 66 mi northwest of Yakutat. Lat.: 59°55' N. Long.: 141°33' W. Quads: Icy Bay D-2, 3; Bering Glacier A-2, 3.	Potentially hazardous geologic features in the Icy Bay area include Guyot Glacier's shallow submarine moraine at the bay mouth, icebergs produced at the bay's head, high rates of shoreline erosion and deposition, potential readvance of Guyot Glacier, and a high level of seismicity. A terminal moraine at the mouth of Icy Bay marks the limit of Guyot Glacier's past advances. The eastern shore of the bay has receded as much as 1.3 km in the past 35 yr and over 8.2 sq km of the western shoreline has disappeared, including all of Guyot Bay. Riou Spit is still growing and may eventually fill the bay just east of Moraine Island (Seal Camp Harbor). Guyot Glacier could readvance to its terminal position of 1904, when the entire Icy Bay area was covered by glacial ice. A zone of earthquake epicenters extending northeast from the mouth of Icy Bay implies that an active fault runs down the center of the bay.
G4	Valdez (DNR, DGGS) (1) See also G23.	Northeastern Prince William Sound, northeast end of Port Valdez. Lat.: 61°07' N. Long.: 146°20' W. Quads: Valdez A-6, 7.	At the east end of Port Valdez, outwash and alluvial plains from the Lowe River and Valdez Glacier form a broad delta, up to 180 m thick, of silt, fine sand, and gravel. The old town of Valdez was located on these unconsolidated sediments. The 1964 earthquake triggered a massive submarine slide along the face of the delta which destroyed the near-shore and harbor facilities. Waves generated by the slide did additional damage to the waterfront and downtown area. Fissures that developed throughout the delta also damaged the downtown area, and some parts of the delta subsided below high tide levels. The town was moved 3 mi northwest to the Mineral Creek alluvial fan, which is composed of dense cobble gravel and coarse sand and buttressed by a bedrock ridge. Valdez is the northernmost ice-free seaport in Alaska; the southern terminus of the Richardson Highway, which is the shortest and most direct route for transportation from tidewater to Fairbanks and the Interior; and the southern end of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System and principal port for the export of oil.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Iceberg hazard.		Continue monitoring. Location and operation of shipping routes and facilities must take iceberg drift and stability of the shoal into account.		Those that would increase the discharge of icebergs or alter the stability of the shoal at the glacier's terminus.
Flood hazard: outburst of glacier-dammed lakes.		All development in the delta area must take the possibility of flooding into account.		
Natural hazards: icebergs, coastal erosion and deposition, and earthquakes.		All development and transportation in the area must take these hazards into account.		
Earthquake hazard.		Continue study of hazard conditions to aid in planning in this and other areas under similar conditions.		

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
G5	Whittier (DNR, DCGS) (1)	Northwestern Prince William Sound, at head of Passage Canal. Lat.: 60°46'30" N. Long.: 148°41'00" W. Quad: Seward D-5.	Submarine landslides triggered by the 1964 earthquake produced waves which severely damaged the Whittier waterfront and killed 13 people. Maximum runup was 13 m at Whittier, but other parts of Passage Canal showed evidence of a maximum runup of 32 m. Because the submarine slopes in Passage Canal were not significantly decreased by the landslide during the earthquake, more slides and destructive waves can be expected in the wake of another earthquake of comparable magnitude. Whittier was built during World War II to provide an all-weather terminal for the Alaska Railroad. Its importance to the state can be appreciated when it is noted that, with the destruction of the ports at Seward and Valdez during the 1964 earthquake, the loss of Whittier port facilities left Alaska without any all-weather port for unloading supplies for movement inland either by rail or highway.
G6	Barry Arm (DCED) (5)	Northwestern Prince William Sound, west side of Port Wells, estuary at terminus of Barry Glacier. Lat.: 61°00' N. Long.: 148°08' W. Quad: Anchorage. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
G7	Bettles Bay (DCED) (5)	Northwestern Prince William Sound, west side of Port Wells, 18 mi northeast of Whittier. Lat.: 60°55'30" N. Long.: 148°15'05" W. Quad: Seward. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
G8	Culross Bay (DCED) (5) See Also G83.	Western Prince William Sound, north coast of Culross Island. Lat.: 60°45'15" N. Long.: 148°08'20" W. Quad: Seward. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
G9	Ellamar (DCED) (5) See also G50.	Northeastern Prince William Sound, southeast shore of Valdez Arm, on Tatitlek Narrows. Lat.: 60°53'45" N. Long.: 146°42'30" W. Quad: Cordova. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
G10	Galena Bay (DCED) (5) See also G59.	Northeastern Prince William Sound, east shore of Valdez Arm. Lat.: 60°58' N. Long.: 146°44' W. Quad: Seward. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Earthquake hazard: submarine landslides and waves.	The town is federally owned and operated. Some of the land has been leased to private enterprise.	All development in the area must take potential earthquake hazards into account.		
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
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Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
G11	Golden (DCED) (5) See also G83.	Northwestern Prince William Sound, east side of Port Wells, 28 mi northeast of Whittier. Lat.: 60°58'10" N. Long.: 147°59'10" W. Quad: Seward. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
G12	Harrison Lagoon (DCED) (5)	Northwestern Prince William Sound, west side of Port Wells, 22 mi northeast of Whittier. Lat.: 60°59'15" N. Long.: 148°12'00" W. Quad: Seward. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
G13	Hobo Bay (DCED) (5)	Northwestern Prince William Sound, west side of Port Wells, 20 mi northeast of Whittier. Lat.: 60°57'00" N. Long.: 148°13'30" W. Quad: Seward. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
G14	Icy Bay (DCED) (5) See also G3, G69.	Northern Gulf of Alaska, at Icy Cape and Point Riou, 66 mi northwest of Yakutat. Lat.: 59°55' N. Long.: 141°33' W. Quad: Icy Bay. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
G15	Jackpot Bay (DCED) (5) See also G71, G83.	Southwestern Prince William Sound, Kenai Peninsula at south end of Dangerous Passage, 4.5 mi northwest of Chenega. Lat.: 60°19'30" N. Long.: 148°11'00" W. Quad: Seward. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
G16	Katalla Bay (DCED) (5) See also G72, G73.	Northern Gulf of Alaska, north Controller Bay at Katalla, from Palm Point to Strawberry Point. Lat.: 60°11' N. Long.: 144°31' W. Quad: Cordova. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
G17	McClure Bay (DCED) (5) See also G83.	Western Prince William Sound, Kenai Peninsula; estuary trends north 8 mi to Port Nellie Juan, 24 mi southeast of Whittier. Lat.: 60°34'00" N. Long.: 148°10'30" W. Quad: Seward. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
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Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
G18	Pigot Bay (DCED) (5) See also G89.	Northwestern Prince William Sound, west side of Port Wells, 12 mi northeast of Whittier. Lat.: 60°49'40" N. Long.: 148°19'30" W. Quad: Seward. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
G19	Port Fidalgo (DCED) (5) See also G77, G106, G111.	Northeastern Prince William Sound, southeast of Valdez Arm and Bligh Island, 40 mi northwest of Cordova. Lat.: 60°47' N. Long.: 146°45' W. Quad: Cordova. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
G20	Port Gravina and Gravina Point (DCED) (5) See G64, G85, G122.	Eastern Prince William Sound, bay and point of land north of Orca Bay, 22 mi northwest of Cordova. Lat.: 60°37'30" to 60°38'00" N. Long.: 146°15'00" to 146°23'00" W. Quad: Cordova. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
G21	Power Creek (DCED) (5)	Northern Gulf of Alaska; flows southwest to Eyak Lake, 5 mi northeast of Cordova. Lat.: 60°35' N. Long.: 145°39' W. Quad: Cordova. Area:	Potential site for power generation: dam construction, hydroelectric installation, power generator to 5 MW. Division of Power and Energy Development estimates that this project has a reasonable expectation of being developed.
G22	Solomon Gulch (DCED) (5)	Northeastern Prince William Sound, 4.5 mi south of Valdez. Lat.: 61°02'30" N. Long.: 146°17'00" W. Quad: Valdez. Area:	Potential site for power generator: dam construction, hydroelectric installation, power generator to 12 MW. Construction imminent.
G23	Valdez Vicinity (DCED) (5) See also G4.	Northeastern Prince William Sound, southeast end of Port Valdez. Lat.: 61°04' N. Long.: 146°20' W. Quad: Valdez. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Site of ALPETCO petroleum refinery.
G24	Bainbridge Passage (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G83.	Southeastern Prince William Sound; trends southwest 14 mi from Knight Island to Port Bainbridge, between Kenai Peninsula and Bainbridge Island. Lat.: 60°08' N. Long.: 148°12' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 15,000 ac.	The ferry from Seward to Valdez uses Bainbridge Passage during poor weather as an alternate to Elrington Passage. Although also used by pleasure boaters, Bainbridge Passage can be hazardous because of swells and tide rips, particularly through a very narrow spot halfway through the passage. The U.S. Forest Service has identified two anchorages in the passage. Mountain peaks along the passage rise over 2,000 ft. Its narrowness, only 0.5 mi in most places, also renders it attractive and provides an opportunity for viewing sea otters in the shallow waters near the rocky shoreline. Bears can be seen along several streams.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Hydroelectric power.		To protect value as hydroelectric site.	Power generation. Dam, generator, and related facilities.	
Hydroelectric power.		To protect value as hydroelectric site.	Power generation. Dam, generator, and related facilities.	
Oil refinery site.		Private industry, Alaska Petrochemical Company.	Industrial.	
Scenic; also recreation.	Federal. Native (Tatitlek) selection of northern portion; two ANCSA 14(h) selections. Managed by U.S. Forest Service as wilderness study area.	Wilderness or scenic area.		

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
G25	Beartrap Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Eastern Prince William Sound; extends east 3 mi off northeastern shore of Port Gravina, 18 mi northwest of Cordova. Lat.: 60°45' N. Long.: 146°03' W. Quad: Cordova. Area: 8,580 ac.	Beartrap Bay is a steep, narrow fiord that offers unique scenic and recreational boating opportunities. Many steep, glacier-capped mountain peaks are included in the area. The area supports black and grizzly bears, mountain goats, harbor seals, bald eagles, nesting and molting seabirds and waterfowl, and anadromous fishes.
G26	Bettles Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Northwestern Prince William Sound, west side of Port Wells, 18 mi northeast of Whittier. Lat.: 60°55' N. Long.: 148°15' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 10,240 ac.	Bettles Bay is a favorite of boaters exploring Port Wells, as the bay is large and well-protected and is thought to be the most scenic bay on the west shore. The area supports a variety of wildlife, including black bears, sea lions, seals, whales, geese and other waterfowl, dungeness crab, halibut, and pink and chum salmon. An abandoned mine is nearby.
G27	Blackstone Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G83.	Western Prince William Sound, Kenai Peninsula; trends northeast 15 mi to Passage Canal, 10 mi east of Whittier. Lat.: 60°46' N. Long.: 148°25' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 49,540 ac.	Some local sport anglers and recreational boaters consider Blackstone Bay to be one of the most impressive areas in Prince William Sound. Although Blackstone Bay generally lacks good anchorages, it can be used during good weather by small boats. A glacier at the head of the bay calves icebergs, but they seldom drift beyond nearby Willard Island. Because of the glaciers and mountain peaks around the bay, this is one of the most scenic areas in the western part of Prince William Sound. A black-legged kittiwake colony in the area should be considered in any land use plan, as the kittiwakes are particularly prone to disturbance. Harbor seals also frequent the bay.
G28	Bomb Point (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Eastern Prince William Sound, east side of Simpson Bay where it opens to Orca Bay, 7 mi northwest of Cordova. Lat.: 60°37' N. Long.: 145°54' W. Quad: Cordova. Area: 670 ac.	Bomb Point commands an outstanding view of Orca Bay and Hawkins Island. Landward of Bomb Point is Hole-In-The-Wall, a large salt chuck with a narrow entrance. The Bomb Point area supports both black and brown bears and has several bald eagle nests. Sea otters, harbor seals, and king, tanner, and Dungeness crabs occur offshore in Simpson Bay. Boating, camping, hiking, beachcombing, observing wildlife, and fishing are activities for which this area is suited. A major shellfishery operates in Simpson Bay. The 1974 U.S. Forest Service <u>Chugach National Forest: Land Use Plan</u> stated that all land use activities in this area should be managed to maintain a scenic view from the state ferry.
G29	Boswell Bay and Point Steele (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Northern Gulf of Alaska, northeast coast of Hinchinbrook Island, 16-20 mi southwest of Cordova. Lat.: 60°23' N. Long.: 146°08' W. Quad: Cordova. Area: 11,701 ac. Includes the exposed, high-energy coast from Boswell Rock and Point Bentinck southwest to Point Steele and Hook Point, as well as Boswell Bay and adjacent inland areas.	Brown bears are often present on the shoreline of this area. Sea otters and harbor seals occur in high densities off Point Bentinck and Point Steele. Several colonies of seabirds occupy the area, including arctic terns, glaucous-winged gulls, kittiwakes, cormorants, puffins, and pigeon guillemots. Two streams entering Boswell Bay have known runs of anadromous fishes, while cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden char inhabit streams in the bay area. Razor clams are present on the Point Bentinck beaches, as are Dungeness crab offshore. At the northern side of the entrance to Boswell Bay are several prehistoric native campsites and a burial ground. The area is accessible by floatplane, with landings in Boswell Bay, or by small boat from Cordova. Overall, the area offers unique recreation, scenic, and heritage values. A portion of this area, Strawberry Hill Beach, was identified in the U.S. Forest Service's 1974 <u>Chugach National Forest: Land Use Plan</u> as having recreation resource qualities worthy of special management.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Recreation; also scenic.	Federal. Native (Eyak) selection of part of area. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use.	Public or private recreation, or both.		
Recreation; also scenic.	Federal. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use.	Public recreation.		
Scenic; also recreation, wildlife.	Federal. Native (Chugach) selection of northern shoreline. Managed by U.S. Forest Service as wilderness study area.	Wilderness or scenic area.		
Scenic; also recreation.	Federal. Native (Eyak) selection of entire area. Managed by U.S. Forest Service to maintain scenic values.	Scenic area.		
Recreation; also scenic, wildlife, heritage.	Federal. Native (Eyak) selection of part of area; four ANCSA 14(h) selections. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use. U.S. Air Force communications site at Strawberry Hill.	Public or private recreation, or both.		

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
G30	Canoe Passage (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Eastern Prince William Sound, western part of Hawkins Island, 14 mi west of Cordova. Lat.: 60°31' N. Long.: 146°05' W. Quad: Cordova. Area: 8,830 ac. Includes Canoe Passage, which cuts through Hawkins Island from Orca Bay on the northwest coast to Orca Inlet on the southwest coast, and adjacent lands.	The Canoe Passage area is traditionally used by Cordova area residents for recreation. Aside from Hartney Bay and the Copper River Delta area, Canoe Passage is probably the highest quality recreational area close to Cordova. The area supports brown bears, sea otters, and harbor seals; nesting and molting seabirds and waterfowl; anadromous fishes and Dolly Varden char; and Dungeness crab. Two prehistoric native townsites and an Eskimo burial cave are found here. The large sand spits in the Whiskey Cove area are excellent examples of the dynamics of the shoreline process. The protected waters of Canoe Passage offer excellent motor boating opportunities. Beach textures ranging from sand to gravel and rock provide diversified opportunities for beachcombing and hiking, while trails along streams and to upland lakes offer opportunities for freshwater fishing and hiking. A U.S. Forest Service public use cabin is located in the western portion of the area. The area was identified in the U.S. Forest Service's 1974 <u>Chugach National Forest: Land Use Plan</u> as having recreational attributes.
G31	Cape Hinchinbrook Lighthouse (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Northern Gulf of Alaska at Hinchinbrook Entrance, south tip of Hinchinbrook Island, 35 mi southwest of Cordova. Lat.: 60°14' N. Long.: 146°39' W. Quad: Cordova. Area: 5,600 ac.	Cape Hinchinbrook Lighthouse marks the entrance to Prince William Sound and is the only principal light in south-central Alaskan waters. It was built in 1909, then rebuilt in 1934 after an earthquake destroyed the rock foundation. The lighthouse is currently unoccupied but once provided invaluable service to commerce in Prince William Sound: fisheries, steamship lines, barges loaded with ore from the copper mines at Kennecott, and ships bearing oil from Katalla were all aided by the lighthouse. The lighthouse should be considered a heritage site because of its statewide historical significance. The area offers opportunities for hiking, beachcombing, camping, and observation of wildlife. If this reservation becomes available, the Division of Parks should consider its incorporation into the Alaska State Park System.
G32	Cape St. Elias (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G33.	Northern Gulf of Alaska, southwest end of Kayak Island, 65 mi southeast of Cordova. Lat.: 59°47' N. Long.: 144°33' W. Quad: Middleton Island. Area: 3,104 ac.	This area is noted for its dramatic landscape. It is rugged, has extensive beaches, and a spectacular, vertical white rock, Cape St. Elias, rises 1,620 ft above sea level. Kayak Island is accessible only by helicopter or small boat in calm seas. The Cape St. Elias lighthouse, built in 1916, adds historic quality and interest to the scenic qualities of the cape. Nearby Pinnacle Rock has a large seabird colony. The cape is the easternmost range of breeding abundance for tufted puffins along the northern Gulf of Alaska coast. Sea lions also occur in the area. Cape St. Elias was recommended as a National Historic Landmark in the U.S. Forest Service's 1974 <u>Chugach National Forest: Land Use Plan</u> . In 1975, a one-acre reserve around the lighthouse was approved for entry on the National Register of Historic Places.
G33	Cape St. Elias Lighthouse (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G32.	Northern Gulf of Alaska, southwest end of Kayak Island, 65 mi southeast of Cordova. Lat.: 59°48' N. Long.: 144°36' W. Quad: Middleton Island. Area: 490 ac.	Although reportedly unoccupied and downgraded to a minor light in 1974, Cape St. Elias Lighthouse has long played an important role in the history of Alaska navigation. The lighthouse was built in 1916 and is the only facility now in existence on Kayak Island. The lighthouse is situated on 490 ac of U.S. Coast Guard lighthouse reserve. All of Kayak Island is highly scenic; the cape with its lighthouse is the only historic place that can be located at present. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1975.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Recreation; also scenic, heritage.	Federal. Native (Eiyak) selection of entire area. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for public recreation.	Public or private recreation, or both.		
Heritage; also recreation.	Federal. Native (Chugach) selection of part of area; one ANCSA 14(h) selection. Managed by U.S. Coast Guard, as Hinchinbrook Lighthouse Reserve.	Heritage and recreation.		
Scenic; also wildlife.	Federal. Entire area leased for oil and gas. Part managed by U.S. Coast Guard as lighthouse reserve; part by U.S. Forest Service for historic value.	For scenic and wildlife values.		
Heritage; also scenic.	Federal. Entire area leased for oil and gas. Managed by U.S. Coast Guard as lighthouse reserve.	Heritage and scenic area.		

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
G34	Cascade Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G112.	Northern Prince William Sound; extends southeast 1.5 mi to Eaglek Bay, 32 mi northeast of Whittier. Lat.: 60°54' N. Long.: 147°45' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 3,740 ac.	Cascade Bay is well known to Prince William Sound residents because of its spectacular waterfalls. A large volume of water pours into the head of the bay from a series of large lakes behind it. The bay has several well-protected anchorages from which exploration of the bay could follow. The valley is extremely rugged and remains snow-covered most of the year.
G35	Cedar Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G112.	Northern Prince William Sound; extends southwest 4.5 mi to Wells Bay, 44 mi northeast of Whittier. Lat.: 60°56' N. Long.: 147°27' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 6,430 ac.	Rock Island, other small islands, and some small coves provide anchorage for small boats in Cedar Bay. Several upland lakes and streams offer opportunities for fishing trout and salmon. Birds winter in the bay area, goats frequent the uplands, and black bears concentrate in the stream valleys. Some limited copper mining occurred here in 1917.
G36	Coghill Point and Coghill Lake (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Northwestern Prince William Sound; point of land extends southwest into College Fiord, near mouth of Coghill River; lake is east of College Fiord in course of Coghill River, 50 mi west of Valdez. Lat.: 61°05' N. Long.: 147°56' W. Quad: Anchorage. Area: 50,000 ac.	The cove at Coghill Point, although somewhat limited in space, is well protected from the prevailing northeasterly winds. Coghill Lake, 4.7 mi long, is a salmon fishing and bear hunting area. Migratory waterfowl winter in the area; the winter range of Canada geese reaches its northernmost point in North America here. Recreationists can catch king and tanner crabs and clam along the shores of College Fiord. This is also a major sport fishing area for king, pink, sockeye, and coho salmon, as well as cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden char. The area's scenic quality is high because of several glacier-topped peaks, an alluvial outwash fan, tideflats, and several glaciers emptying into the cove near Coghill Point. The U.S. Forest Service plans a public use cabin on Coghill Point, and a trail connecting the cabin with the river and lake.
G37	Columbia Glacier (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G1.	Northern Prince William Sound; glacier terminates at Columbia Bay, about 28 mi southwest of Valdez. Lat.: 61°00' N. Long.: 147°03' W. Quad: Valdez. Area: 49,400 ac. Includes Columbia Bay and adjacent lands, as well as the terminus of the glacier.	Columbia Glacier, one of the largest tidewater glaciers in North America, is a popular destination for state ferries, private cruise vessels, recreational boats, and charter aircraft. The relative ease of access to the area enhances its values for scientific study and research. Hundreds of harbor seals rest on icebergs in the bay, and killer whales, porpoises, and other marine mammals can be seen. Columbia Glacier is a major stopping point for the state ferry between Valdez and Whittier, with an estimated 21,000 passengers viewing the area and its wildlife in 1972. The U.S. Forest Service is considering 52,000 acres for use as a scenic area, to be managed in a near natural state.
G38	Comfort Cove (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Eastern Prince William Sound, south shore of Port Gravina, 17 mi northwest of Cordova. Lat.: 60°43' N. Long.: 146°06' W. Quad: Cordova. Area: 4,190 ac.	High mountains and protected waters make Comfort Cove an excellent area for camping, hiking, and boating. Brown bears feed along the streams, and harbor seals occasionally range into Comfort Cove. Tanner and king crabs inhabit the deeper waters of Port Gravina and Dungeness crab occur in the cove itself. The area is accessible by boat or floatplane. If a Cordova-Valdez or Port Gravina-Valdez road is ever built, access would be increased.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Recreation; also scenic.	Federal. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use.	Public recreation.		
Recreation; also scenic.	Federal. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use.	Public recreation.		
Recreation; also wildlife, scenic.	Federal. One ANCSA 14(h) selection. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for restricted use pending land use study.	Public recreation.		
Scenic; also recreation, wildlife.	Federal. Native (Tatitlek) selection of part of area. Managed by U.S. Forest Service to maintain scenic values.	Scenic area with public and private recreation.		
Recreation; also scenic.	Federal. Native (Eyak) selection of entire area. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use.	Public or private recreation, or both.		

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
G39	Constantine Harbor and Port Etches (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G58.	Southern Prince William Sound at Hinchinbrook Entrance, southwest coast of Hinchinbrook Island, 30-35 mi southwest of Cordova. Lat.: 60°20' N. Long.: 146°37' W. Quad: Cordova. Area: 27,000 ac.	A large, sandy spit protects Constantine Harbor from swells moving through Hinchinbrook Entrance. Five archaeological sites attest to pre-Russian occupation of the harbor. Garden Cove, off Port Etches, provides good anchorage and access for deer hunting. Harbor seals, sea otters, sea lions, and killer, minke, and humpback whales frequent the mouth of Port Etches. The area also contains brown bears, Sitka black-tailed deer, and pink salmon in two streams. Timber has been harvested in the past, and the size of the remaining stands makes them attractive for timber sales in the near future. The high primitive value of this area has been identified by the Land Use Planning Commission. The U.S. Forest Service's 1974 <u>Chugach National Forest: Land Use Plan</u> suggests that the present status of development be maintained until an interdisciplinary study can be completed.
G40	Controller Bay and Bering River (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Northern Gulf of Alaska; bay extends 15 mi southeast from mouth of Bering River to Okalee Spit, 5 mi southeast of Katalla. Lat.: 60°08' N. Long.: 144°15' W. Quad: Cordova. Area: 205,500 ac.	This area is one of the prime feeding, nesting, and resting areas for migratory waterfowl on the west coast. It has the greatest concentration of nesting pairs and single trumpeter swans in Alaska. Salmon spawn in the streams, and a moose herd is developing in the vicinity of the Chugach National Forest boundary. The Controller Bay flats are a unique landform feature: a large glacial outwash and delta plain with a mosaic of small lakes, ponds, marshes, sloughs, and indefinite streams. Access to this area is difficult, so few people visit these deltas. With the impact of coal or oil development, the number of visitors could increase dramatically. In 1977 Controller Bay and the coastline to Cape Yakataga were proposed as a National Wildlife Refuge under HR 39 (the Udall bill).
G41	Copper River Delta (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G2.	Northern Gulf of Alaska, mouth of Copper River, 20 mi northwest of Katalla. Lat.: 60°25' N. Long.: 145°00' W. Quad: Cordova. Area: 470,000 ac.	The wildlife habitat of the Copper River Delta is of national and international significance. The area, a flat tidal marsh interspersed with patches of forest, is used by trumpeter swans, dusky Canada geese, and a host of migratory bird species. This area provides habitat for the largest concentration of nesting trumpeter swans in North America and is the only nesting area for the dusky Canada goose in the world. As many as 250,000 birds per square mile have been observed during migration periods. Moose and other wildlife use the delta as a forage area. Seals concentrate at the mouth of the Copper River and near the offshore barrier islands. The Copper River Highway transects the delta and provides great opportunity for observing wildlife. Several recreational cabins have been built by the U.S. Forest Service. There are several archaeological sites.
G42	Culross Passage (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G83.	Northwestern Prince William Sound; trends north-south 12 mi between Culross Island and Kenai Peninsula, from Wells Passage to Port Nellie Juan, 18 mi southeast of Whittier. Lat.: 60°41' N. Long.: 148°14' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 15,300 ac.	Culross Passage is protected, narrow, and impressively scenic; it contains many rocky islands and tiny coves. Fishing for king and silver salmon is good. The U.S. Forest Service has identified an anchorage near the south entrance to the passage. The area's wildlife includes deer, black bears, harbor seals, sea otters, and wintering waterfowl.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Recreation, heritage; also wildlife, scenic.	Federal. Native (Chugach) selection of entire area. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for restricted use pending land use study.	Public or private recreation, or both.		
Wildlife, recreation.	Federal, state, and private ownership. Native selection of part of area. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for wildlife, recreation, and oil. Portions of the flats extend beyond the Chugach National Forest boundary and are managed by the Bureau of Land Management and the State of Alaska.	Wildlife and recreation.		
Wildlife, recreation; also scenic.	Federal and state ownership. Native (Eyak) selection of part of area; three ANCSA 14(h) selections. Cooperatively managed by U.S. Forest Service, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and Alaska Department of Natural Resources for wildlife and airport.	National wildlife refuge, or continue cooperative management.		
Scenic; also recreation, heritage.	Federal. Six ANCSA 14(h) selections. Managed by U.S. Forest Service as wilderness study area.	Scenic area or wilderness.		

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
G43	Danger Island (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Northwestern Gulf of Alaska, off southwest tip of Latouche Island, 50 mi southeast of Seward. Lat.: 59°55' N. Long.: 148°05' W. Quad: Blying Sound. Area: 512 ac.	The Danger Island area is highly productive and provides unique opportunities for fishing, skin and scuba diving, beachcombing, bird watching, and observation of whales and sea lions. The area's diverse subtidal flora and fauna include sea pens, eelgrass, anemones, and hydroids. On the shoreline, evidence of uplift during the 1964 earthquake of up to 15 ft can be seen. A small boat anchorage on the east side of the island is usable during good weather, but is surrounded by rocks at low tide.
G44	Decision Point (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G83.	Northwestern Prince William Sound, Kenai Peninsula at southeast end of Passage Canal, 8 mi northeast of Whittier. Lat.: 60°48' N. Long.: 148°27' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 2,100 ac. Includes Decision Point, Strong Point, Squirrel Cove, and Hollow Bight.	The Decision Point area has been recognized by the U.S. Forest Service in their 1974 <u>Chugach National Forest: Land Use Plan</u> as an area that needs to be protected for its sensitive scenic qualities. This point is a favorite area for bald eagle sighting from the state ferry. If Shotgun Cove receives additional recreational use, the nearby Decision Point area, particularly Squirrel Cove, will also increase in popularity.
G45	Deep Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Southeastern Prince William Sound, northeast coast of Hawkins Island, 3 mi northwest of Cordova. Lat.: 60°36' N. Long.: 145°46' W. Quad: Cordova. Area: 2,720 ac. Includes Knot Point, Salmo Point, an island in the center of the bay, and Channel, North, and observation islands.	Because of its proximity to the state ferry route, the Deep Bay area is particularly sensitive to visual impacts. Because of its proximity to Cordova, it is also a major recreational resource. From Deep Bay one can see out into Orca Inlet to the end of Nelson Bay and up Rude River. Several snow-covered peaks over 4,500 ft high, about 10 mi northeast of Deep Bay, add to the grandeur of the site. The U.S. Forest Service has identified the scenic values and sensitivities of portions of this area.
G46	Derickson Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G112.	Northeastern Prince William Sound; extends 2 mi to west side of Eaglek Bay, 32 mi northeast of Whittier. Lat.: 60°52' N. Long.: 147°47' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 5,600 ac.	The upper end of Derickson Bay is completely protected from wind and waves from all directions. Anchorages here all have good holding bottoms and are shallow enough for small boats. It is a popular area for fishing for sockeye salmon. Visitors may see bears along streams in the vicinity.
G47	Disk Island (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Western Prince William Sound, off northern tip of Knight Island between Foul Pass and Lower Passage, 42 mi southeast of Whittier. Lat.: 60°30' N. Long.: 147°39' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 540 ac.	Disk Island Lagoon, on the southwest shore of the island, is deep and has a narrow entrance. An uncharted rock is in the northwest corner of the lagoon. Because there are few places to anchor around Knight Island, this lagoon is valuable to pleasure boaters. The entire island has high primitive values. A small colony of kittiwakes nearby and opportunities for viewing whales and other sea mammals in Knight Island Passage add to the area's recreational attractions. A hill rising 710 ft above sea level provides landform diversity.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Wildlife, recreation.	Federal. One ANCSA 14(h) selection. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use.	Marine sanctuary.		
Scenic; also recreation.	Federal. Native (Chugach) selection of entire area. Managed by U.S. Forest Service; part for state land selection and part as wilderness study area.	Wilderness and scenic values.		
Scenic; also recreation.	Federal. Native (Eyak) selection of entire area. Managed by U.S. Forest Service to maintain scenic values.	Scenic and recreation area.		
Recreation; also wildlife, scenic.	Federal. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use.	Public recreation.		
Recreation; also scenic.	Federal. Two ANCSA 14(h) selections. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use.	Public or private recreation, or both.		

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
G48	Drier Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G117.	Southwestern Prince William Sound, Knight Island Passage, on west coast of Knight Island, 7.1 mi northeast of Chenega. Lat.: 60°18' N. Long.: 147°52' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 10,340 ac. Includes the smaller bays extending off Drier Bay, such as Taphead Bay, Mallard Bay, Barnes Cove, Northeast Cove, and Port Audrey, as well as numerous rocky points and islands.	Mudflats at the heads of some of the bays off Drier Bay provide protected anchorages for small boats. The Three Giants, mountains over 2,600 ft high, surround the head of the bay at Northeast Cove. There are abandoned canneries at Port Audrey and south of Barnes Cove, and an abandoned tramway and wharf from early copper mining activity. A small lumber mill once operated in the bay. Drier Bay also provides a base for recreationists to explore surrounding bays, channels, and other boating areas. A seabird colony on nearby Squirrel Island, whales in Knight Island Passage, and bald eagle nests provide ample opportunities for viewing wildlife.
G49	Eagle Point to Fish Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Southeastern Prince William Sound, north coast of Hinchinbrook Island, 22-28 mi southwest of Cordova. Lat.: 60°27' to 60°29' N. Long.: 146°22' to 146°32' W. Quad: Cordova. Area: 16,200 ac. Includes Anderson Bay, Double Bay, Yelper Cove, and part of Hawkins Island Cutoff.	The Eagle Point to Fish Bay area has numerous bays, islands, and points suitable for coastal recreation, including boating, beachcombing, hiking, and camping. Wildlife, scenic, and primitive values are also high. The local wildlife includes brown bears, sea otters, harbor seals, bald eagles, seabirds, and waterfowl. Razor clams can be gathered from beaches near the Hawkins Island Cutoff. Uplifting of the coast from the 1964 earthquake provides geological interest for visitors. Four archaeological sites include two prehistoric native village sites, one on an island in Anderson Bay and the other near Yelper Cove. Hinchinbrook Island was noted by the Land Use Planning Commission as having high wilderness value.
G50	Ellamar (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G9.	Northeastern Prince William Sound, off Valdez Arm and Littleneck Narrows, on eastern shore of Virgin Bay, 40 mi northwest of Cordova. Lat.: 60°53'45" N. Long.: 146°42'30" W. Quad: Cordova. Area: 420 ac. Includes Virgin Bay, Ellamar, and the surrounding coastal lands.	The old copper mining town of Ellamar, at the foot of Copper Mountain, was established around 1898. Mining continued until about 1919, then fish canneries were operated until sometime after 1940. Many of the old buildings are still there. Residents of Tatitlek, a nearby native village, use the offshore waters for commercial fishing. Ellamar is located in a section of coastline extending from Rocky Point to Bidarka Point which the U.S. Forest Service has identified as having scenic values worthy of special management. Because of the proximity of Ellamar to the village of Tatitlek, land use decisions concerning this area should be coordinated with the local residents.
G51	Elrington Passage (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G83.	Southwestern Prince William Sound, between Elrington Island and Evans Island, 20 mi south of Chenega. Lat.: 60°00' N. Long.: 148°04' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 6,600 ac.	Elrington Passage is a state ferry route and the preferred passage for boats coming from the west into Prince William Sound. Because of wide commercial and pleasure boat use, the passage should be protected from any degradation of visual quality. Harvesting of the timber along the passage could create such a conflict.
G52	Emerald Cove (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Northern Prince William Sound, southeast side of Columbia Bay, 58 mi northeast of Whittier. Lat.: 60°57' N. Long.: 147°02' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 1,850 ac.	Emerald Cove is a good boat anchorage. Along with Granite Cove, Emerald Cove offers an opportunity for recreationists to remain in the vicinity for viewing Columbia Glacier and related scenic and wildlife features. The entire area was rated high for wilderness value and medium to high for scenic value by the Land Use Planning Commission. The area is presently under study for possible management as a scenic area by the U.S. Forest Service.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Recreation; also scenic.	Federal and private ownership. Two ANCSA 14(h) selections. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use.	Public recreation.		
Recreation; also scenic, wildlife.	Federal. Five ANCSA 14(h) selections. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use.	Public recreation.		
Heritage; also scenic.	Federal. Native (Tatitlek) selection of entire area. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for scenic values.	Heritage area.		
Scenic; also recreation.	Federal. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for scenic values.	Scenic and recreation. The object for management should be to protect the visual integrity of the passage.		
Recreation; also scenic.	Federal. Native (Tatitlek) selection of entire area. Managed by U.S. Forest Service, under study as scenic area.	Public or private recreation, or both, and scenic area.		

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
G53	Eshamy Lagoon (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G83.	Western Prince William Sound, off Knight Island Passage on Kenai Peninsula; extends east 3 mi from Eshamy Creek to head of Eshamy Bay, 13 mi northeast of Chenega. Lat.: 60°28' N. Long.: 148°01' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 13,820 ac.	Eshamy Lagoon is one of the most important sport and commercial salmon fishing grounds in Prince William Sound. Four species of salmon are abundant. Indeed, the name means "good fishing grounds" in the Chugach Eskimo language. A conflict currently exists between sport anglers and the commercial fishery. ADF&G is reluctant to encourage more fishing in the lagoon, and may have to set certain limits. There are traces of former native settlements on the shores of the lagoon and some abandoned native camps across the cove. The lagoon's scenery includes numerous islands, rocky points, and Eshamy Peak. Eshamy Lake and Gunboat Lakes offer opportunities for freshwater recreation. Whales, harbor seals, sea lions, and sea otters can be seen nearby.
G54	Esther Island (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G112.	Northwestern Prince William Sound, at confluence of Wells Passage and Port Wells, 20 mi northeast of Whittier. Lat.: 60°52' N. Long.: 148°01' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 23,330 ac. Includes all of Esther Island except Shoestring Cove (G101) and other areas along Esther Passage (G55).	Several coves and bays around Esther Island are excellent anchorages for small boats. The area's wildlife includes whales, seals, sea lions, sea otters, and seabirds. Three archaeological sites have been identified. The entire island and surrounding waters were identified by the Land Use Planning Commission as having high wilderness values. The scenic qualities of the island are important to state ferry passengers and recreational boaters.
G55	Esther Passage (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G112.	Northwestern Prince William Sound; extends southeast 11 mi from Port Wells to Wells Passage, between Esther Island and the mainland. Lat.: 60°51' N. Long.: 147°55' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 14,200 ac.	Esther Passage is recognized for its scenic values, including steep granite cliffs laced with numerous waterfalls. Logging at the northern end of the passage has degraded the visual quality somewhat. The protected nature of the waterway and at least two good anchorages make this a valuable area for boats of all sizes. Uses include hunting, fishing for trout and red salmon, camping, sightseeing, and wildlife viewing. Bears frequent the streams draining into the passage.
G56	Ewan Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G83.	Southwestern Prince William Sound, Kenai Peninsula; extends southeast 3.5 mi to Dangerous Passage, 6.5 mi northwest of Chenega. Lat.: 60°22' N. Long.: 148°07' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 6,940 ac. Includes Ewan Point, Ewan Bay, Ewan Lake, and surrounding lands.	Ewan Bay contains a good anchorage for small boats near the salt chuck at its head. Ewan Lake, 0.25 mi inland, provides opportunities for freshwater recreation. Pink salmon concentrate in streams around the bay. An archaeological site related to occupation by the Chenega natives has been identified.
G57	Fairmount Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G112.	Northern Prince William Sound; bay extends southwest 1.5 mi, just north of Fairmount Island, about 45 mi southeast of Valdez and northeast of Whittier. Lat.: 60°53' N. Long.: 147°23' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 3,780 ac. Includes Fairmount Island as well as Fairmount Bay and the surrounding lands from Fairmount Point to Granite Point.	Fairmount Bay is a well-protected harbor with a rock bottom, suitable for small boats. Seals and birds occur on Fairmount Island. Black bears, eagles, tanner crab, and pink salmon are also in the area. The channel is as narrow as 0.5 mi between Fairmount Island and the mainland and has numerous rocks that could make passage dangerous without local knowledge.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Recreation; also scenic, wildlife.	Federal. Native (Chenega) selection of entire area. Managed by U.S. Forest Service as wilderness study area.	Public or private recreation, or both, or wilderness.		
Recreation; also scenic, wildlife.	Federal. Two ANCSA 14(h) selections. Managed by U.S. Forest Service; portions of shoreline managed for scenic values.	Public recreation.		
Scenic; also recreation.	Federal. One ANCSA 14(h) selection. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for scenic values.	Scenic area and public recreation. Manage to protect those aesthetic qualities of the passage that are most visible.		
Recreation; also scenic.	Federal. Native (Chenega) selection of entire area. Managed by U.S. Forest Service as wilderness study area.	Public or private recreation, or both, or wilderness.		
Recreation; also scenic.	Federal. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use.	Public recreation.		

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
G58	Fort Constantine (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G39.	Southern Prince William Sound at Hinchinbrook Entrance, southwest coast of Hinchinbrook Island between Port Etches and Constantine Harbor at Nuchek, 35 mi southwest of Cordova. Lat.: 60°20' N. Long.: 146°39' W. Quad: Cordova. Area: 50 ac.	Fort Constantine was the site of the first Russian outpost of the Three Saints Bay Settlement (on Kodiak Island) in Alaska. It was built around 1793 for the sea otter pelt trade. Nuchek, a Chugach Eskimo village, grew around the post and has been important in studies of cultural change.
G59	Galena Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G10.	Northeastern Prince William Sound, southeast shore of Valdez Arm, 45 mi northwest of Cordova and about 6 mi up the coast from Ellamar. Lat.: 60°58' N. Long.: 146°44' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 40,500 ac.	Ellamar Mountain towers above Galena Bay. The scenery also includes convolutions in the shoreline and one narrow part in the bay, The Narrows. The area was identified by the Land Use Planning Commission as having high wilderness and good to high scenic values. A small lagoon at the head of the bay offers opportunities for exploration and hiking. The U.S. Forest Service recognizes three anchorages and has built two recreational cabins. Galena Bay was named for the galena (lead ore) deposits on its shores. A road built in 1910 and mining equipment are still visible. There is an archaeological site at the mouth of Indian Creek. The area's wildlife includes brown and black bears, various small mammals, bald eagles, and overwintering Canada geese.
G60	Gibbon Anchorage (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Southcentral Prince William Sound, northwest coast of Green Island, 24 mi east of Chenega. Lat.: 60°17' N. Long.: 147°25' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 3,040 ac.	Gibbon Anchorage is an excellent anchorage for boats and is rich in seabirds and sea mammals. The wildlife includes sea otters, harbor seals, sea lions, Sitka black-tailed deer, land otters, and mink. Planners of activities in this area should fully consider its wildlife values. The wildlife and recreational values of this area were recognized in the U.S. Forest Service's 1974 <u>Chugach National Forest: Land Use Plan</u> .
G61	Glacier Island (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Northern Prince William Sound, just south of Columbia Bay. Lat.: 60°53' N. Long.: 147°11' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 9,380 ac.	Glacier Island is often the destination of recreationists arriving by boat and floatplane, and has at least seven good anchorages. Fox farms were operated on the island from 1900 through the late 1920's. A few buildings and many of the fox pens still remain. Other heritage values include two nearby archaeological sites. The area's wildlife resources include harbor seals, otters, eagles, herring, and tanner crab. Glacier Island is near the state ferry route.
G62	Granite Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G83.	Western Prince William Sound, Kenai Peninsula; extends southeast 2 mi to Knight Island Passage, 10 mi northeast of Chenega. Lat.: 60°25' N. Long.: 147°59' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 3,330 ac.	Granite Bay has good anchorage for small boats, and its heavily glaciated valley sides present numerous hiking opportunities. Several hideaway corners of the bay can be explored. Killer and humpback whales, sea otters, and harbor seals are often seen. Cutthroat trout inhabit a lake at the head of the bay.
G63	Granite Cove (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Northern Prince William Sound; extends southeast 2 mi to Columbia Bay. Lat.: 60°58' N. Long.: 147°09' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 2,520 ac.	Granite Cove's primary assets are its proximity to Columbia Glacier and its suitability as a small boat anchorage. Its drawbacks are floating ice and chilly air from the glacier. The area's wildlife includes sea otters, harbor seals, black bears, and seabirds.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Heritage; also recreation, wildlife.	Federal. Native (Chugach) selection of entire area. Managed by U.S. Forest Service pending land use study.	Heritage site.		
Recreation; also heritage.	Federal. Native (Tatitlek) selection of entire area. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use.	Public or private recreation, or both.		
Recreation; also wildlife.	Federal. Two ANCSA 14(h) selections. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for recreation and wildlife.	Public recreation and wildlife.		
Scenic; also recreation.	Federal. Four ANCSA 14(h) selections. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use, with northern shoreline managed for scenic values.	Scenic area and public recreation.		
Recreation; also scenic.	Federal. Native (Chenega) selection of entire area. Managed by U.S. Forest Service as wilderness study area.	Public or private recreation, or both, or wilderness.		
Recreation; also scenic.	Federal. Managed by U.S. Forest Service, under study as scenic area.	Public recreation.		

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
G64	Gravina Point (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G20.	Eastern Prince William Sound, north edge of Orca Bay, 18 mi northwest of Cordova. Lat.: 60°38' N. Long.: 146°15' W. Quad: Cordova. Area: 9,630 ac.	Gravina Point is highly visible to state ferry passengers and recreational boaters. If a liquefied natural gas plant is constructed on this point, as proposed, the facilities should be designed and located so as to minimize visual impacts. Several streams, lakes, and a sand spit on the southern portion of Gravina Point offer wide recreational opportunities. Wildlife in the area include harbor seals, black bears, Sitka black-tailed deer, and a colony of kittiwakes.
G65	Growler Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Northern Prince William Sound, south of Columbia Bay on east side of Glacier Island; extends northeast 3 mi to Prince William Sound. Lat.: 60°54' N. Long.: 147°07' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 2,780 ac.	From Growler Bay one has a fine view of Columbia Glacier. The bay has two good anchorages for small boats. Fishing for chum salmon and cutthroat trout is a favorite activity in the area. The entire area was rated high for primitive values and medium to high for scenic values by the Land Use Planning Commission.
G66	Harriman Fiord (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Northwestern Prince William Sound; extends northeast 12 mi from terminus of Harriman Glacier to Barry Arm, 28 mi northeast of Whittier. Lat.: 61°05' N. Long.: 148°11' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 101,000 ac.	Several mountains rising to 10,000 ft, tidewater glaciers, and icebergs attract boaters and sightseers arriving by small plane from Anchorage. Of 11 major glaciers here, Harriman Glacier is the most spectacular with its 300-ft-high face. Ice calved from this glacier drifts in and out with the tides. Besides sport fishing and viewing the scenery, visitors can explore the nearby Sweepstake Mine and aerial tramway built in 1917. The fiord's wildlife includes a black-legged kittiwake colony, concentrations of harbor seals, and the most northern group of sea otters on the continent. King and blue king crabs are commercially harvested. Harriman Fiord is under study by the U.S. Forest Service for possible designation as a scenic area to be managed in a near natural state.
G67	Hartney Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Southeastern Prince William Sound, southeast shore of Orca Inlet, 5 mi southwest of Cordova. Lat.: 60°29' N. Long.: 145°53' W. Quad: Cordova. Area: 9,340 ac.	Hartney Bay is an area traditionally used by both local and non-local recreationists. It is predominantly a mud flat, but a portion has been cut off from complete saltwater inundation by construction of a road levy, and is undergoing successional changes to an upland vegetative community. A U.S. Forest Service picnic facility in the area seems to receive considerable use. Aside from its scenic and natural features, one of the area's greatest values is its accessibility from Cordova by automobile. A native campsite and the remains of an old cannery attest to previous human activity.
G68	Hidden Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G83.	Western Prince William Sound, east coast of Culross Island; extends east 4 mi to Perry Passage, 20 mi southeast of Whittier. Lat.: 60°42' N. Long.: 148°06' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 6,240 ac.	Hidden Bay has a good anchorage for small boats, but the entrance can be difficult to negotiate. The bay has numerous islands and rocky points, as well as several streams and fine uplands for hiking. A native village site is thought to be in the area. Wildlife thought to be present in the area include black bears, sea otters, harbor seals, whales, and waterfowl.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Scenic; also recreation.	Federal. Native (Chugach) selection of entire area. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for scenic values.	Continue present management.		
Recreation; also scenic.	Federal. Managed by U.S. Forest Service, part for multiple use and part for scenic value.	Public recreation.		
Scenic; also recreation.	Federal. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for scenic values; and Bureau of Land Management.	Scenic area.		
Recreation; also scenic.	Federal. Native (Eyak) selection of entire area. Managed by U.S. Forest Service as restricted use area pending future ownership.	Private recreation.		
Recreation; also scenic, wildlife.	Federal. Managed by U.S. Forest Service as wilderness study area.	Wilderness or public recreation.		

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
G69	Icy Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (10) See also G3, G14.	Northern Gulf of Alaska, at Icy Cape and Point Riou, 66 mi northwest of Yakutat. Lat.: 59°55' N. Long.: 141°33' W. Quads: Bering Glacier A-2; Icy Bay D-2, 3, 4. Area: 3,628 ac.	Icy Bay offers good moose hunting and some of the best goat hunting in the Yakutat area. Some hunting of black and brown bears also occurs. Because of hunting displacement brought on by current National Monument regulations in areas near Yakutat, some hunting guides seek to establish new camps in the proposed AMSA. Many of the streams along the lower portions of Icy Bay offer opportunities for fishing salmon. Icy Bay is one of the few areas where natives hunt seals. In fact, the bay contains one of the most spectacular concentrations of harbor seals in Alaska. Sea otters and sea lions, arctic and Aleutian terns in two rookeries, and a variety of migratory waterfowl are also in the area. Icy Bay also offers spectacular panoramas of greatly receded tidewater glaciers, rugged snow-capped mountains, waterfalls, and forested plains. Opportunities for hiking can be improved by establishing trails, particularly in the Chaix Hills vicinity. The traditional climbing route for Mt. St. Elias is up the Tyndall Glacier. To develop recreational opportunities, the National Park Service is contemplating providing a fly-in service to moored boats or a ferry service to Icy Bay.
G70	Icy Bay and Nassau Fiord (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G83.	Southwestern Prince William Sound, Kenai Peninsula; Icy Bay extends northeast 12 mi from Tiger Glacier to Dangerous Passage; Nassau Fiord trends southeast 4 mi from Chenega Glacier to Icy Bay. Coordinates for Icy Bay: Lat.: 60°20' N. Long.: 148°12' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 24,500 ac.	Icy Bay and Nassau Fiord are best known for their tidewater glaciers. Tiger and Chenega glaciers reach down from the Sargent Icefield to these waters, making a scenic backdrop for pleasure boating. Two small coves are good anchorages, but boaters should be cautious of calving glaciers. The local wildlife includes harbor seals and sea otters, as well as goats in the uplands. Commercial shrimping occurs at the entrance to Nassau Fiord. Four nearby bird colonies, consisting of black-legged kittiwakes, horned puffins, and other seabirds, number over 2,000 birds each. Land use activities in the area should allow for ample buffer zones around these colonies.
G71	Jackpot Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G15, G83.	Southwestern Prince William Sound, Kenai Peninsula at south end of Dangerous Passage, 4.5 mi northwest of Chenega. Lat.: 60°20' N. Long.: 148°11' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 24,130 ac.	Some who know the area well consider Jackpot Bay to be the most scenic and pleasurable area in all of Prince William Sound. (Eshamy Lagoon [G53] is thought by others to have this distinction.) Opportunities for water-related recreation as well as hiking and nature viewing in the uplands are numerous. The Jackpot Lakes extend northward from the bay through country dotted with pothole lakes and surrounded by high, glacier-topped peaks. Visitors can explore a number of hideaways. Sport fishing for red, silver, and pink salmon is a favorite activity. Bears frequent several of the streams draining into the bay. There are two archaeological sites. The U.S. Forest Service recognizes three anchorages here.
G72	Katalla and Softuk Beaches (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G16.	Northern Gulf of Alaska, on mainland near Katalla. Coordinates for Softuk Bar: Lat.: 60°13' N. Long.: 144°40' W. Quad: Cordova. Area: 2,300 ac. This entry comprises two separate areas: the east coast of Katalla Bay to and around Strawberry Point, and Softuk Bar and Lagoon.	The beaches of Katalla Bay and Softuk Bar are the only large, wave-pounded bars besides Strawberry Reef and Okalee Beach for beach recreation in the eastern Prince William Sound area. The beaches are known for their razor clams, Dungeness and tanner crabs, and opportunities for beachcombing. Access to the area is currently limited to wheeled aircraft landing on Coal Beach. Brown bears frequent the uplands and are hunted.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Scenic; also recreation, wildlife.	Federal land, except state-owned from about Independence Creek to Icy Cape. State lands managed by Division of Forest, Land, and Water Management, some as range. Eastern shore and inlands from Caetani River to Pt. Riou selected by Chugach natives; most non-glaciated land will probably be conveyed to them. The northwestern corner of Icy Bay is in the proposed Wrangell-St. Elias National Park. Uses include sport fishing and sightseeing and hiking, timber harvesting, commercial fishing, and subsistence.	By cooperative management team. Management of federal lands should stress preservation, studies of glacier dynamics, interpretive visitor programs, wildlife viewing, and monitoring of the seal pupping population. State, federal, and native lands north of Independence Creek and to Caetani River should be managed to protect scenic, recreational, and wildlife values. Remaining lands to be managed for multiple use, such that recreational and wildlife values are not adversely impacted.	Hunting and sport fishing in most areas; subsistence seal hunting while under regulation. Timber harvesting, hard rock gravel mining, oil and gas exploration and development, and commercial fishery expansion should be reviewed and approved by a cooperative management and preferably located south of the Caetani River and Independence Creek.	Those that would adversely impact scenic, recreational, and wildlife values.
Scenic; also recreation, wildlife.	Federal. Native (Chenega) selection of part of area; three ANCSA 14(h) selections. Managed by U.S. Forest Service as wilderness study area.	Public or private recreation, or both, or wilderness.		
Recreation; also scenic, wildlife, heritage.	Federal. Native (Chenega) selection of entire area. Managed by U.S. Forest Service as wilderness study area.	Public or private recreation, or both, or wilderness.		
Recreation; also scenic.	Federal. Native selection on Katalla Bay. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for public recreation.	Public or private recreation, or both.		

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
G73	Katalla Refinery Site (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G16, G72.	Northern Gulf of Alaska, on Katalla Slough; estuary extends northwest 3 mi from mouth of Oil Creek to Katalla Bay. Lat.: 60°12' N. Long.: 144°30' W. Quad: Cordova. Area: 380 ac.	The first petroleum claims in Alaska were staked in 1896 on what is now private land near this unit. Alaska's oil industry began in 1902 with a small refinery on Katalla Slough. Although a fire at the refinery in 1933 halted operations, some of the railroad beds and buildings still remain. Access to this area is currently by plane or boat, but a road through the area is planned. This could be important in developing the area as a historic landmark, with a visitor interpretation center and stabilization and reconstruction of the historic features. The Chilkat Oil Company Refinery Site was entered on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.
G74	Keystone Canyon State Park (DNR, Div. Parks) (16)	Northeastern Prince William Sound, east of Port Valdez on Lowe River, 12 mi southeast of Valdez. Lat.: 61°04'40" N. Long.: 145°53'45" W. Quads: Valdez A-4, 5, 6; B-5, 6. Cordova D-5, 6. Area: 324,000 ac. Also includes Thompson Pass, Marshall Pass, Worthington Glacier, and Tsina and Lowe rivers.	About 260,000 people travel through the proposed Keystone Canyon State Park via the Richardson Highway; during the summer, about 75% of these travelers are sightseers or seek other recreational experiences. Among the many scenic attractions is Worthington Glacier, a National Natural Landmark. Recreational activities pursued in the area include camping and picnicking (there are two state-operated campgrounds), hiking, cross-country skiing, and snowmobiling. The Richardson Highway goes through Keystone Canyon and Thompson Pass and is important for transportation from Valdez to the Interior. The Copper River Highway to Cordova might go through Marshall Pass. An area suitable for industrial development in the Lowe River Valley near Valdez has been excluded from the park proposal.
G75	Kiniklik (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G112.	Northern Prince William Sound, on mainland between Eaglek Bay and Unakwik Inlet, 0.5 mi north of Kiniklik Island and 37 mi northeast of Whittier. Lat.: 60°51' N. Long.: 147°37' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 930 ac.	Kiniklik is the site of a Chugach Eskimo village that was abandoned in the 1890's. Pilings and debris mark the sites of a Russian Orthodox log church and several houses. Five archaeological sites attest to heritage values of statewide significance. Because of its location on the coast, visible from ferry, small boat, or plane, the area is highly vulnerable to impacts on its scenic value.
G76	Knowles Head (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Eastern Prince William Sound, west end of Knowles Bay, 32 mi northwest of Cordova. Lat.: 60°41' N. Long.: 146°38' W. Quad: Cordova. Area: 5,363 ac. Includes Porcupine Point, Goose Island, Knowles Bay, and Red Head, as well as Knowles Head.	Knowles Head is a prominent headland on the Cordova-Valdez marine highway, making it an important scenic resource. The area is included in a larger area identified by the Land Use Planning Commission as having both scenic and primitive values. Sea lions concentrate in the Knowles Head area.
G77	Landlocked Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G19.	Eastern Prince William Sound, north shore of Port Fidalgo near its entrance, 35 mi northwest of Cordova and 8 mi east of Tatitlek. Lat.: 60°49' N. Long.: 146°35' W. Quad: Cordova. Area: 9,400 ac.	Landlocked Bay and its associated uplands have the potential for a wide variety of recreational activities, including camping, saltwater and freshwater fishing, hiking, canoeing, beachcombing, and boating. The landscape ranges from low-lying muskeg near Graveyard Point to the steep, coniferous forest on the north shore of the bay. There are several small islands and offshore rocks, and a delta at the head of the bay. Most of the streams have runs of anadromous fishes. The area is accessible by boat or floatplane. An archaeological site is located on the south shore of the bay. An area on the south shore of the bay is also winter range for mountain goats.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Heritage.	Federal. Native (Chugach) selection. Managed by U.S. Forest Service to protect historic value.	Heritage site.		
Scenic; also recreation.	Federal, state, and private lands. State and native selections of federal lands. Uses include Richardson Highway, Alaska Pipeline, 10 mining claims, residential development, highway maintenance stations, gravel pits, and recreation.	State park. Although portions of the area must be managed as transportation and utility corridors, management of the area as a whole should be to protect its unique scenic, recreational, and natural values.	Transportation and utility facilities, if planned to minimize the impact of these uses on scenic, recreational, and natural values; and recreational activities and facilities that do not impair these park values.	Those that would degrade park values.
Heritage; also scenic, recreation.	Federal. Two ANCSA 14(h) selections. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for scenic values.	Heritage area.		
Scenic; also wildlife.	Federal. Native (Tatitlek) selection of entire area. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for scenic values.	Continue present management status.		
Recreation; also wildlife.	Federal ownership except for two private parcels. Native (Eyak) selection of entire federal portion. Managed by U.S. Forest Service as multiple use area; part as goat range.	Public or private recreation, or both. Preserve goat range area.		

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
G78	Long Bay and Lake Schrode (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G83.	Western Prince William Sound, on Kenai Peninsula west of Culross Island; estuary extends northeast 2.5 mi to Culross Passage, 16 mi southeast of Whittier. Lat.: 60°42' N. Long.: 148°15' W. Quad: Seward. Area: Also includes Lake Jack and the west side of Culross Passage north of Long Bay.	The Long Bay area, a geologic formation of intrusive granitic rock, is impressively scenic. A short trail goes to Lake Schrode and a U.S. Forest Service public use cabin. The lake and outlet stream are good salmon fishing spots in late summer. Commercial fishing vessels use the bay as a transfer point. Wildlife that can be seen in or around the area include Dall and harbor porpoises, seals, black bears, and eagles. The Long Bay area includes several mummy caves left by Chugach Eskimos.
G79	Masked Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G83.	Southwestern Prince William Sound, on north end of Chenega Island; extends northwest 2 mi to Dangerous Passage, 36 mi southeast of Whittier. Lat.: 60°22' N. Long.: 148°03' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 2,180 ac.	Although several rocks obscure the entrance, Masked Bay is suitable as an anchorage for small boats. The Land Use Planning Commission has assessed the area as having high primitive values and medium to high scenic values.
G80	McPherson Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Central Prince William Sound, on north coast of Naked Island; extends north 2 mi to McPherson Passage, 38 mi northeast of Chenega. Lat.: 60°40' N. Long.: 147°23' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 2,050 ac.	McPherson Bay has several smaller bays and islands, and a good anchorage, making it attractive to pleasure boaters. Harbor seals and two nearby seabird colonies, one of kittiwakes and the other of puffins, provide opportunities for nature viewing.
G81	Mount Eccles (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Southeastern Prince William Sound, in Heney Range, 1.5 mi southeast of Cordova. Lat.: 60°32' N. Long.: 145°44' W. Quad: Cordova. Area: 4,420 ac. Also includes portions of the Eyak Lake and Orca Inlet shorelines.	The coastal and upland resources of this area present an opportunity for use as a community recreation area. Nearby Eyak Lake and Eyak River provide an important scenic and recreation resource for people boating or driving in the area as well as a recreation base for Cordova residents. The mountains portray a continuum of vegetation and land-forms from snowfield to sea coast, and provide a spectacular backdrop for the community of Cordova. The Orca Inlet coastline to the north is currently being developed. A portion of the proposed area, generally the northern slope of Mount Eccles, serves as a watershed for the community of Cordova.
G82	Mummy Island (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Southeastern Prince William Sound, at south entrance to Orca Inlet, 10 mi southeast of Cordova. Lat.: 60°28' N. Long.: 146°00' W. Quad: Cordova. Area: 173 ac. Includes three separate areas: Mummy Island, Little Mummy Island, and Pinnacle Rock.	Six archaeological sites have been identified on Mummy Island. Although the remains of several house pits are thought to occur here, early use of the Mummy Islands was primarily as a burial ground. A large colony of black-legged kittiwakes is located on Pinnacle Rock. The colony should be fully considered in land use plans for the area, as kittiwakes are particularly sensitive to disturbance by humans.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Recreation.	Federal. Managed by U.S. Forest Service as wilderness study area.	Wilderness or public recreation.		
Recreation; also scenic.	Federal. Native (Chenega) selection of entire area. Managed by U.S. Forest Service as wilderness study area.	Public or private recreation.		
Recreation; also scenic.	Federal. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use.	Public recreation.		
Recreation; also scenic.	Federal, state, city (Cordova), and private ownership. Native (Eyak) selection of part of area. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use. Uses include residential development, watershed, and recreation.	Public or private recreation, or both, and watershed. Protection of the watershed should supercede all other uses. Other objectives: to preserve the natural beauty of the coast as seen from Cordova homes and roads, and to provide recreation opportunities for Cordova residents.		
Heritage; also wildlife.	Federal. Native (Eyak) selection of entire area. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use; archaeological sites protected.	Heritage area.		

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
G83	Nellie Juan (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G8, G11, G15, G17, G24, G27, G42, G44, G51, G53, G56, G62, G68, G70, G71, G78, G79, G90, G102.	Western Prince William Sound. Lat.: 59°57' to 60°48' N. Long.: 147°56' to 149°00' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 703,000 ac. Approximate boundaries are Perry, Knight Island, and Prince of Wales passages on the east; Blackstone Bay and Wells Passage on the north; the Kenai Peninsula Borough and Chugach National Forest boundaries on the west; and the Gulf of Alaska at Cape Puget on the south.	Nineteen proposed special coastal areas are in this vast area (see column 2). The entire area is being studied by the U.S. Forest Service for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Scenic and recreational values of the Nellie Juan area are important to recreationists from Anchorage. Access is mostly by boat via Seward or Whittier or by floatplane. The area includes about 560 miles of shoreline, most of which is forested. There are about 26,000 acres of productive forest land in all. The Land Use Planning Commission rated the area's wilderness values as high, and scenic values as medium to high. If the area is designated as wilderness by Congress, subsequent to Forest Service studies and recommendations or under HR 39 introduced by Senator Udall, attention to the Nellie Juan area will draw more recreationists. Other interests in the area include demand for state selection of lands to allow for commercial and private development near forest communities, and pressures from local mills for commercial timber sales.
G84	Northwest Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Westcentral Prince William Sound, northwest side of Eleanor Island (northernmost of Knight Island group); extends northwest 2 mi to the Sound, 26 mi northeast of Chenega. Lat.: 60°34' N. Long.: 147°36' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 1,220 ac.	Northwest Bay is the last anchorage for boaters cruising north out of Knight Island Passage to the open sound and, therefore, is an important anchorage for cross-sound traffic. Deer hunting is popular here and on nearby Ingot Island. Harbor seals are abundant in the area and whales are occasionally seen.
G85	Olsen Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G20, G122.	Eastern Prince William Sound, north side of Port Gravina, 20 mi northwest of Cordova. Lat.: 60°43' N. Long.: 146°12' W. Quad: Cordova. Area: 8,300 ac.	Olsen Bay is an important scientific area where both state and federal agencies have been conducting wildlife-related research since 1954. The Olsen Bay area supports a wide variety of wildlife, including harbor seals, brown bears, bald eagles, anadromous fishes, and Dungeness crab. Several archaeological sites are located along the shores of the bay. Although the primary value of the area is its ongoing scientific research, the area also presents recreational opportunities. The U.S. Forest Service, in their 1974 <u>Chugach National Forest: Land Use Plan</u> , recommended that this area be protected as a scientific study area.
G86	Olsen Cove (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G112.	Northern Prince William Sound, west of Olsen Island at entrance to Unakwik Inlet; extends east 0.8 mi to the Sound, 38 mi northeast of Whittier. Lat.: 60°52' N. Long.: 147°35' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 1,150 ac.	Olsen Cove is well protected from all directions and large enough for anchoring several boats. Recreational opportunities include fishing for pink and chum salmon and beachcombing. Two archaeological sites are in the area. Uses proposed for this area include commercial and residential development and timber harvesting. Interest has been expressed by local commercial fishermen and seafood processors in developing processing plants, housing, and storage facilities at Olsen Cove, as well as other bays in the upper Prince William Sound area.
G87	Outside Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Central Prince William Sound, southwest coast of Naked Island; trends southwest 2 mi to the Sound, 32 mi northeast of Chenega. Lat.: 60°38' N. Long.: 147°29' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 1,180 ac.	Outside Bay provides sheltered anchorage for small boats. Anchorages on Naked Island are important to recreationists traveling by boat from Valdez or Cordova to Seward.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Wilderness; also recreation, scenic, wildlife.	Federal. Native (Chenega) selection of parts of area; 27 ANCSA 14(h) selections. The U.S. Forest Service manages 530,000 ac, and the Bureau of Land Management manages 173,000 ac. Until Congress decides on the proposal to include the area in the National Wilderness Preservation System, no timber sales, grazing permits, roads, pilings, etc. are allowed; mineral access and special uses are permitted if wilderness values are not jeopardized.	Wilderness, under National Wilderness Preservation System.		
Recreation; also scenic.	Federal. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use.	Public recreation.		
Scientific; also scenic, recreation.	Federal. Native (Tatitlek) selection of part of area. Two ANCSA 14(h) selections. Managed by U.S. Forest Service as research area.	Research area.		
Recreation; also heritage, scenic.	Federal. Two ANCSA 14(h) selections. Managed by U.S. Forest Service, as restricted use area pending state selections.	Public recreation.		
Recreation.	Federal. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use.	Public recreation.		

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
G88	Patton Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Northern Gulf of Alaska, southeast coast of Montague Island, 70 mi southeast of Seward. Lat.: 59°56' N. Long.: 147°25' W. Quad: Blying Sound. Area: 32,000 ac. Includes the Wooded Islands, Tanker Island, and part of Jeanie Cove, as well as Patton Bay and surrounding uplands.	Patton Bay is used primarily by deer hunters. There are two sites where wheeled planes can land. (In all of Prince William Sound there are only three such sites; the third is Coal Beach, near Katalla [G72]). A U.S. Forest Service public use cabin is frequented by deer hunters. A large bird colony and sea lion hauling ground are located in the Wooded Islands. The area's wildlife also includes sea otters and bald eagles.
G89	Pigot Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G18.	Northwestern Prince William Sound; extends southeast 3 mi to west side of Port Wells, 12 mi northeast of Whittier. Lat.: 60°50' N. Long.: 148°20' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 13,020 ac.	Recreationists find this area attractive because of the opportunities for catching rockfish, halibut, pink, chum, and king salmon, and Dungeness crab. Several anchorages have been identified by the U.S. Forest Service. These are free of navigational hazards but exposed to southeast winds. The Forest Service has built a recreational cabin. Several abandoned gold mines and an old logging operation are also in the area. Seals concentrate in the waters of Pigot Bay and eagles, as well as waterfowl, nest nearby.
G90	Point Cochrane (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G83.	Northwestern Prince William Sound, northeast coast of Kenai Peninsula at southern end of Port Wells and entrance to Cochrane Bay, 11 mi east of Whittier. Lat.: 60°46' N. Long.: 148°22' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 3,200 ac. Also includes Surprise Cove, Blackstone Point, and the southern shore of the entrance to Blackstone Bay.	Point Cochrane is recognized primarily for its scenic location, with outstanding views of the waterways, mountains, glaciers, and forests of northwestern Prince William Sound. In addition to rocky cliffs with spruce-hemlock type vegetation, numerous inviting lakes lend to the scenic quality and provide a wide range of recreational opportunities. Mountain goats inhabit the peaks above Cochrane Bay, and porpoises are sometimes seen off Point Cochrane. Surprise Cove provides good anchorage.
G91	Point Pigot and Entry Cove (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Northwestern Prince William Sound, between Pigot Bay and Passage Canal at southern end of Port Wells, 12 mi northeast of Whittier. Lat.: 60°48' N. Long.: 148°21' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 1,250 ac. Also includes Slope Point, west of Entry Cove.	Point Pigot is an attractive and visually sensitive point of land. Entry Cove is a good anchorage, as it is protected from wind and has a mud bottom. The local wildlife includes harbor seals, black bears, bald eagles, and king salmon.
G92	Port Chalmers (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Southern Prince William Sound, east of Green Island on northwest coast of Montague Island. Lat.: 60°15' N. Long.: 147°17' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 19,500 ac.	Although the 1964 earthquake lifted the southern end of Montague Island about 35 ft, the Port Chalmers area was lifted only 5 ft. This area, therefore, contains some of the best salmon streams and brown bear habitat on Montague Island. It is also a popular area for hunting Sitka black-tailed deer and trapping furbearers. The area is appropriate for hiking and camping, and there are numerous opportunities for nature viewing, including sea otters and harbor seals. Access is by boat or floatplane. Two archaeological sites are nearby. According to the U.S. Forest Service's 1974 Chugach National Forest: Land Use Plan, this area has high wilderness values and medium to high scenic values. Part of Montague Island has been proposed by the National Park Service as a National Natural Landmark.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Recreation; also wildlife.	Federal. Four ANCSA 14(h) selections. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use.	Public recreation.		
Recreation; also heritage, scenic.	Federal. Two ANCSA 14(h) selections. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use.	Public recreation.		
Scenic; also recreation.	Federal. Managed by U.S. Forest Service as wilderness study area.	Wilderness or public recreation.		
Scenic; also recreation.	Federal. Managed by U.S. Forest Service to maintain scenic values.	Scenic area.		
Heritage; also wildlife, recreation, scenic.	Federal. One ANCSA 14(h) selection. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for fish, wildlife, and recreation.	Heritage, wildlife, fish, recreation, and scenic.		

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
G93	Port Valdez (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G4, G23.	Northeastern Prince William Sound, southern shore of Port Valdez, opposite town of Valdez. Lat.: 61°04' N. Long.: 146°30' W. Quad: Valdez. Area: 40,000 ac. Includes the entire southern shore of Port Valdez and adjacent uplands.	The National Marine Fisheries Service is collecting baseline data in Port Valdez for comparison with changes in the aquatic system that may occur due to activities at the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System terminal. The area of concern is directly across from the town of Valdez, so in addition to scientific study, boating and other recreational activities are concentrated in the area. The area contributes to the local panorama of tall peaks, glaciers, muskeg, alpine meadows, timber, and ocean.
G94	Rocky Bay and Zaikof Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Southern Prince William Sound at Hinchinbrook Entrance, on northeast end of Montague Island, 40 mi east of Chenega. Lat.: 60°20' N. Long.: 147°05' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 26,940 ac.	Although the 1964 earthquake lifted the southern end of Montague Island about 35 ft, the Rocky Bay and Zaikof Bay area was lifted only 5 ft. This area, therefore, contains some of the best salmon streams and brown bear habitat on Montague Island. It is also a popular area for hunting Sitka black-tailed deer and trapping furbearers. Sea otters concentrate in both bays. Access is by boat or floatplane. The U.S. Forest Service, in its 1974 Chugach National Forest: Land Use Plan, identified this area for its wildlife and recreational values and proposed to manage the area for these values. The Land Use Planning Commission identified the whole of Montague Island as having medium to high scenic values.
G95	Sawmill Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Northeastern Prince William Sound, north shore of Valdez Arm, 11 mi west of Valdez. Lat.: 61°03' N. Long.: 146°47' W. Quad: Valdez. Area: 13,300 ac.	Because of Sawmill Bay's scenic values and proximity to Valdez, and because its shoreline is protected from the strong currents of Valdez Arm, this is an important area for recreationists. Recreational opportunities include fishing for silver salmon, halibut, crabs, and clams. Wildlife enthusiasts can observe several species of birds and possibly black bears. The U.S. Forest Service maintains a public use cabin here.
G96	Sawmill Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Southwestern Prince William Sound, north end of Elrington Passage, on east coast of Evans Island, 18 mi southeast of Chenega. Lat.: 60°03' N. Long.: 148°00' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 3,411 ac.	The largest cluster of canneries and the largest human population in Prince William Sound used to be on Sawmill Bay. At least a dozen buildings now remain. These are spread out around the bay and provide opportunities for exploration. In addition, much of the area is rich in local lore and legend. The area is located across from Latouche, a former mining area, and is currently listed as an archaeological site. Natives from Chenega are moving their village to Crab Bay, on the north side of Sawmill Bay. Bears and sea otters are abundant in the area.
G97	Schoppe Bay and Mueller Cove (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G112.	Northern Prince William Sound, the two estuaries nearly bisecting the peninsula between Eaglek Bay and Unakwik Inlet; Schoppe Bay extends to Eaglek Bay, and Mueller Cove to Unakwik Inlet; 36-38 mi northeast of Whittier. Lat.: 60°53' N. Long.: 147°39' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 4,600 ac.	The Schoppe Bay and Mueller Cove area has several good anchorages and opportunities for viewing wildlife in a primitive setting. The local wildlife includes seals, bears, bald eagles, and herring. This is a popular area for fishing for pink and chum salmon.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Scientific; also wildlife, scenic, recreation.	Federal, city (Valdez), and private lands. Native selection of part of area. Managed by U.S. Forest Service as research area. Uses include oil pipeline terminal facilities.	Control development to facilitate scientific monitoring efforts.		
Recreation.	Federal. Three ANCSA 14(h) selections. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for fish, wildlife, and recreation.	Fish and wildlife, and public recreation.		
Recreation; also scenic, wildlife.	Federal. Native (Tatitlek) selection of part of area. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use; and Bureau of Land Management.	Public or private recreation, or both.		
Heritage; also recreation.	Federal and private ownership. Native (Chenega) selection of entire area. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for community development. Uses include aquaculture facility.	Historic preservation; public or private recreation, or both; and commercial development.		
Recreation; also scenic.	Federal. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use.	Public recreation.		

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
G98	Schrader Island (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Northern Prince William Sound, north of Glacier Island in west arm of Long Bay, 52 mi northeast of Whittier. Lat.: 60°58' N. Long.: 147°15' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 10,430 ac. Includes the west arm of Long Bay and surrounding area of the mainland, as well as Schrader Island.	Because of its proximity to Columbia Glacier and its high primitive values, the Schrader Island area can provide a quality wilderness experience for recreational boaters. The area supports salmon, cutthroat trout, herring, and tanner crab. Eagles nest and seabirds winter in the area, and harbor seals concentrate in the upper reaches of Long Bay. One archaeological site is in the area.
G99	Sheep Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Southeastern Prince William Sound, north side of Orca Bay, 13 mi northwest of Cordova. Lat.: 60°40' N. Long.: 145°55' W. Quad: Cordova. Area: 5,470 ac. Includes the head of Sheep Bay and its salt chuck, Sahlin Lagoon, and the mouths of Sahlin Creek and Sheep River.	Numerous offshore islands make the Sheep Bay area attractive for recreational boating. A salt chuck (lake that fills with salt water at high tide and drains at low tide) is at the head of the bay. The area's wildlife includes harbor seals, sea otters, black and grizzly bears, deer, and bald eagles. Recreationists can harvest Dungeness crab and butter clams, and fish for salmon in the streams. A colony of arctic terns is located on Sheep Bay Rocks, and herons and geese nest at the head of the bay. Four archaeological sites and the remains of a sawmill are located on the north shore of the bay.
G100	Sheep Point (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Southeastern Prince William Sound, north shore of Orca Bay at entrance to Sheep Bay, 10 mi northwest of Cordova. Lat.: 60°37' N. Long.: 146°00' W. Quad: Cordova. Area: 3,230 ac.	The primary value of the Sheep Point area is the scenery. Several offshore islands and protected coves also offer recreational opportunities. Three salmon streams on the point support concentrations of black bears. Crab fisheries operate on either side of the point, in Sheep and Simpson bays. A native campsite, thought to be fairly recent, is evidenced by a midden. The U.S. Forest Service's 1974 Chugach National Forest: Land Use Plan stated that all land use activities in this area should be managed to maintain a scenic view from the state ferry.
G101	Shoestring Cove (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G112.	Northwestern Prince William Sound, east coast of Esther Island; extends southeast 1.5 mi to Esther Passage, 26 mi northeast of Whittier. Lat.: 60°50' N. Long.: 147°57' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 3,780 ac.	Shoestring Cove attracts recreational boaters from Whittier. Anchorages in the cove are somewhat limited, but Esther Passage provides additional anchorages near the entrance of the cove. Spectacular peaks allow views over the entire island and into Esther Passage. Fishing in the streams and lakes, hiking, and watching eagles and black bears are other possible activities.
G102	Shotgun Cove (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G83.	Northwestern Prince William Sound, Kenai Peninsula; extends northeast 2 mi to Passage Canal, 5 mi northeast of Whittier. Lat.: 60°48' N. Long.: 148°33' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 2,910 ac. Also includes lands and waters adjoining Shotgun Cove: south to Blackstone Bay, west past Trinity Point and Emerald Bay, and east 0.5 mi beyond Neptune Point.	Shotgun Cove is slated for development as a small boat harbor with a capacity of about 1,000 boats; it has a good mud bottom and is protected from winds off Passage Canal. It provides shelter for Whittier-bound boats during high winds and is a favorite for recreational boaters. A 5-mi road connecting Shotgun Cove and Whittier has been proposed. This could substantially increase recreational use. Several large kittiwake colonies in the vicinity should be protected, as these birds are susceptible to disturbance.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Recreation; also scenic.	Federal. Two ANCSA 14(h) selections. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use.	Public recreation.		
Recreation; also scenic, wildlife.	Federal. Native (Eyak) selection of entire area. Managed by U.S. Forest Service; portions on Orca Bay managed for scenic quality.	Public or private recreation, or both.		
Scenic; also recreation.	Federal. Native (Eyak) selection of entire area. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for scenic values.	Continue present management status.		
Recreation; also scenic.	Federal. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use, except portion on Esther Passage managed for recreation and scenic values.	Public recreation.		
Recreation; also scenic.	Federal. Native (Chugach) selection of entire area. Managed by U.S. Forest Service as restricted use area pending future ownership.	Private or public recreation, or both.		

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
G103	Shoup Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Northeastern Prince William Sound, north shore of Port Valdez, 7.5 mi west of Valdez. Lat.: 61°09' N. Long.: 146°36' W. Quad: Valdez. Area: 12,740 ac. Also includes a large portion of Shoup Glacier, Westbrook Glacier, Uno Basin and Creek, and Mount Shasta.	Shoup Bay is accessible primarily by water. Because of its proximity to Valdez, it is a potential recreation area. There are possibilities for hiking, fishing, and wildlife viewing. Mountain goats frequent the cliffs around the bay and dabbling ducks feed in the upper tideflats. Shoup Glacier was the main tributary to the huge glacier that carved Valdez Arm. Shoup Bay is listed in the <u>Guinness Book of World Records</u> for the height of the waves during the 1964 earthquake. It is said that the bay emptied and filled three times.
G104	Simpson Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Southeastern Prince William Sound, northeast side of Orca Bay, 10 mi northwest of Cordova. Lat.: 60°38' N. Long.: 145°55' W. Quad: Cordova. Area: 22,300 ac. Also includes Simpson, Raging, and Rogue creeks, and Milton Lake.	Simpson Bay is used extensively by Cordova residents and visitors to Cordova. The area supports harbor seals, brown bears, salmon, and Dungeness and king crabs. Twenty-five bald eagle nests have been identified along the shoreline of the bay. The U.S. Forest Service operates a public use cabin at the head of the south arm of Simpson Bay and maintains a trail to Milton Lake. Recreation, scenic, and wildlife values of the area are all high.
G105	Siwash Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G112.	Northern Prince William Sound; extends east to Unakwik Inlet, 40 mi northeast of Whittier. Lat.: 60°58' N. Long.: 147°37' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 11,260 ac. Also includes Siwash Island, the head of Eaglek Bay, and lands draining to Siwash Bay.	The primitive and scenic values of the Siwash Bay area were rated high by the Land Use Planning Commission. The bay is a good anchorage for both large and small vessels, as it has a mud bottom and is sheltered from winds from all directions. Ducks and other water birds nesting at the head of the bay, as well as porpoises and a colony of mew gulls in Unakwik Inlet, provide opportunities for viewing wildlife. Visitors can clam, shrimp, crab, and fish along the coast; both pink and chum salmon occur.
G106	Snug Corner Cove (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G19.	Eastern Prince William Sound, south shore of entrance to Port Fidalgo, 35 mi northwest of Cordova. Lat.: 60°45' N. Long.: 146°39' W. Quad: Cordova. Area: 3,740 ac.	Snug Corner Cove is probably best known as the anchorage used by Captain James Cook during the 8-day lay-up and repair of H. M. S. <u>Resolution</u> in 1778. The cove is easily accessible by floatplane and small boat from both Cordova and Valdez.
G107	Snug Harbor (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Southwestern Prince William Sound, southeast coast of Knight Island, 8 mi west of Green Island. Lat.: 60°15' N. Long.: 147°43' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 3,155 ac.	The primary value of Snug Harbor is its anchorage; most of the other bays on the east side of Knight Island are too rocky and are exposed to rougher weather than on the west side. The Snug Harbor area is also well known for its scenic values. A small cannery and sawmill once operated here. Most of Knight Island has been identified as having high wilderness qualities by persons having knowledge of the area.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Recreation; also scenic.	Federal, state and private ownership. Federal portion managed by Bureau of Land Management; management of state and private lands unknown.	Public or private recreation, or both.		
Recreation; also scenic, wildlife.	Federal. Native (Eyak) selection of entire area. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use, except portions near entrance to Simpson Bay managed for scenic values.	Private or public recreation, or both.		
Recreation; also wildlife, scenic.	Federal. One ANCSA 14(h) selection. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use.	Public or private recreation, or both.		
Heritage; also recreation, scenic.	Federal. Native (Tatitlek) selection of entire area. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use.	Heritage area; and public or private recreation, or both.		
Recreation; also scenic.	Federal. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use.	Public recreation.		

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
G108	South Elrington Island (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Southwest edge of Prince William Sound, between Latouche and Evans islands, 23 mi south of Chenega. Lat.: 59°57' N. Long.: 148°12' W. Quad: Blying Sound. Area: 3,520 ac. Includes Lonetree Point and Point Elrington and their lighthouse reserves; North and South Twin bays; and Fox Farm Bay and the island at the south entrance to Elrington Passage.	The southwestern part of Elrington Island is scenic and has several anchorages convenient for boats traveling to or from Seward. The uplands in the area, with peaks up to 1,500 ft high, provide opportunities for viewing the bluffs across Port Bainbridge on the mainland. Two bird colonies, the larger one consisting of tufted puffins and glaucous-winged gulls, are on Point Elrington. Sea otters frequent Latouche Passage and sea lions haul out on the tip of the island.
G109	Squirrel Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Southwest edge of Prince William Sound, southwest end of Evans Island; trends west 1 mi to Prince of Wales Passage, 20 mi south of Chenega. Lat.: 60°00' N. Long.: 148°09' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 900 ac.	Squirrel Bay provides anchorage for boats traveling along Prince of Wales Passage. There is a bird colony on the south shore of the bay. The bay has been identified by the Land Use Planning Commission as having scenic value.
G110	Thumb Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Southwestern Prince William Sound, south end of Knight Island; trends west 1.5 mi to Mummy Bay, 7 mi southeast of Chenega. Lat.: 60°13' N. Long.: 147°49' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 1,600 ac.	Thumb Bay is one of the few suitable anchorages on Knight Island. It is deep, free of ice the year around, has limited commercial facilities available to boaters in emergencies, and also provides good protection for float-plane landings. A herring saltery and oil reduction plant used to be here. Facilities are now operated by local residents as the Prince William Sound Inn. Nearby are some archaeological sites pertaining to the Chenega Eskimos.
G111	Two Moon Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G19.	Eastern Prince William Sound, south shore of Port Fidalgo near its entrance, 32 mi northwest of Cordova. Lat.: 60°46' N. Long.: 146°34' W. Quad: Cordova. Area: 5,376 ac.	The easternmost arm of Two Moon Bay has an excellent small boat anchorage. Gradually sloping forested uplands offer sites for the future development of visitor facilities. Because of the area's diverse landforms, it could support a wide range of recreational activities. Two Moon Bay and other parts of Port Fidalgo are seabird wintering and nesting areas. The scenic quality of this portion of Prince William Sound was rated medium to high by the Land Use Planning Commission.
G112	Unakwik Inlet and Eaglek Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G34, G35, G46, G54, G55, G57, G75, G86, G97, G101, G105, G115.	Northwestern Prince William Sound between Port Wells and Long Bay. Lat.: 60°45' to 61°12' N. Long.: 147°20' to 148°10' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 230,600 ac. Includes, in addition to Unakwik Inlet and Eaglek Bay, most of the mainland, offshore islands, and bays between Port Wells and Long Bay such as the former village of Golden; Esther Island, Esther Passage, and Wells Bay; and Olsen, Fairmount, Axel Lind, Dutch Group, and Fool islands.	This extensive, remote area includes several proposed special areas (column 2). It is accessible by boat and small plane and is replete with opportunities for fishing, scenery viewing, wildlife study, pleasure boating, hiking, and scientific study. Salmon, trout, herring, crabs, shrimps, and clams are all abundant. Seals and bird colonies abound, and porpoises and whales are often seen. Evidence of earthquake displacement and glaciation; varied vegetation, soils, and climate; and marine, freshwater, and terrestrial wildlife provide opportunities for scientific study and education. The area's heritage values include an abandoned cannery on Unakwik Inlet and several Chugach Eskimo village sites. The area was identified by Division of Parks staff and the Land Use Planning Commission as having very high primitive values and medium to high scenic values.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Recreation; also scenic, wildlife.	Federal. One ANCSA 14(h) selection. Part managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use; and part by U.S. Coast Guard as light-house reserves (Point Elrington and Lonetree Point).	Public recreation.		
Recreation.	Federal. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use.	Public recreation.		
Recreation.	Federal and private ownership. Native (Chenega) selection of entire area. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use. Uses include resort (Prince William Sound Inn).	Public or private recreation, or both.		
Recreation; also scenic, heritage.	Federal. Native (Tatitlek) selection of entire area. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use.	Public or private recreation, or both.		
Wilderness; also recreation, scenic, wildlife.	Federal. Eleven ANCSA 14(h) selections. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use; and Bureau of Land Management.	Wilderness.		

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
G113	Useless Cove (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Northern Prince William Sound, north of Glacier Island; extends southwest 1 mi to southeast shore of Long Bay. Lat.: 60°56' N. Long.: 147°12' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 1,630 ac.	The upper end of Useless Cove provides good protection for a few small boats. Three historical sites and one relating to the location of the Long Bay Chugach Eskimo village site have been identified in the area. The area's wildlife includes mountain goats, eagles, pink and chum salmon, herring, and tanner crab. Because of a variety of land-forms and environments, the area has exceptional scenic values; these have been identified by both the Land Use Planning Commission and Division of Parks staff.
G114	Valdez Approaches (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Northeastern Prince William Sound: Valdez Arm, Valdez Narrows, and westernmost part of Port Valdez. Coordinates for Valdez Narrows: Lat.: 61°04' N. Long.: 146°40' W. Quads: Cordova and Valdez. Area: 21,000 ac.	The shoreline and mountains on both sides of the waterways approaching Valdez are an important scenic resource. State ferry passengers and recreational boaters view these lands and waters while entering and leaving Valdez. Mammals and birds abound in the area, and sport fishing for pink and silver salmon and halibut is popular. The U.S. Forest Service has noted the recreational values of the Port Valdez area and the Land Use Planning Commission rated much of this area medium for scenic values and high for wilderness values.
G115	Wells Bay (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G112.	Northern Prince William Sound, east of Unakwik Inlet; extends south 9.5 mi to the Sound, 44 mi north-east of Whittier. Lat.: 60°54' N. Long.: 147°29' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 5,440 ac. Includes the west fork of the head of Wells Bay and lands over to and including the eastern shoreline of Unakwik Inlet.	Two anchorages for small boats have been identified in Wells Bay by the U.S. Forest Service. Opportunities for wildlife viewing include bald eagles, gulls, terns, ducks, and geese. This area has one of the major concentrations of western yellow cedar in the sound. The area is relatively untouched; wilderness values are high.
G116	West Central Kayak Island (DNR, Div. Parks) (12)	Northern Gulf of Alaska, central portion of northwestern side of Kayak Island. Lat.: 59°53' N. Long.: 144°29' W. Quad: Middleton Island. Area: 3,320 ac.	Kayak Island is generally recognized as the discovery point of Alaska. It was visited by George Wilhelm Steller, naturalist with Vitus Bering on his discovery voyage in 1741; Steller went ashore and collected specimens. His observations are the only ones recorded by a trained naturalist prior to disruption of the area by the Russian fur traders in the late 18th century. The Bering-Steller Landing Site has been proposed for the National Register of Historic Places. Captain James Cook landed in the vicinity of west central Kayak Island on 12 May 1778 and buried a bottle with a note and two small pieces of silver given him for this purpose by Dr. Kaye, the chaplain of King George III of England. Brown bears, wolverines, and a bird colony occur in the area. Beachcombing and crabbing opportunities are numerous.
G117	West Knight Island (DNR, Div. Parks) (12) See also G48.	Southwestern Prince William Sound, Knight Island Passage, southwest Knight Island, east of Chenega. Lat.: 60°20' N. Long.: 147°55' W. Quad: Seward. Area: 11,600 ac. From, but not including, Mummy Bay on the south, to and including Lower Herring Bay on the north; includes Long Channel and offshore islands and rocks such as Squirrel, Squire, and Mummy islands.	The west Knight Island area has outstanding coastal scenic qualities, including offshore islands and rocks and numerous bays of various sizes and shapes. Long Channel, extending from Drier Bay to Knight Island Passage, provides safe passage for small boats. Protected waters in several areas could allow for safe floatplane landings. The west Knight Island area provides excellent opportunities for kayaking and canoeing, as well as observing wild-life and unique landforms.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Recreation; also heritage, scenic.	Federal. One ANCSA 14(h) selection. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use.	Public and private recreation.		
Scenic; also recreation.	Federal. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for scenic values; and Bureau of Land Management.	Scenic area.		
Recreation; also scenic.	Federal. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use.	Public recreation.		
Heritage; also wildlife, scenic.	Federal. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use. Oil and gas lease.	Heritage area.		
Scenic; also recreation.	Federal. Eight ANCSA 14(h) selections. Managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use.	Public recreation and scenic area.		

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
G118	College Fiord (LUPC) (13)	Northwestern Prince William Sound; extends northeast 18 mi off north end of Port Wells between Point Pakenham and College Point. Lat.: 61°00' N. Long.: 148°01' W. Quad: Anchorage. Area: 37,120 ac.	This magnificent area, located in a unique setting in the Chugach Mountains, offers not only an excellent example of a fiord, but also a large lake (Lake Coghill), a series of subdued ridges, and an alluvial outwash fan. Studies have been conducted in the area to determine why some glaciers are advancing while others are retreating.
G119	Hanning Bay Tectonic Deformation (LUPC) (13)	Southern Prince William Sound, on southwest coast of Montague Island, 16 mi northeast of Cape Cleare. Lat.: 59°58' N. Long.: 147°43' W. Quad: Blying Sound. Area: Not determined.	This area underwent a 30-ft vertical displacement during the 1964 earthquake and may be of extensive importance in studying the transition from ocean floor to terrestrial community.
G120	MacLeod Harbor (LUPC) (13)	Southern Prince William Sound, on southwest coast of Montague Island, 8 mi northeast of Cape Cleare. Lat.: 59°53' N. Long.: 147°15' W. Quad: Blying Sound. Area: Not determined.	The MacLeod Harbor area is characterized by raised bog, upland forest, and alpine tundra in relatively close proximity. The area's wildlife includes harbor seals, brown bears, deer, and wolverines. Seabirds also make use of the area in winter.
G121	Middleton Island (LUPC) (13)	Northcentral Gulf of Alaska, 80 mi southwest of Cordova. Lat.: 59°26' N. Long.: 146°20' W. Quad: Middleton Island. Area: Not determined.	This unique island, located approximately at the junction of the continental shelf and continental slope, displays six wave-planed surfaces which indicate mixed stages of uplift. There is an unusually large population of feral white rabbits.
G122	Olsen Bay (LUPC) (13) See also G20, G85.	Eastern Prince William Sound, north side of Port Gravina, 20 mi northwest of Cordova. Lat.: 60°43' N. Long.: 146°12' W. Quad: Cordova. Area: Not determined.	Many ecological studies conducted in the past in the Olsen Bay area have generated a large body of baseline data. Therefore, this site will be extremely important in evaluating the effects of recent Alyeska pipeline construction in the area. Wildlife found here include harbor seals, brown bears, mountain goats, deer, and wolves. In addition, seabirds winter in the area.
G123	Prince William Sound Approaches (LUPC) (13)	Northern Gulf of Alaska. Lat.: 60°00' N. Long.: 146°00' W. Quads: Middleton Island and Cordova. Area: Not determined.	Marine fauna and flora in the area are diverse and abundant. The waters approaching Prince William Sound support coastal and offshore fisheries, and will be traversed daily by supertankers transporting Prudhoe Bay crude oil to the West Coast or other ports. These are hazardous seafaring waters and they are biologically highly sensitive to oil pollution.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Prince William Sound

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Scientific.	Federal. Managed by U.S. Forest Service.	Ecological reserve.		
Scientific.	Federal. Managed by U.S. Forest Service.	Ecological reserve.		
Scientific.	Federal. Managed by U.S. Forest Service.	Ecological reserve.		
Scientific.	Federal. Managed by U.S. Federal Aviation Administration and U.S. Coast Guard.	Ecological reserve.		
Scientific.	Federal. Managed by U.S. Forest Service.	Ecological reserve.		
Scientific.	Federal.	Ecological reserve.		

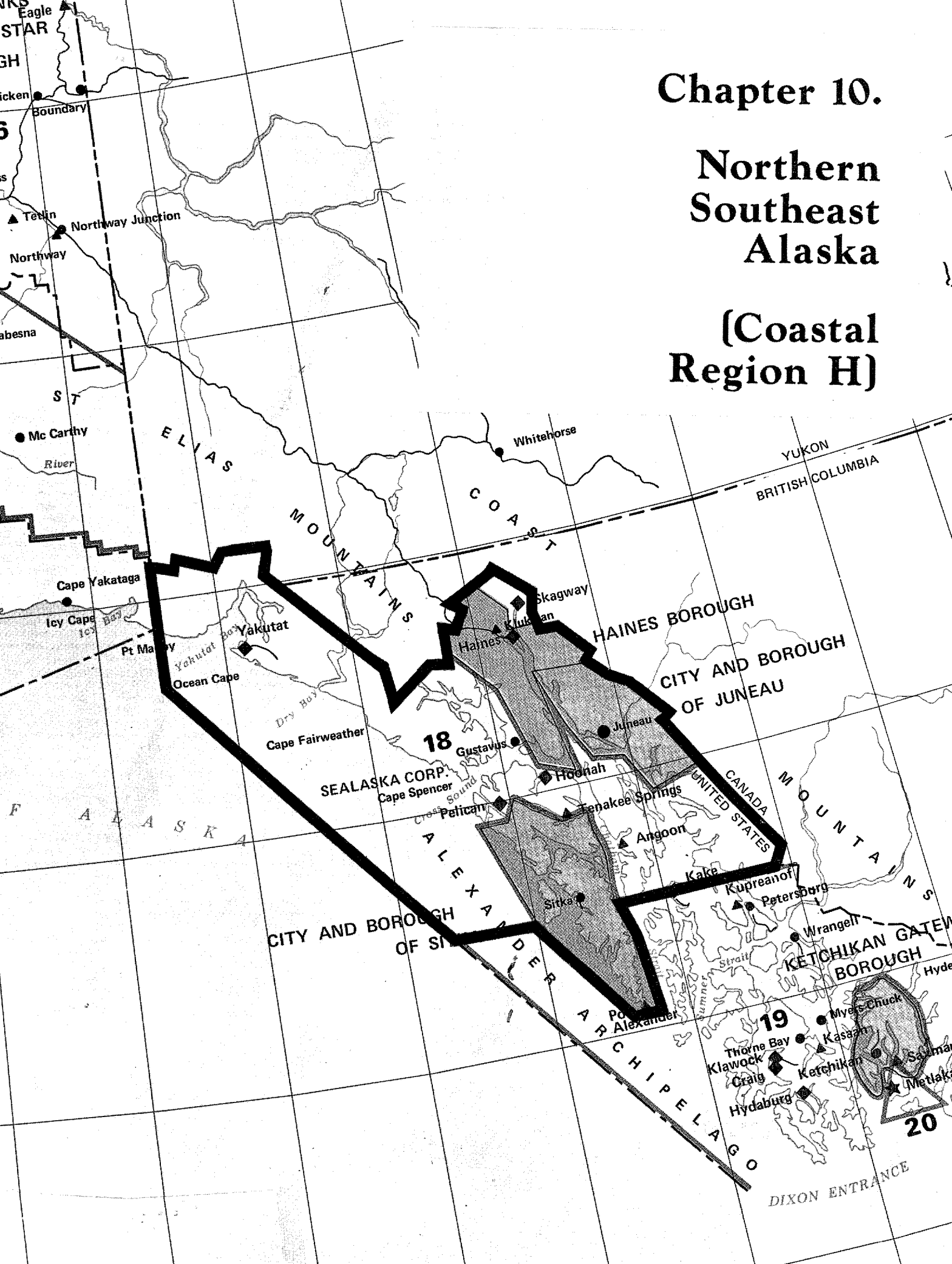
Figure 14. Approximate boundaries of coastal region H, Northern
Southeast Alaska. For key to other features shown on the map, see
Figure 23 (at end of book).



Chapter 10.

Northern Southeast Alaska

[Coastal Region H]



CHAPTER 10. NORTHERN SOUTHEAST ALASKA (COASTAL REGION H)

On 3 April 1980 the Alaska Legislature adopted the City of Haines Coastal Management Program, thereby approving the AMSA contained in the program. This chapter contains an abstract describing the AMSA, as well as abstracts for the proposed special areas.

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Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Northern Southeast

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
H1	Lituya Bay (DNR, DGGG) (1)	Eastern Gulf of Alaska, between Icy Point and Cape Fairweather. Lat.: 58°36'45" N. Long.: 137°39'30" W. Quads: Mt. Fairweather C-5, 6.	Lituya Bay is a long, narrow inlet known for the giant waves produced by rock masses sliding from the steep walls at the head of the bay. In 1853 or 1854 a landslide produced waves with a runup in excess of 115 m. Other landslide-generated waves occurred in 1874, 1899, 1936, and 1958. The 1958 slide was triggered by a magnitude 7.9 earthquake and subsequent movement along the Fairweather fault system, which cuts across the head of Lituya Bay. The wave stripped off the forest on the opposite side of the fiord to over 500 m, wrecked two boats, caused two deaths, and produced a wave over 90 m high at the mouth of the bay. About 35 million cubic meters of material from as high as 900 m altitude slid from the northeast wall of Gilbert Inlet at the head of the bay. The unique geophysical conditions at Lituya Bay pose a potential threat to life and property. Knowledge gained by study of these conditions may aid in preventing or anticipating slides and waves in other areas near population centers.
H2	Yakutat (DNR, DGGG) (1) See also H28, H39, H43.	Northeastern Gulf of Alaska, south shore of Yakutat Bay, on west end of Monti Bay. Lat.: 59°33' N. Long.: 139°44' W. Quads: Yakutat B-4, 5; C-4, 5.	Yakutat has been hit at least once in historic times by earthquake-generated tsunamis. In 1899, an earthquake of magnitude 8.6 occurred approximately 55 km northeast, at the head of Disenchantment Bay, generating a wave with over 9 m of runup. No casualties or damage were reported in 1899, but waves generated in 1848 by a glacier icefall into Yakutat Bay killed 100 people. Similarly, an icefall into Disenchantment Bay caused waves with 35 m of runup in Yakutat Bay in 1905. Although deaths or damage from tsunamis have not been reported in recent years, Yakutat is situated on low-lying unconsolidated sediments and would be susceptible to considerable damage from earthquakes or waves generated by rockslides and icefalls. Yakutat is the only development of size on the Gulf of Alaska coastline between Cordova and Sitka, and with offshore oil and gas development could increase in size and importance. It is the only sheltered port between Lituya Bay and Icy Bay.
H3	Yakutat Bay and Russell Fiord (DNR, DGGG) (1) See also H42, H44.	Northeastern Gulf of Alaska, Yakutat Bay and Russell Fiord. Lat.: 60°00' N. Long.: 139°27' W. Quads: Yakutat D-4, 5. Mt. St. Elias.	Hubbard Glacier has advanced intermittently since it was first mapped in 1895 and was advancing as of 1977. If it continues to advance, the glacier will close off the entrance to Russell Fiord, which will then become a freshwater lake. A glacier-dammed lake was charted in this valley by Russian explorers in the early 1800's. There is no current flood hazard but there is an extreme danger to boats near the glacier margin and in tidal currents at the mouth of Russell Fiord. When dammed, the lake could drain directly to Disenchantment Bay (mouth of Russell Fiord to Point Latouche) under or along the margin of Hubbard Glacier. Under such circumstances, renewal of increased overflow to the south, as suggested by underfit streams in the vicinity of the present Situk River, is highly probable. Although currently there is no danger to any of the developments in the Yakutat area, the possibility of the lake developing behind Hubbard Glacier and spilling to the south should be considered if Yakutat expands to the southeast onto Yakutat Foreland.
H4	Chilkoot River (DCED) (5)	North of Lynn Canal; site is an unnamed hanging lake northwest of Chilkoot Lake and west-southwest of Skagway. Lat.: 59°25' N. Long.: 135°42' W. Quad: Skagway. Area:	Potential site for hydroelectric power generation: dam construction, hydroelectric installation, power generator to 8 MW. Division of Energy and Power Development estimates that this project has a chance of being developed by the year 2000.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Northern Southeast

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Geophysical hazard: landslides and waves.	In Glacier Bay National Monument.	Continued study of hazard conditions.		
Geophysical hazard: earthquakes, glacier icefalls, waves.		Continued study of hazard conditions.		
Flood hazard: outburst of glacier-dammed lake.		Continued study of hazard conditions.		
Hydroelectric power.		To protect value as hydroelectric site.	Power generation. Dam, generator, and related facilities.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Northern Southeast

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
H5	Dixon Harbor Vicinity (DCED) (5)	Eastern Gulf of Alaska, between Icy Point and Cross Sound, east of Astrolabe Peninsula. Lat.: 58°20'15" N. Long.: 136°52'00" W. Quad: Mt. Fairweather. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development: Brady Glacier nickel.
H6	Funter Bay Vicinity (DCED) (5)	Chatham Strait, west coast of Mansfield Peninsula (Admiralty Island), 19 mi southwest of Juneau. Lat.: 58°14' N. Long.: 134°55' W. Quad: Juneau. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
H7	Gambier Bay Vicinity (DCED) (5)	Stephens Passage, southeast coast of Admiralty Island. Lat.: 57°28' N. Long.: 133°55' W. Quad: Sumdum. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
H8	Gartina Creek (DCED) (5)	Icy Strait, northern Chichagof Island; creek flows to Port Frederick, 1.4 mi southeast of Hoonah. Lat.: 58°05' N. Long.: 135°25' W. Quad: Juneau. Area:	Potential site for hydroelectric power generation: dam construction, hydroelectric installation, power generator to 0.75 MW. Division of Energy and Power Development estimates that this project has a reasonable expectation of being developed.
H9	Gilbert Bay (DCED) (5)	Stephens Passage, on the mainland, south side of Port Snettisham. Lat.: 58°00' N. Long.: 133°44' W. Quad: Sumdum. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
H10	Goat Lake (DCED) (5)	North of Lynn Canal, 7 mi northeast of Skagway and 1.6 mi southwest of Glacier. Lat.: 59°31' N. Long.: 135°11' W. Quad: Skagway. Area:	Potential site for hydroelectric power generation: dam construction, hydroelectric installation, power generator to 9 MW. Division of Energy and Power Development estimates that this project has a chance of being developed by the year 2000.
H11	Goulding Harbor (DCED) (5)	Eastern Gulf of Alaska, on west coast of Chichagof Island, north part of Portlock Harbor, 10 mi northwest of Chichagof. Lat.: 57°47' N. Long.: 136°14' W. Quad: Sitka. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Northern Southeast

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Transportation and related facilities.	In Glacier Bay National Monument.	To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Hydroelectric power.		To protect value as hydroelectric site.	Power generation. Dam, generator, and related facilities.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Hydroelectric power.		To protect value as hydroelectric site.	Power generation. Dam, generator, and related facilities.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Northern Southeast

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
H12	Green Lake (DCED) (5)	Eastern Gulf of Alaska, on central Baranof Island, off Sitka Sound near head of Silver Bay, 10 mi southeast of Sitka. Lat.: 56°59'45" N. Long.: 135°05'30" W. Quad: Port Alexander. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for hydroelectric power generation: dam construction, hydroelectric installation, power generator to 15 MW. Activity currently being pursued at this site. If study results are favorable, construction is expected.
H13	Hobart Bay Vicinity (DCED) (5)	Stephens Passage, on the mainland south of Juneau between Windham Bay and Port Houghton. Lat.: 57°24'30" N. Long.: 133°28'00" W. Quad: Sumdum. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
H14	Holkham Bay Vicinity (DCED) (5)	Stephens Passage, on the mainland at junction of Tracy and Endicott arms, 45 mi southeast of Juneau. Lat.: 57°45' N. Long.: 133°40' W. Quad: Sumdum. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
H15	Hoonah (DCED) (5)	Icy Strait, northeast coast of Chichagof Island, on east shore of Port Frederick, 40 mi southwest of Juneau. Lat.: 58°06'30" N. Long.: 135°26'30" W. Quad: Juneau. Area: about 200 ac.	Potential site for canneries and related commercial fishing facilities.
H16	Island Cove (DCED) (5)	Eastern Gulf of Alaska, southwest coast of Chichagof Island, on Slocum Arm at Cobol. Lat.: 57°29' N. Long.: 135°52' W. Quad: Sitka. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
H17	Klukwan (DCED) (5) See also H35.	North of Lynn Canal and Chilkat Inlet, on north shore of Chilkat River, 21 mi southwest of Skagway. Lat.: 59°24'00" N. Long.: 135°53'30" W. Quad: Skagway. Area: about 200 ac.	Site for mining and processing of iron ore (titaniferous magnetite).
H18	Pelican (DCED) (5)	Cross Sound, northwest coast of Chichagof Island, on Lisianski Inlet. Lat.: 57°57'30" N. Long.: 136°13'30" W. Quad: Sitka. Area: about 100 ac.	Potential site for cannery and related commercial fishing facilities.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Northern Southeast

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Hydroelectric power.		To protect value as hydroelectric site.	Power generation. Dam, generator, and related facilities.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities.		To protect values for onshore commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities. Private.	Seafood processing and related fishing fleet activities.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Mining: iron ore.		To protect values for mining and mineral processing. Private.	Mining and processing of iron ore.	
Commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities.		To protect values for onshore commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities. Private.	Seafood processing and related fishing fleet activities.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Northern Southeast

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
H19	Pelican Creek (DCED) (S)	Cross Sound, northwest coast of Chichagof Island; creek flows to Lisianski Inlet at Pelican. Lat.: 57°57'28" N. Long.: 136°13'00" W. Quad: Sitka. Area:	Potential addition to Pelican Creek hydroelectric facilities: dam construction, hydroelectric installation, power generator to 0.5 MW. Division of Energy and Power Development estimates that this project has a reasonable expectation of being developed.
H20	Port Houghton Vicinity (DCED) (S)	Stephens Passage, on the mainland north of Frederick Sound and Cape Fanshaw (opposite south end of Admiralty Island). Lat.: 57°19' N. Long.: 133°30' W. Quad: Sumdum. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
H21	Pybus Bay Vicinity (DCED) (S)	Stephens Passage, on southeast coast of Admiralty Island, 5 mi west of The Brothers. Lat.: 57°16' N. Long.: 134°05' W. Quad: Sumdum. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
H22	Sawmill Creek (DCED) (S)	Lynn Canal, on the mainland, southeastern shore of Berners Bay, 35 mi northwest of Juneau and 2 mi north of Echo Cove. Lat.: 58°43'00" N. Long.: 134°56'10" W. Quad: Juneau. Area: about 250 ac.	Potential pulp mill site and town site.
H23	Sitka (DCED) (S)	Eastern Gulf of Alaska, west coast of Baranof Island, on Sitka Sound. Lat.: 57°03' N. Long.: 135°20' W. Quad: Sitka. Area: about 200 ac.	Potential site for canneries and related commercial fishing facilities.
H24	Snettisham (DCED) (S)	Stephens Passage, on the mainland, south side of Port Snettisham, 31 mi southeast of Juneau. Lat.: 57°59' N. Long.: 133°47' W. Quad: Sumdum. Area:	Potential expansion of Snettisham hydroelectric facilities: dam construction, hydroelectric installation, power generator to 27 MW. Division of Energy and Power Development estimates that this project has a chance of being developed by the year 2000.
H25	Sumdum (DCED) (S)	Stephens Passage, on the mainland, south shore of Endicott Arm at head of Sanford Cove. Lat.: 57°40'30" N. Long.: 133°28'45" W. Quad: Sumdum. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Northern Southeast

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Hydroelectric power.		To protect value as hydroelectric site.	Power generation. Dam, generator, and related facilities.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Timber processing.		To protect value as timber processing site. Private.	Timber processing and related facilities.	
Commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities.		To protect values for onshore commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities. Private.	Seafood processing and related fishing fleet activities.	
Hydroelectric power.		To protect value as hydroelectric site.	Power generation. Dam, generator, and related facilities.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Northern Southeast

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
H26	Tenakee Springs (DCED) (5)	Chatham Strait, east coast of Chichagof Island, on north shore of Tenakee Inlet. Lat.: 57°46'50" N. Long.: 135°13'00" W. Quad: Sitka. Area: about 100 ac.	Potential site for cannery and related commercial fishing facilities.
H27	Windham Bay (DCED) (5)	Stephens Passage, on the mainland between Holkham Bay (Endicott Arm) and Hobart Bay. Lat.: 57°33'30" N. Long.: 133°31'30" W. Quad: Sumdum. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
H28	Yakutat (DCED) (5) See also H2.	Northeastern Gulf of Alaska, south shore of Yakutat Bay, on west end of Monti Bay. Lat.: 59°33' N. Long.: 139°44' W. Quad: Yakutat. Area: about 100 ac.	Potential site for cannery and related commercial fishing facilities.
H29 is an existing AMSA; see page 276. Abstracts for proposed special areas are continued on page 264.			

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Northern Southeast

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities.		To protect values for onshore commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities. Private.	Seafood processing and related fishing fleet activities.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Northern Southeast

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
H30	<p>Berners Bay</p> <p>(City and Borough of Juneau)</p> <p>(14)</p>	<p>Lynn Canal, on the mainland coast about 41 mi northwest of Juneau.</p> <p>Lat.: 58°50' N.</p> <p>Long.: 134°58' W.</p> <p>Quad: Juneau.</p> <p>Area: 8,500 ac.</p> <p>Includes the deltas of the Berners, Lace, and Antler rivers, and the related shallow waters, wetlands, and uplands of northern Berners Bay.</p>	<p>This complex of related tidal wetlands and the freshwater flows of the three river systems constitutes an important salmon nursery and waterfowl resting and nesting habitat. Accessible by boat or floatplane, or by hiking the 10 mi from Echo Cove.</p>
H31	<p>Eagle River Wetlands</p> <p>(City and Borough of Juneau)</p> <p>(14)</p>	<p>Lynn Canal, on the mainland, east shore of Favorite Channel, 21 mi northwest of Juneau (mile 27 of the Glacier Highway).</p> <p>Lat.: 58°31' N.</p> <p>Long.: 134°49' W.</p> <p>Quad: Juneau.</p> <p>Area: 1,280 ac.</p> <p>Includes the deltas of the Eagle and Herbert rivers and the associated beaches, marshes, mud flats, wetlands, and intertidal areas.</p>	<p>Fish, crab, clam, and bird habitat are provided by this ecosystem, and its location offers extraordinary views of the Chilkat Range across Lynn Canal.</p>
H32	<p>Lower Peterson Creek</p> <p>(City and Borough of Juneau)</p> <p>(14)</p>	<p>Lynn Canal, on the mainland, east shore of Favorite Channel, 19 mi northwest of Juneau (mile 25 of the Glacier Highway).</p> <p>Lat.: 58°30' N.</p> <p>Long.: 134°46' W.</p> <p>Quad: Juneau.</p> <p>Area: 300 ac.</p> <p>Includes the Peterson Creek valley downstream (west) of the Glacier Highway, the salt lake into which the creek flows, and the associated waters, lowlands, and meadows of Amalga Harbor, south Eagle Harbor, Huffman Harbor, and Kishbrock Island.</p>	<p>Values include aesthetic and biological values of the unique salt lake; associated wetlands; steelhead trout in Peterson Creek, providing fishing opportunities uncommon in the Juneau area; vegetation and harbor configuration that make the area an increasingly popular recreation destination.</p>

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Northern Southeast

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Salmon and waterfowl habitat; recreation.	Federally owned. Managed by U.S. Forest Service. Area is used seasonally for recreational and subsistence purposes: hunting, fishing, camping, picnicking, photography, wildlife observation, and similar casual public uses.	Area to remain in its natural state so as to maintain the rich biological and recreational values present. In the event of future mining or timber development in the upstream reaches of the Berners, Lace, Antler, or Gilkey rivers, adequate protection should be afforded the water quality and flows to ensure maintenance of the pristine nature of the proposed AMSA.	Recreation, subsistence.	Those inconsistent with the proposed management.
Fish, shellfish, and bird habitat; scenic.	Part federally owned, managed by U.S. Forest Service; part by Boy Scouts of America; part private. Zoned R-40 by the City and Borough, the area is managed primarily for the educational and recreational values occasioned by the natural aspects of the beach and wetlands systems. The area is heavily used for recreation: shore fishing, picnicking, photography, beach walking, scenery viewing, and bird hunting. The Scout Camp is used for short duration residence and organized outdoor activity and education. Area has a Forest Service picnic facility, with tables, fireplaces, and toilets.	Public land within the proposed AMSA should remain public and be dedicated, zoned, and managed for recreational, educational, and open-space uses consistent with its varied natural systems and attractions.	Recreation, education, open space.	Those inconsistent with the proposed management.
Unique habitat; wetlands; recreation.	Owned by City and Borough of Juneau, State of Alaska, and multiple private owners. The area is bisected by the zoning line between R-12 and R-40 districts, and is managed primarily for low-density residential and public recreation uses. Twelve residences are in the area. Recreational uses include small boat launching at Amalga Harbor, nature study, picnicking, fishing, berry picking, and enjoyment of the area's natural beauty.	Continued dispersed residential uses of the private lands. Walking and fishing access along both banks of Peterson Creek. Protection of and continued access to and around the salt lake. Operation of the boat-launching and associated facilities for public recreational use. Maintenance of the area's environmental integrity in the face of increasing recreational pressures.	Dispersed residential development, recreation.	Those inconsistent with the proposed management.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Northern Southeast

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
H33	Sweetheart Flats (City and Borough of Juneau) (14)	Stephens Passage, on the mainland at Gilbert Bay, 35 mi southeast of Juneau. Lat.: 57°58' N. Long.: 133°43' W. Quad: Sumdum. Area: 940 ac. Includes the headland waters and associated wetlands of Gilbert Bay.	Upper and Lower Sweetheart lakes provide freshwater flows through Sweetheart Creek and Sweetheart Falls to the area's tidal wetlands, as do Gilbert Creek and five other unnamed creeks catalogued by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game as anadromous fish systems. The wetlands provide nursery area for migrating salmon, spring feeding grounds for bears, and habitat for both migrating and over-wintering waterfowl. Accessible by boat or floatplane.
H34	Alsek River (DNR, Div. Parks) (10)	Northeastern Gulf of Alaska; river heads in Canada and flows to Dry Bay, 49 mi southeast of Yakutat. Lat.: 59°03' N. Long.: 138°34' W. Quads: Yakutat A-1, 2; B-1. Area: 3,735 ac. Includes Dry Bay as well as the U.S. portion of the Alsek River.	The Alsek River is quickly becoming an international touring river. It offers exceptional, fast-water rafting and kayaking amid mountain glacier grandeur, wildlife, and true wilderness. Several kayak and rafting outfitters seek operating permits. This was one of the most popular areas around Yakutat for hunting brown and black bears in 1977. Dry Bay is known for its good waterfowl hunting. Some fishing, incidental to hunting, occurs in nearby creeks and the East Alsek River. The local wildlife also includes moose, mountain goats, wolves, wolverines, land otters, beavers, martens, marmots, and short-tailed weasels; and high concentrations of salmon, Dolly Varden char, steelhead, and cutthroat trout. Some of the most exciting scenery is (1) where the Alsek River cuts in front of the Alsek Glacier, which stretches for miles across an iceberg-laden bay encircled by rugged mountains, and (2) where it enters Dry Bay and the forested plain and tidal flats open up vistas to an awe-inspiring ring of mountains, including Mt. Fairweather and the St. Elias Range. The abandoned village of Dry Bay is in the area. The river has been proposed as a National Wild and Scenic River. Use of the Alsek River as a highway and pipeline corridor to the Alaska Highway, if major oil and gas production occurs in the Yakutat area, has been considered.
H35	Bald Eagle Council Grounds State Park (DNR, Div. Parks) (16) See also H17.	North of Lynn Canal and Chilkat Inlet, on Chilkat River just south of Klukwan and 15 mi northwest of Haines. Lat.: 59°22' N. Long.: 135°52' W. Quads: Skagway D-2, 3. Area: 4,800 ac.	Bald eagles from British Columbia, the Yukon Territory, and Southeast Alaska spend the winter feeding on spawned out salmon in a small section of the Chilkat River. This annual gathering, which may number 3,500 eagles, constitutes the largest concentration of bald eagles in the world. The winter eagle council is not only one of nature's outstanding phenomena, but also one of the most accessible opportunities for viewing, photographing, and studying the national symbol. Each year over 70,000 visitors pass through the proposed park area as they travel on the Haines Highway. Although most of the travel occurs during the season when the eagles are not congregated, visitors are still able to observe a high number of resident eagles, as well as nests, from the highway. In recent years, photographers, ornithologists, and wildlife and conservation groups from all over the nation have made special visits to the valley to observe and record the bald eagle and its habits. This area is also used, primarily by local residents, for hunting, fishing, canoeing, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, and viewing and photographing other wildlife. The Chilkat River valley is an important transportation and utility corridor.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Northern Southeast

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Fish and wildlife habitat.	Federally owned; managed by U.S. Forest Service. The area receives only occasional public use by recreationists and bird hunters.	Maintenance of the pristine character of the proposed AMSA and its value as habitat for fish and wildlife. In the event of upland development of Forest Service lands, adequate precautions shall be mandated to ensure maintenance of the present freshwater flows and quality.		Those inconsistent with the proposed management.
Wilderness, recreation; also scenic, historic, wildlife.	Federal lands; part Tongass National Forest, managed by U.S. Forest Service as a roadless area, and part in proposed additions to Glacier Bay National Monument, managed by National Park Service. Uses include hunting, sport fishing, kayaking, and rafting; and set net fishing. Facilities include guide camps, U.S. Forest Service cabins, aircraft landing area, and tractor trail.	Should emphasize retention of wilderness character and outstanding river recreation opportunities. A cooperative management program should be established between the U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, and Alaska Department of Fish and Game; they should seek protection of similar values across the border by the Canadian government.	Hunting, and sport and commercial fishing.	Highway, pipeline corridor, and other uses that could cause significant adverse impacts on the Alsek River's scenic and wilderness values.
Bald eagle habitat; also recreation, scenic.	State lands. In Chilkat River State Critical Habitat (for eagle nesting and feeding). Uses include recreation, scientific study, and transportation and utility corridor.	State park. Primary goal would be protection of the eagles and their habitat while allowing public observation from a reasonable distance.	Scientific research, photography, and observation of the eagles. When the eagles are not congregating, other recreation activities could be allowed.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Northern Southeast

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
H36	Canoe Trail (DNR, Div. Parks) (10) See also H38, H44, H46.	Northeastern Gulf of Alaska, Yakutat Foreland from Dry Bay northwest to Monti Bay, 3 mi west of Yakutat. Lat.: 59°32' N. Long.: 139°48' W. Quads: Yakutat A-2, 3; B-3, 4, 5; C-5. Area: about 50 mi long.	The Canoe Trail traverses the Yakutat Foreland, its course generally inland and paralleling the Gulf of Alaska coast; it crosses several embayments, rivers, and creeks. This historic route passes through some of the best sport fishing areas, duck hunting marshes, and scenery in the Yakutat Foreland. All five species of Pacific salmon, steelhead and cutthroat trout, and Dolly Varden char are caught along and near the trail. The marshlands offer some of the finest duck, goose, crane, and snipe hunting available in Alaska. Moose hunting is also possible from the trail. The beach offers clamming, excellent beachcombing, picnicking, day hikes, and berry picking. The canoe trail has been recently traveled by local residents but is in need of portage development to make it worthwhile for most recreationists. There are outstanding views of the St. Elias Range. The surf-pounded beach is backed by towering forests and open marshes. Fifteen archaeological sites have been identified. One of these, Diyaguma' Et, was a village of the Tlingit Tequedi of Yakutat. At this site, artifacts and house pits indicate a range in occupation from prehistoric times to the 1800's. Although some areas may be suitable for residential development, it is not recommended because of storm surges.
H37	Chicago Harbor (DNR, Div. Parks) (10)	Northeastern Gulf of Alaska, Yakutat Bay east of Knight and Eleanor islands, 14 mi northeast of Yakutat. Lat.: 59°42' N. Long.: 139°28' W. Quads: Yakutat C-4, 5. Area: 276 ac.	Chicago Harbor marks the transition between the forested glacial plains of the Yakutat Foreland and the mountainous peninsula of the Russell Fiord region. The harbor offers good moorage in a scenic locale and is consequently a favorite destination of local boaters. The harbor and surrounding lands are used for fishing salmon and herring, hunting black bears, picking berries, and hiking. An undeveloped trail leads from Chicago Harbor to Situk Lake. The area offers views of Russell Fiord, forested plains, offshore islands, serene coves, and distant and nearby mountains. Mammals in the area include harbor seals, sea lions, brown bears, Sitka black-tailed deer, moose, wolves, wolverines, mink, land otters, martens, beavers, marmots, and short-tailed weasels. Waterfowl and seabirds winter on the nearshore waters. Some areas of Chicago Harbor could be suitable for cabin sites.
H38	Harlequin Lake and Dangerous River (DNR, Div. Parks) (10) See also H36.	Northeastern Gulf of Alaska; river heads at Harlequin Lake and flows southwest 16 mi to Gulf of Alaska, 26 mi southeast of Yakutat. Coordinates for the lake: Lat.: 59°26' N. Long.: 138°56' W. Quads: Yakutat B-3, 4. Area: 1,223 ac.	The largest glacier in the Brabazon Range, Yakutat Glacier, calves into Harlequin Lake and forms the headwaters of the Dangerous River. Icebergs commonly choke the lake and eventually beach along the shores of the lake and river. Wildlife values include winter range for moose and mountain goats; denning habitat for brown bears; and staging area for migratory waterfowl, particularly on the delta where over 6,000 swans at a time can be seen. Black bears, wolves, wolverines, minks, martens, land otters, beavers, and marmots also occur in the area. Silver and red salmon spawn here. This area is popular for hunting, hiking, camping, berry picking, snowmobiling, driving off-road vehicles, picnicking, and photography. The layout of the land provides excellent potential for developing campgrounds and a hiking trail system with access from the Forest Service road. Boating is limited because of icebergs, winds, and rapids. Outside of easy access, a main attraction of this area is the superb scenery at Harlequin Lake. Mountains with rock cliffs and hanging glaciers rise dramatically from the forest floor around the lake, accenting the beauty of this iceberg-studded lake. Some timber stands around Harlequin Lake could be harvested under current management programs. The forested gravel benches beyond the river floodplain may be suitable for residential development.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Northern Southeast

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Historic, recreation; also scenic, wildlife.	Federal, state, and native lands. Federal lands in Tongass National Forest, managed by U.S. Forest Service as a roadless area to retain wilderness character; some selected by Sealaska Corp. as historical places. State lands managed by DNR, Division of Forest, Land, and Water Management. Native lands managed by Yak-Tat-Kwaan, Inc. Uses include canoeing, hunting, fishing, and other recreation.	Recreation and scenic corridor, managed cooperatively by Yak-Tat-Kwaan, Division of Parks, and U.S. Forest Service. The Forest Service has field management capabilities and maintains cabins along the route, so should act in a lead agency capacity to establish a management agreement. Portages, campsites, and stations for interpretation of historic points should be developed.	Canoeing, hunting, and fishing; also archaeological excavations by qualified researchers.	Residential development and timber harvesting within a defined corridor to be decided on by all affected parties.
Recreation; also scenic, wilderness.	Federal lands; Indian allotment application filed for harbor area and an offshore island. Managed by U.S. Forest Service as part of the Russell Fiord Wilderness Area. Some oil and gas leases might still be active. Uses include fishing, hunting, and berry picking. Private recreation cabin at Situk Lake.	The U.S. Forest Service should consider providing marine and camping facilities, such as fixed moorages and a cabin, to enhance the recreational opportunities of the area. State tidelands and submerged lands should be managed to protect park values.	Water-dependent and water-related recreation; hunting and sport fishing as managed by Alaska Department of Fish and Game; and commercial fishing in the offshore waters.	
Scenic, recreation; also wildlife.	Federal lands; managed by U.S. Forest Service, most for retention of wildland character, and northern portion of Harlequin Lake managed in a caretaker status pending Congressional action (d-2 lands). Uses include hunting, hiking, camping, and other recreation; Forest Service cabins and road; landing strips; and commercial set net fishing.	The Forest Service's land use designation II recognizes the recreation and resource values of the area and should encompass the entire drainage, with the exception of the river delta. Development to enhance recreational opportunities, such as a campground and picnic area near Harlequin Lake, should be considered.	Hunting, trapping, and sport fishing; also commercial fishing and oil and gas development near the mouth of the river.	Timber harvesting and gravel extraction in the immediate river corridor [?].

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Northern Southeast

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
H39	<p>Khantaak Island (DNR, Div. Parks) (10) See also H2.</p>	<p>Northeastern Gulf of Alaska, south-east shore of Yakutat Bay, 1.8 mi northwest of Yakutat. Lat.: 59°36' N. Long.: 139°46' W. Quad: Yakutat C-5. Area: 3,625 ac. Also includes neighboring islands, and waters out to 1.5 mi.</p>	<p>The many embayments of Khantaak Island give rise to an intricate maze of narrow straits and broad expansions of shoreline protected from the ocean surf. The configuration of shorelines and intertidal channels fluctuates. Waterfowl winter on the lakes, muskeg, and shoals. Over 3,000 gulls and arctic terns nest on Khantaak Island, in the largest rookery in the Yakutat area. Khantaak Island is also unique in the Yakutat area in that some mammals occur in relatively high numbers; these include Sitka black-tailed deer and sea otters. The island is very popular among local residents for picnicking and subsistence activities. Crabs, shrimps, clams, gumbots, cockles, and winter seaweed are harvested. The long, narrow channels and bays make the island a favorite place to leisurely explore, particularly in good weather when the St. Elias Range looms majestically overhead. The narrow bays lined by beaches and forest provide pleasing scenery in all weather. The site of Port Mulgrave village, occupied until about 1893, is on the south end of Khantaak Island. The island has commercial stands of timber and valuable off-shore fisheries. The black sand deposits of gold and platinum on the west coast have been mined since the late 1880's. These deposits may also contain significant concentrations of magnetite.</p>
H40	<p>Knight Island (DNR, Div. Parks) (10)</p>	<p>Northeastern Gulf of Alaska, east shore of Yakutat Bay, 12 mi north-east of Yakutat. Lat.: 59°43' N. Long.: 139°33' W. Quad: Yakutat C-5. Area: 504 ac. Includes southeast portion of the island and waters within 0.5 mi of the shore.</p>	<p>Knight Island is the site of possibly the largest and oldest town inhabited by natives who came from the Copper River before Russian contact. Artifacts and features revealed by excavations in 1952 by Dr. Frederica de Laguna illustrate prehistoric native culture and the effects of European goods on that culture. Copper, ground stone, and wood artifacts; fragments of basketry; and iron blades were recovered from this site. Knight Island, in conjunction with Chicago Harbor, is a destination for weekend boaters as it is favored for halibut and salmon fishing. Waterfowl and seabirds overwinter in the waters near Knight Island. Harbor seals and sea otters are occasionally seen. The streams and lakes in the area provide spawning and rearing habitat for red and silver salmon, Dolly Varden, and arctic char. The island is covered with commercially valuable timber, but current Forest Service management precludes harvesting. The area may be suitable for residential development.</p>
H41	<p>Malaspina Glacier (DNR, Div. Parks) (10)</p>	<p>Northeastern Gulf of Alaska and north shore of Yakutat Bay, 23 mi northwest of Yakutat. Coordinates for Point Manby, at mouth of bay: Lat.: 59°42' N. Long.: 140°18' W. Quad: Yakutat D-5. Area: 4,212 ac. Includes the forest-covered moraine along the seaward margin of the Malaspina Glacier and shoreline from Sitkagi Bluffs northeast to Bancas Point in Disenchantment Bay, and waters within 2 mi of shore.</p>	<p>The Malaspina Glacier is a National Natural Landmark. The glacier stretches nearly 50 mi and reaches back into feeder glaciers of the St. Elias Range some 30 mi, making an expanse of ice larger than the State of Rhode Island. It attracts sightseers and geologists from afar. Charter flights over Malaspina Glacier are common and growing in popularity; a few cross-country skiers have traversed the glacier. Interest has been expressed in establishing a commercial operation for taking parties on wilderness expeditions. There are also excellent opportunities for sport fishing, wildlife viewing, and beachcombing. The vegetated fringe of the glacier provides habitat for a variety of wildlife, including moose, brown bears, black bears, wolverines, coyotes, land otters, beavers, martens, minks, and short-tailed weasels; ducks, geese, and other waterfowl; and red and silver salmon. The boulder coastline at Sitkagi Bluff serves as a rookery for about 400 sea lions. Bancas Point is the site of a former camp of the Tlaxayik-Teqwed. The National Monument status of the area precludes timber harvesting. There are extensive sand and gravel deposits which could be used for construction, but thin soils and the occurrence of earthquake epicenters limit development of any kind.</p>

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Northern Southeast

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Historical, scenic; also recreation, wildlife.	Except for that part of Khantaak Island in T26S, R34E, which remains in federal ownership, lands on the island have been conveyed to Yak-Tat-Kwaan, Inc. Federal lands managed by U.S. Forest Service for multiple use, which may include recreational facilities. Uses include recreation, subsistence, mining, and commercial fishing.	Should be managed for multiple use by Yak-Tat-Kwaan, Inc. and the U.S. Forest Service to protect recreation, subsistence, and historical resources during any efforts to harvest timber.	Water-dependent and water-related recreation; also timber harvesting, provided timber sales are planned to protect the scenic integrity of the area as viewed from the shore and key points around Yakutat.	Extensive resource extraction should not be allowed, or should be closely reviewed and regulated by affected parties and development agencies. Because of potential of flooding, residential and industrial development should not be encouraged.
Archaeological; also recreation, scenic.	Federal lands, but selected by Sealaska Corporation as a regional historical place. Uses include recreation, archaeological study, and commercial fishing. The area is in the U.S. Forest Service's proposed Russell Fiord Wilderness Area and is being managed accordingly.	Protect area for further archaeological investigation and interpretive or reconstruction projects. Designation as wilderness will preserve the site, but the Forest Service should also consider posting the site with interpretive signs to make it more meaningful to visitors.	Recreation, commercial fishing, and other uses that would not adversely affect the archaeological site.	
Scenic, recreation; also wildlife, historical.	Federal lands, except for a few homesteads. Managed by National Park Service as a National Monument pending congressional action. Uses include sightseeing, hunting, and other recreation; and commercial set net fishing.	To protect the scenic, recreational, wildlife, and wilderness values of the area. Congress is considering designation of this area as a National Park.	Traditional, nondestructive use of renewable resources until use warrants strict regulation to protect the resources, including hunting, sport fishing, and commercial set net fishing.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Northern Southeast

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
H42	<p>Russell Fiord (DNR, Div. Parks) (10) See also H3.</p>	<p>Northeastern Gulf of Alaska; fiord extends northeast 25 mi to Disenchantment Bay, at head of Yakutat Bay, 19 mi northeast of Yakutat. Lat.: 60°00' N. Long.: 139°27' W. Quads: Yakutat C-4; D-3, 4. Area: 3,035 ac.</p>	<p>Russell Fiord is an area of unusual scenic beauty. In between the steep, ice-gouged walls lie the deep blue waters of the fiord. Scarred, snow-capped mountains and glaciers form an awesome backdrop. Mounts Logan and St. Elias and Hubbard and East Nunatak glaciers accentuate many of the views. Hubbard Glacier is advancing and is one of the most active glaciers in Alaska. Great slabs of ice constantly break off, sending up geysers of salt water. Remnants of tidewater glaciers can be seen in many of the valleys. Much of Russell Fiord's mountainous country is important for black bear denning and is home to the rare glacier bear, a blue color phase of the black bear. It is hunted as a trophy. Other big game species include moose, brown bears, and mountain goats. Other animal species inhabiting the Russell Fiord area include harbor seal, wolf, wolverine, coyote, land otter, marten, and mink. Waterfowl and seabirds winter in the fiord and cormorants nest at Cape Enchantment. Silver, pink, and red salmon spawn in Mountain Lake and some of the streams draining into Shelter Cove. Current recreational use of the area is limited due to rugged terrain, limited access, and climatic conditions. Most visitors fly over the area to view and photograph the scenery. Sightseeing flights and brown bear hunting are increasing in popularity.</p>
H43	<p>Shipyard Cove (DNR, Div. Parks) (10) See also H2.</p>	<p>Northeastern Gulf of Alaska, east shore of Yakutat Roads, 0.7 mi west of Puget Cove and 1 mi north of Yakutat. Lat.: 59°34' N. Long.: 139°44' W. Quad: Yakutat. Area: 31 ac.</p>	<p>The Yakutat boat harbor is at Shipyard Cove, so the area is easily accessible. It currently receives low to moderate use by local residents and a few visitors. However, the Yakutat Comprehensive Plan identifies this area as an ideal one for a formal picnic area and developed camper park. The cove is a favorite place for crabbing. There is a trail to the end of the peninsula, where there are outstanding views of the St. Elias Range. Many of the long, forested bays of Khantaak Island can also be seen from Shipyard Cove. Although Shipyard Cove is close to town, a variety of wildlife exists here, including moose, brown bears, black bears, Sitka black-tailed deer, wolves, wolverines, and many small furbearers. Sea otters, which are not common to most of the other areas around Yakutat, forage offshore, as do harbor seals and sea lions. Waterfowl, including sandhill cranes and swans, stop over here during their migrations and some remain for nesting and molting. The shoreline of Shipyard Cove may be developed as the boat harbor expands. The area is suitable, except for potential of flooding due to tsunamis, for residential development, and is surrounded by such development.</p>

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Northern Southeast

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Scenic, wilderness; also recreation, wildlife.	Federal lands; in area proposed as wilderness by U.S. Forest Service. Uses include recreation.	Russell Fiord's resource values merit wilderness status. To make the area more accessible and enjoyable, the Forest Service should consider linking into existing charter services, providing new services, or both, and developing a cabin and trail system.	Hunting and sport fishing, which will be major concerns if the national parks proposed nearby do not allow them; also scientific studies and exploration.	Timber harvesting.
Scenic; also recreation, wildlife.	State lands; classified by DNR as reserved use lands. Considered for zoning as a public use area by the City of Yakutat. Uses include boat harbor and recreation.	State wayside for picnicking and camping managed by DNR, Division of Parks; or managed as a community park if the City of Yakutat adopts park and recreation powers.	Hunting, trapping, and fishing; cutting of firewood; and water-related recreational activities in conjunction with the boat harbor.	Residential development and commercial timber harvesting.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Northern Southeast

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
H44	<p>Situk River</p> <p>(DNR, Div. Parks)</p> <p>(10)</p> <p>See also H13, H36.</p>	<p>Northeastern Gulf of Alaska; heads at Situk Lake and flows southwest 18 mi to Situk, 11 mi southeast of Yakutat.</p> <p>Lat.: 59°26' N. Long.: 139°33' W.</p> <p>Quads: Yakutat B-5; C-4, 5.</p> <p>Area: 345 ac.</p> <p>Includes both the lake and the river.</p>	<p>The Situk River drains Situk Lake and the western portion of the Yakutat Foreland. The river also drained Russell Fiord when Hubbard Glacier dammed the fiord and made it a freshwater lake. This geological phenomenon could occur again, given the history and current rate of advance of Hubbard Glacier. Wildlife species common to the area include moose, brown and black bears, wolf, wolverine, land otter, beaver, marten, and mink; and migratory waterfowl. All five species of Pacific salmon and steelhead, Dolly Varden, and rainbow trout inhabit the waters. The Situk River is the most popular sport fishing stream in the Yakutat area and is reputed to be the best sport fishing stream in Southeast Alaska, as well as one of the best steelhead trout streams in the state. Float-type fishing trips are popular, as the river is wide and slow moving. The three U.S. Forest Service cabins receive heavy use by campers, hunters, hikers, and fishermen. Situk Lake has the potential for power boating and sail boating. The Forest Service may add a few cabins and construct trails along the river, and possibly a canoe trail from the lake to Russell Fiord. The scenery is pleasing, as the river is bordered with Sitka spruce. Enchanting mountain panoramas are obtained from a few points on the river. The village of Situk, on the lower portion of the river, was occupied until the late 1940's.</p>
H45	<p>Yakutat and Southern Railway Company Engine No. 2</p> <p>(DNR, Div. Parks)</p> <p>(10)</p> <p>See also H2.</p>	<p>Northeastern Gulf of Alaska, west end of Monti Bay, in City of Yakutat.</p> <p>Lat.: 59°33' N. Long.: 139°44' W.</p> <p>Quad: Yakutat C-5.</p> <p>Area: 1 ac.</p>	<p>The engine rests on a piece of rusted track in the midst of the Sitka spruce-western hemlock forest. There is a grass clearing to allow easy viewing. Engine No. 2 is one of the few remains of the 11-mile long Yakutat and Southern Railway. The railway was built to haul fish from river wharves to canneries. The train schedule was determined by the high tide of the Situk River. The Lima Prairie engine was built in 1907 by Lima Locomotive works of Ohio and brought to Yakutat in 1913. For 36 years Engine No. 2 was the railway's only locomotive. The engine, expensive to operate, burned two tons of coal on a round trip. It was replaced in 1949. The engine has been proposed for entry in the National Register of Historic Places.</p>
H46	<p>Yakutat Beach</p> <p>(DNR, Div. Parks)</p> <p>(10)</p> <p>See also H2.</p>	<p>Northeastern Gulf of Alaska, Phipps Peninsula, 3 mi southwest of Yakutat.</p> <p>Lat.: 59°47' N. Long.: 139°47' W.</p> <p>Quad: Yakutat C-5.</p> <p>Area: 663 ac.</p> <p>Includes about 2 mi of beach, adjacent inland area, south shore of Kardy Lake, and most of Aka Lake.</p>	<p>This area of wide, sandy, surf-pounded beach is a small segment of the Yakutat beach, which extends for over 70 mi and is probably one of the longest sandy beaches on the west coast of the continent. The proposed park is used by many Yakutat residents for beachcombing, strolling, and driving on the beach. Although all-terrain vehicles are commonly seen on the beach, there are no apparent signs of damage. Fishing, picnicking, wildlife viewing, berry picking, and mushroom gathering are other recreational values of the area. Duck hunting is reported to be good. Surfers have come here from the West Coast and surfed in wet suits. The expansive, wave-pounded beach backed by a towering forest makes for outstanding scenery. Within the area is the site of New Russia, established in 1796 as a ship building center and fur trading link between Kodiak and Southeast Alaska. Establishment of the port created much misunderstanding between the Yakutat Tlingits and the Russians. When the Yakutat believed the terms for occupancy were violated, they destroyed the port in 1805. The incident postponed major European intrusion into the region for nearly a century. In 1972 the site was entered in the National Register of Historic Places.</p>

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Northern Southeast

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Recreation; also scenic, historical, wildlife.	Mostly federal lands (Ton-gass National Forest) but much selected by Sealaska Corporation as a fourth priority selection. Near the river mouth are a few native allotments and one private parcel. The U.S. Forest Service manages the river basin as a roadless area to preserve the wild-land character, and the lake area for multiple uses. The Situk has been proposed as a National Wild and Scenic River. Uses include sport fishing, hunting, hiking, and other recreation; and commercial set net fishing.	Situk Lake and Situk River to one mile above the mouth should be managed to protect recreation and wildlife values, and the lower portion of the river to allow commercial fishing and any associated development to continue or occur.	Hunting, fishing, boating, and other recreation; timber harvesting and residen-tial development in certain areas; and gravel extraction in screened areas.	
Historical; also recreation.	The ownership of the site appears to be in dispute between the City of Yakutat and the National Railway Historical Society. The city maintains the engine as an historical resource.	The History and Archae-ology Section, Division of Parks, should deter-mine renovation and interpretation needs. Management should stress preservation of the engine and site, and interpretation for visitors. Residences around the site should be set back or screened to avoid degradation of the setting.	Those not damaging Engine No. 2 and its value as an historical resource.	
Recreation, historic; also scenic.	State lands, with one Indian allotment applica-tion. Some portions currently classified for timber, but DNR may classi-fy entire area for public recreation. Uses include beachcombing, picnicking, surfing, and other recreational activities.	State park. The portion of the canoe trail that is in this area should be developed in conjunc-tion with a cooperative management program for the entire canoe route (see H36).	Water-dependent and water-related recrea-tion; cutting of firewood; and commer-cial fishing.	Extensive resource extraction.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Designated

Coastal Region: Northern Southeast

No.	Name of AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
H29	<p>Fort Seward and Haines Small Boat Harbor Area</p> <p>(City of Haines)</p> <p>(7)</p>	<p>North end of Lynn Canal, on Portage Cove in Chilkoot Inlet, 16 mi southwest of Skagway.</p> <p>Lat.: 59°14'10" N.</p> <p>Long.: 135°26'15" W.</p> <p>Quad: Skagway.</p> <p>Area:</p> <p>Includes the Port Chilkoot dock and outer breakwater of the small boat harbor. Seaward boundary is the outer boundary of Alaska Tidelands Surveys No. 30, Tracts A and B, and No. 55, Blocks 7, 8, and 9.</p>	<p>The community focal points and main tourist attractions in Haines are Fort William Henry Seward, with the performances of the Chilkat Native Dancers, carving demonstrations, and displays of the Native Art Center on the fort parade grounds, and the waterfront with its marine-related activities. Fort Seward, established in 1898 and deactivated in the mid-forties, was the last of 11 U.S. Army garrisons erected in the Territory to police the gold rushes of 1897-1907. The fort also played a role in the U.S.-Canada boundary dispute, and was the only Army post in Alaska between World Wars I and II. It has the best surviving structures in Alaska of this period in military history. The small boat harbor and Port Chilkoot dock area is the center of marine-oriented commercial and light industrial activities in Haines. The small boat harbor is used by the fishing fleet and pleasure boaters. A lightering facility for tourboats and a floatplane mooring are being built. Lands adjacent to the small boat harbor, including the Sheldon Museum, Tlingit Park, and city-owned beach property to the south, could serve a variety of public uses. Scenic views include Portage Cove, Mt. Villard across Chilkoot Inlet, and the Chilkat Mountains. Fort Seward and the Port Chilkoot dock lend a historic and scenic flavor to the community and form a scenic backdrop for ferry travelers and boaters in Chilkoot Inlet.</p>

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Designated

Coastal Region: Northern Southeast

Primary Values and Bases for Designation	Ownership, Management, and Uses at Time of Proposal	Management as AMSA	Uses Allowed	Uses Not Allowed
<p>Historic; scenic; recreation; tourism.</p> <p>Bases for designation: AS 46.40.210(1) (A), (C), (D).</p>	<p>All fort buildings are privately owned. Parade grounds, native carvers workshop, and Presbyterian Mission Reserve are tax exempt public use lands. Small boat harbor, adjacent beach front lots, and Tlingit Park are city owned and managed. Fort Seward is on the National Register of Historic Places and the State Register of Historic Sites, and is a National Historical Landmark. Uses include tourism, recreation, light industry, commerce, and residential development.</p>	<p>Haines has established these lands as part of a Historic and Scenic District. Residential, commercial, and industrial development of fort structures and lots must be compatible with the historic, scenic, and economic values of Fort Seward. Development of the waterfront is encouraged to recognize public values such as boat harbor activities, recreation, and tourism. Appropriate agencies should assist private owners and the city in obtaining preservation and recreation development funding.</p>	<p>Residential, commercial, light industrial, and public uses consistent with adopted zoning will be allowed if these uses maintain or enhance the architectural, historic, and scenic values of Fort Seward structures and surrounding lands and encourage recreation and tourism.</p>	<p>Those inconsistent with the proposed management.</p>

Figure 15. Area Meriting Special Attention in City of Haines: Fort Seward and Haines Small Boat Harbor (H29).

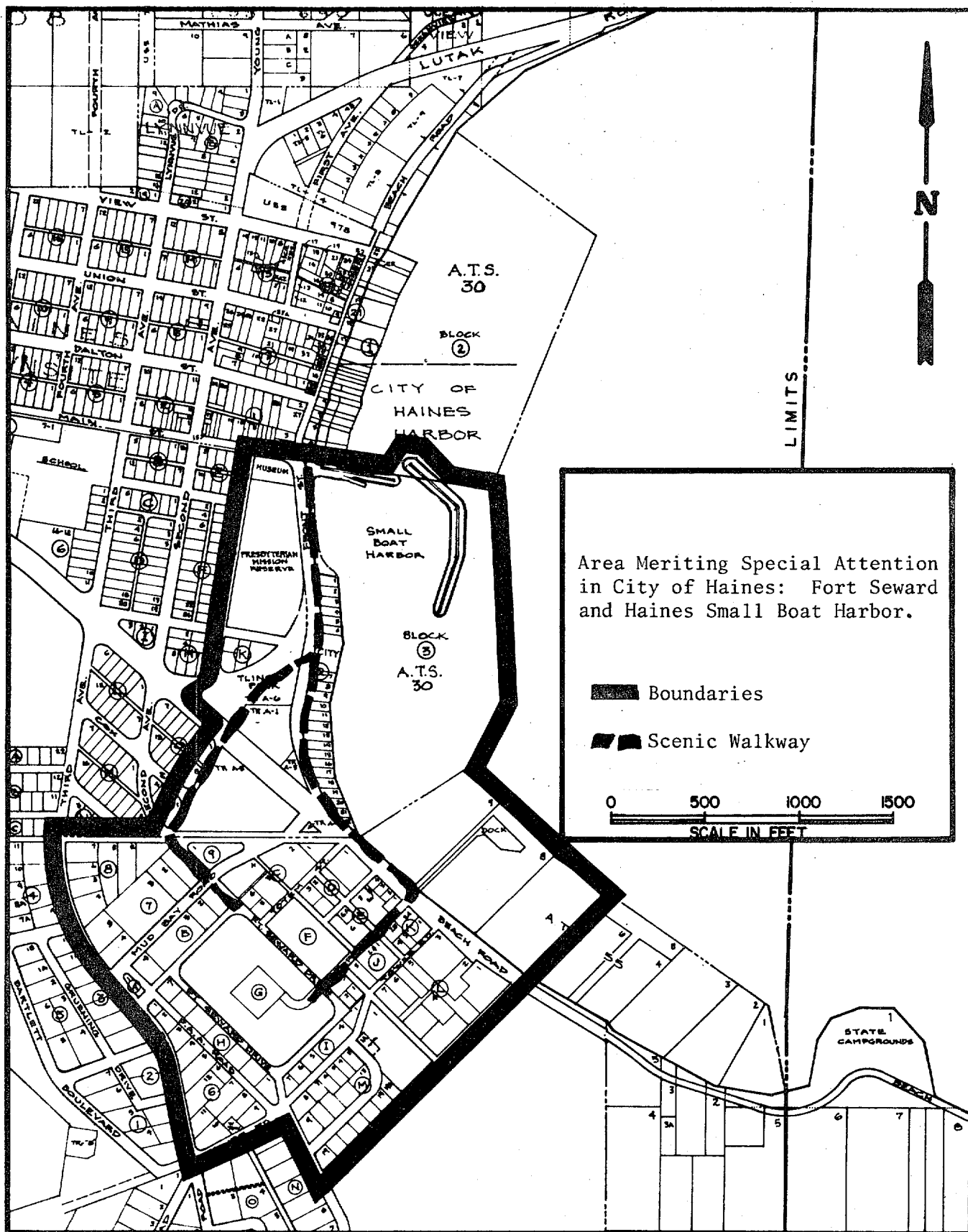


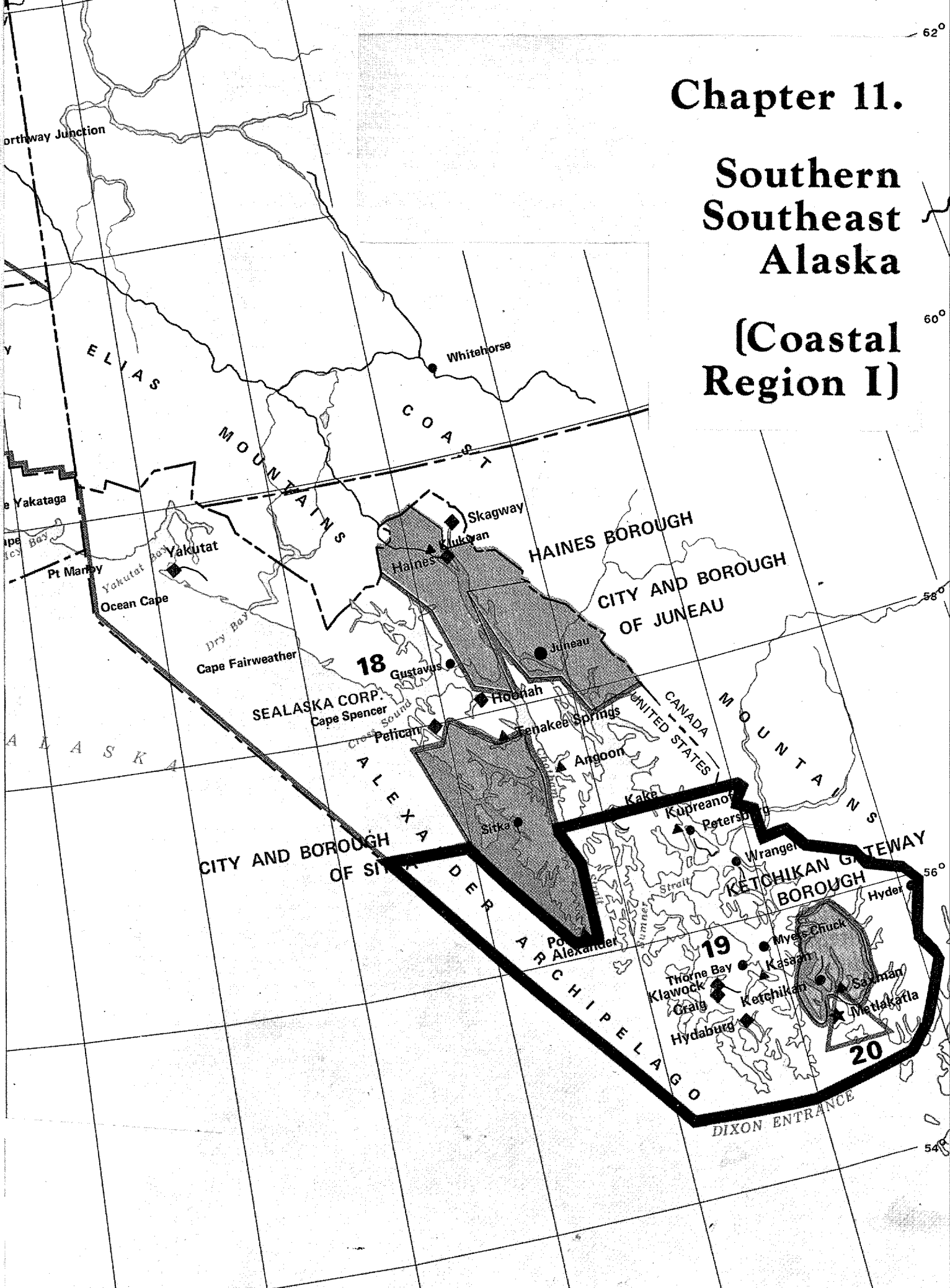
Figure 16. Approximate boundaries of coastal region I, Southern Southeast Alaska. For key to other features shown on the map, see Figure 23 (at end of book).



Chapter 11.

Southern Southeast Alaska

(Coastal Region I)



CHAPTER 11. SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST ALASKA (COASTAL REGION I)

On 3 April 1980 the Alaska Legislature adopted the Annette Islands Reserve Coastal Management Program, thereby approving the three AMSAs contained in the program. This chapter contains abstracts describing the designated AMSAs, in addition to the abstracts for proposed special areas.

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Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Southern Southeast

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
11	Anita Bay-Kunk Creek (DCED) (5)	Zimovia Strait, northeast coast of Etolin Island, south-southwest of Wrangell; Kunk Creek flows to Anita Bay. Lat.: 56°15' N. Long.: 132°23' W. Quad: Petersburg. Area:	Potential site for hydroelectric power generation: dam construction, hydroelectric installation, power generator to 8.6 MW. Division of Energy and Power Development estimates that this project has a chance of being developed by the year 2000.
12	Babbler Point Vicinity (DCED) (5)	Eastern Passage, on the mainland coast 4 mi east of Wrangell. Lat.: 56°29'10" N. Long.: 132°17'10" W. Quad: Petersburg. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
13	Bakewell Arm (DCED) (5)	Behm Canal, southernmost of the two arms off Smeaton Bay, on the mainland east of Ketchikan. Lat.: 55°19' N. Long.: 130°42' W. Quad: Ketchikan. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
14	Black Bear Lake (DCED) (5)	Clarence Strait, east coast of Prince of Wales Island, inland of Kasaan Bay, 8.5 mi east of Klawock. Lat.: 55°33' N. Long.: 132°52' W. Quad: Craig. Area:	Potential site for hydroelectric power generation: dam construction, hydroelectric installation, power generator to 5 MW. Division of Energy and Power Development estimates that this project has a chance of being developed by the year 2000.
15	Boca De Quadra (DCED) (5)	Revillagigedo Channel, on mainland coast east of Ketchikan; site is at northeast end of the estuary. Lat.: 55°04' N. Long.: 131°01' W. Quad: Ketchikan. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
16	Crystal Lake (DCED) (5)	Inland of Sumner Strait and Wrangell Narrows on southwest Mitkof Island, south-southeast of Petersburg; site is at junction of Blind River and Blind Slough. Lat.: 56°35'30" N. Long.: 132°50'30" W. Quad: Petersburg. Area:	Potential expansion of Crystal Lake hydroelectric facilities: dam construction, hydroelectric installation, power generator to 4.5 MW.
17	Gunnuk Creek (DCED) (5)	Frederick Sound, northwest coast of Kupreanof Island; creek flows to Keku Strait at Kake. Lat.: 56°58'10" N. Long.: 133°55'55" W. Quad: Petersburg. Area:	Potential site for hydroelectric power generation: dam construction, hydroelectric installation, power generator to 1.8 MW. Division of Energy and Power Development estimates that this project has a reasonable expectation of being developed.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Southern Southeast

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Hydroelectric power.		To protect value as hydroelectric site.	Power generation. Dam, generator, and related facilities.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Hydroelectric power.		To protect value as hydroelectric site.	Power generation. Dam, generator, and related facilities.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Hydroelectric power.		To protect value as hydroelectric site.	Power generation. Dam, generator, and related facilities.	
Hydroelectric power.		To protect value as hydroelectric site.	Power generation. Dam, generator, and related facilities.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Southern Southeast

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
18	Hydaburg (DCED) (5)	West coast of Prince of Wales Island, 22 mi southeast of Craig. Lat.: 55°12'20" N. Long.: 132°49'28" W. Quad: Craig. Area: about 100 ac.	Potential site for cannery and related commercial fishing facilities.
19	Hyder (DCED) (5)	Mainland, on west bank of Portland Canal at mouth of Salmon River. (Hyder is the easternmost village in Alaska.) Lat.: 55°55'00" N. Long.: 130°01'30" W. Quad: Ketchikan. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
I10	Kake (DCED) (5)	Frederick Sound, northwest Kupreanof Island, on Keku Strait. Lat.: 56°58'30" N. Long.: 133°56'30" W. Quad: Petersburg. Area: about 200 ac.	Potential site for canneries and related commercial fishing facilities.
I11	Karta Bay (DCED) (5)	Clarence Strait, east coast of Prince of Wales Island, off Kasaan Bay at mouth of Karta River. Lat.: 55°34'15" N. Long.: 132°34'00" W. Quad: Craig. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
I12	Klawock-Craig Vicinity (DCED) (5)	West coast of Prince of Wales Island, and Craig Island. Lat.: 55°28' to 55°33' N. Long.: 133°05' to 133°09' W. Quad: Craig. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
I13	Lake Grace (DCED) (5)	Behm Canal, northeast coast of Revillagigedo Island, inland of Grace Cove on course of Grace Creek, northeast of Ketchikan. Lat.: 55°38' N. Long.: 131°03' W. Quad: Ketchikan. Area:	Potential site for hydroelectric power generation: dam construction, hydroelectric installation, power generator to 26.7 MW. Division of Energy and Power Development estimates that this project has a chance of being developed by the year 2000.
I14	Mahoney Lake (DCED) (5)	Revillagigedo Channel, southwest Revillagigedo Island on west bank of George Inlet, 7 mi northeast of Ketchikan. Lat.: 55°25' N. Long.: 131°31' W. Quad: Ketchikan. Area:	Potential site for hydroelectric power generation: dam construction, hydroelectric installation, power generator to 10 MW. Division of Energy and Power Development estimates that this project has a chance of being developed by the year 2000.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Southern Southeast

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities.		To protect values for onshore commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities. Private.	Seafood processing and related fishing fleet activities.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities.		To protect values for onshore commercial fishing and seafood processing facilities. Private.	Seafood processing and related fishing fleet activities.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Hydroelectric power.		To protect value as hydroelectric site.	Power generation. Dam, generator, and related facilities.	
Hydroelectric power.		To protect value as hydroelectric site.	Power generation. Dam, generator, and related facilities.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Southern Southeast

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
I15	Metlakatla (DCED) (5) See also I23.	Nichols Passage, west coast of Annette Island, 15 mi south of Ketchikan. Lat.: 55°07'45" N. Long.: 131°34'30" W. Quad: Ketchikan. Area: about 100 ac.	Potential sawmill site.
I16	Stikine River Valley (DCED) (5)	Mainland; Stikine River flows from Canada to Eastern Passage, 2 mi north of Wrangell. Coordinates for mouth: Lat.: 56°31' N. Long.: 132°24' W. Quad: Petersburg. Area: about 5,000 ac.	Potential transportation corridor (road or railroad) and port.
I17	Swan Lake (DCED) (5)	Central area of Revillagigedo Island near head of Carroll Inlet, northeast of Ketchikan. Lat.: 55°37' N. Long.: 131°17' W. Quad: Ketchikan. Area:	Potential site for hydroelectric power generation: dam construction, hydroelectric installation, power generator to 15 MW. Activity is currently being pursued at this site. If study results are favorable, construction is expected.
I18	Thomas Bay (DCED) (5)	Frederick Sound, on the mainland 14 mi north of Petersburg; bay heads at Baird Glacier. Lat.: 57°00'30" N. Long.: 132°59'00" W. Quad: Petersburg. Area:	Potential site for hydroelectric power generation: dam construction, hydroelectric installation, power generator to 20.2 MW. Division of Energy and Power Development estimates that this project has a chance of being developed by the year 2000.
I19	Thorne Bay (DCED) (5)	Clarence Strait, east coast of Prince of Wales Island, northwest of Ketchikan and about 10 mi north-northwest of Kasaan. Lat.: 55°41' N. Long.: 132°27' W. Quad: Ketchikan. Area: about 1,000 ac.	Potential site for docking, transportation, and staging for upland resource development.
I20	Unuk River Valley (DCED) (5)	Mainland; Unuk River flows from Canada to head of Burroughs Bay opposite northwest tip of Revillagigedo Island, north-northeast of Ketchikan. Coordinates for mouth: Lat.: 56°05' N. Long.: 131°05' W. Quad: Bradfield Canal. Area: about 5,000 ac.	Potential transportation corridor: road.
I21	Virginia Lake (DCED) (5)	Mainland coast, 8 mi east of Wrangell. Lat.: 56°28'45" N. Long.: 132°10'00" W. Quad: Petersburg. Area:	Potential site for hydroelectric power generation: dam construction, hydroelectric installation, power generator to 12 MW. Division of Energy and Power Development estimates that this project has a reasonable expectation of being developed.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: Southern Southeast

Primary Values	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
Timber processing.		To protect value as timber processing site. Private.	Timber processing and related facilities.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect value as potential transportation corridor.	Road or railroad and port, with related facilities.	
Hydroelectric power.		To protect value as hydroelectric site.	Power generation. Dam, generator, and related facilities.	
Hydroelectric power.		To protect value as hydroelectric site.	Power generation. Dam, generator, and related facilities.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect values for transportation, commercial, and industrial potential.	Docks, fuel storage, supply and maintenance facilities, service roads, etc.	
Transportation and related facilities.		To protect value as potential transportation corridor.	Road and related facilities.	
Hydroelectric power.		To protect value as hydroelectric site.	Power generation. Dam, generator, and related facilities.	

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Designated

Coastal Region: Southern Southeast

No.	Name of AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
122	<p>Canoe Cove and Watershed</p> <p>(Annette Islands Reserve)</p> <p>(9)</p>	<p>Nichols Passage and Clarence Strait, southwest coast of Annette Island (Metlakatla Peninsula).</p> <p>Lat.: 55°02'45" N. Long.: 131°38'00" W. Quad: Ketchikan.</p> <p>Area: 1,913 ac. The estuary comprises 415 ac, and the watershed, 1,498 ac.</p>	<p>Of all the estuaries on Annette Island, the inner portion of Canoe Cove is the most protected from waves. It is also one of the few substantial areas of soft-sediment tideflat with tidal marsh on the west side of the island. The tideflats and marshes are vulnerable to disturbance from vehicles and construction, and the streams feeding the cove to disruption by activities in the uplands. The marshes and eelgrass beds have a high primary productivity, and the tideflats appear to be exceptionally productive of clams. The streams are essential spawning habitat for pink, chum, and coho salmon, and the tideflats are probably essential feeding habitat for the pink and chum salmon. Canoe Cove is used for recreation by some Metlakatla residents. With minor improvements, it could draw additional recreationists without harming the natural systems. In 1976 the Louisiana-Pacific Corp. proposed to construct a log storage and handling facility in Canoe Cove. This would have involved clearing the shoreline and installing log booms, pilings, rafts, and a new road to the shoreline. Evidence was presented that the facility could have a detrimental effect on water quality, fish, and shellfish. No agreement on the lease of the land was reached, and the project has not been constructed; however, the protected character of the cove will make it attractive for other such uses in the future. Because of a potential for naturally occurring water quality problems in Canoe Cove, maintaining the natural productivity of the estuary will require a cautious approach to any projects. It is likely that any large-scale development involving vehicles, shoreline construction, and a new road to the cove would conflict with present uses of the cove.</p>
123	<p>Port Chester and Watershed</p> <p>(Annette Islands Reserve)</p> <p>(9)</p> <p>See also I15.</p>	<p>Nichols Passage, west coast of Annette Island.</p> <p>Lat.: 55°09' N. Long.: 131°36' W. Quad: Ketchikan.</p> <p>Area: 20,320 ac. The estuary comprises 4,720 ac, and the watershed, 15,600 ac.</p>	<p>Port Chester, once the site of a Tlingit Indian seasonal camp, was selected in 1887 by Father Duncan and the Tsimpshean landing party as the location for the town of Metlakatla. The waterfall from Chester Lake and towering, Purple Mountain provide backdrops for the town. Hikers to Chester Lake are rewarded by a panoramic view of the town nestled in Port Chester, Nichols Passage and Clarence Strait beyond, and Gravina and Prince of Wales islands in the distance. The slopes of parts of the watershed are highly productive of timber. At least 10 streams and one lake are essential spawning habitat for salmon. The beach along the Western Avenue shoreline and the reefs offshore in Port Chester are frequently used for picnicking, clamming, and other recreational and subsistence activities. The cannery, floatplane docks, sawmill, boat harbor, and ferry terminal are the predominant water-dependent facilities. Siting of such facilities in future will depend on how much of the Metlakatla waterfront remains available for development. The Sylburn Peninsula-Driest Point area is underlain by developable deposits of the mineral barite. The potential effects of timber harvesting and processing and log rafting and dumping on water quality and fish production are major matters of concern among residents. In addition, the Trout Lake timber sale will bring about an aesthetic impact by clearcutting a slope in full view of the town. If the barite deposit is mined, it could mar the view of Driest Point and result in sedimentation of Hemlock Bay and Sylburn Harbor-Japan Bay. Excessive public use of the Chester Lake area might eventually conflict with the clean water supply for Metlakatla. The proposed hydroelectric dam will interfere with the flow of the waterfall, but balanced against the loss of the aesthetic resource is the decreased dependence on oil to supply power for the community.</p>

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Designated

Coastal Region: Southern Southeast

Primary Values and Bases for Designation	Ownership, Management, and Uses at Time of Proposal	Management as AMSA	Uses Allowed	Uses Not Allowed
Scarce and vulnerable habitat; critical salmon habitat; recreation. Bases for designation: AS 46.40.210(1) (A), (B), (C).	Area held in federal trust for the Metlakatla Indian Community. Management decisions made by the community, with the Bureau of Indian Affairs having final trust responsibility. Access by unpaved Canoe Cove Road, and from there by foot trail. Uses include recreational and subsistence clamming and crabbing; duck and goose hunting; trapping; safe anchorage for fishermen. Small portions of the airport runway and Airport Road are on the watershed.	The community will limit those uses, particularly permanent development or intensive resource utilization, which are potentially adverse to the estuary's natural productivity; and shall limit development of the watershed to a level that is compatible with renewable marine resource production. This plan will be implemented by community and BIA decisions on siting of roads, facilities, and other development.	Bulkheads and other shoreline protection and piers on the cove; residential development; streets and roads, diesel generators, and timber product manufacturing, and log storage on the watershed; and on both estuary and watershed, recreation, subsistence, floatplane facilities, terminal and storage areas, aquaculture facilities, water storage, and utility lines.	Residential development, boat basins, breakwaters, streets and roads, diesel generators, and timber product manufacturing on the cove; sewage treatment facilities and timber harvesting on the watershed; and on both cove and watershed, commercial development, landfill, dredging and dredge spoil disposal, fuel offloading and storage, treated sewage outfalls, seafood processing, bark and chip disposal, and mining.
Waterfront; historical; scenic; timber; critical salmon habitat; recreation; barite. Bases for designation: AS 46.40.210(1) (A), (B), (C), (D), (E).	Area held in federal trust for the Metlakatla Indian Community. Management decisions made by the community, with the Bureau of Indian Affairs having final trust responsibility. Uses include town of Metlakatla; timber harvesting, sawmill, and log rafting; seafood cannery and cold storage plant; floatplane docks, small boat harbor, oil dock, barge ramp, ferry terminal, and mooring and loading facilities for ocean-going log ships; subsistence shellfish gathering and fishing; sport fishing, picnicking, and other recreation.	The community will encourage shoreline development on Port Chester and give priority to activities requiring waterfront access, provided they do not impair the long-term potential of the bay for production of fish, shellfish, and waterfowl. The community will also encourage residential, commercial, and industrial development within the limits of Metlakatla, and permit resource development in other areas of the watershed if the best practicable technology is used to minimize damage to renewable resources. This plan will be implemented by Community and BIA decisions on siting of roads and facilities, and on timber sales, land assignments, and leases.	Boat basins, piers, breakwaters, and water-dependent commercial development on the estuary; residential and commercial development, landfill, streets and roads, hydroelectric dams, diesel generators, sewage treatment facilities, timber product manufacturing, bark and chip disposal, and mining on the watershed; and on both estuary and watershed, recreation, subsistence, dredging and dredge spoil disposal, terminal and storage areas, aquaculture facilities, bulkheads and other shoreline protection, floatplane facilities, fuel offloading and storage, treated sewage outfalls, water storage, utility lines, fishing and seafood processing facilities, and log storage.	Residential development, landfill, bark and chip disposal, and mining on the estuary.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Designated

Coastal Region: Southern Southeast

No.	Name of AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
124	<p>Tamgas Harbor and Watershed</p> <p>(Annette Islands Reserve)</p> <p>(9)</p>	<p>Felice Strait, south coast of Annette Island.</p> <p>Lat.: 55°01' N.</p> <p>Long.: 131°31' W.</p> <p>Quad: Ketchikan.</p> <p>Area: 19,171 ac.</p> <p>The estuary comprises 5,066 ac, and the watershed, 15,600 ac.</p>	<p>The view from Annette includes Tamgas and other towering mountains and rounded glacial valleys. The area's streams, particularly Tamgas Creek, are important salmon producers. The tidelands produce clams, crabs, abalone, and seaweed, which are harvested by residents. Purple Lake and Tamgas Lake are accessible by trail and used for recreation. The harbor provides opportunities for sport fishing, clamming, crabbing, hiking, and boating. Its value for small boating is enhanced by a dock and a boat ramp at Annette. The salmon hatchery being constructed at the mouth of Tamgas Creek and the temporary incubation facility at Annette both depend on using fresh water for operating and access to salt water for releasing fish. Although the entire Metlakatla Peninsula is flat, the Annette area is particularly significant as developable land. It was originally cleared and filled by the U.S. Coast Guard and has flat land underlain by gravel, with access to roads, and airport and navigable marine waters. The offloading and storage of oil near the shoreline have caused problems, including an oil spill near the head of the bay in 1975 and leaks from the diesel tanks and heating oil tanks into the harbor. The disposal of bark chips from the Annette Hemlock Mill and the potential for damage to the harbor's fishery resources are also of concern. When the access road to the Tamgas Creek Hatchery is built, it will increase access to Tamgas Lake and intensive public use of the lake may not be compatible with its function as a water supply for the hatchery. The future of the Annette area and the airport is uncertain, but the use of either might have a profound effect on the character of the watershed. Both areas have vacant buildings and a good deal of developable land.</p>

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Designated

Coastal Region: Southern Southeast

Primary Values and Bases for Designation	Ownership, Management, and Uses at Time of Proposal	Management as AMSA	Uses Allowed	Uses Not Allowed
<p>Scenic; salmon streams; clams and crabs; recreation; developable land; subsistence.</p> <p>Bases for designation: AS 46.40.210(1) (A), (B), (C), (D), (E); 6 AAC 80.160(b) (1).</p>	<p>Area held in federal trust for the Metlakatla Indian Community. Management decisions made by the community, with the Bureau of Indian Affairs having final trust responsibility. Uses include recreation, subsistence, commercial trolling, salmon hatcheries, hydroelectric power plant, diesel generator, oil storage, sewage treatment facility, housing and businesses at Annette, and airport.</p>	<p>The community will allow various water-related uses in Tangas Harbor, provided they are compatible with marine resource production, development, and use; and will encourage further uses and development of currently and previously developed areas of the watershed, provided the uses are not detrimental to the productivity of the harbor. This plan will be implemented by community and BIA decisions on siting of roads, facilities, and other development.</p>	<p>Boat basins, piers, and breakwaters on the estuary; residential and commercial development, streets and roads, timber product manufacturing, log storage, and mining on the watershed; and on both estuary and watershed, recreation, subsistence, terminal and storage areas, aquaculture facilities, bulkheads and other shoreline protection, floatplane facilities, treated sewage outfalls, water storage, and utility lines.</p>	<p>Residential development, timber product manufacturing, log storage, bark and chip disposal, and mining on the estuary; timber harvesting on the watershed; and on both estuary and watershed, landfill, dredging and dredge spoil disposal, and seafood processing.</p>

Figure 17. Areas Meriting Special Attention on Annette Island: Canoe Cove and Watershed (I22), Port Chester and Watershed (I23), and Tamgas Harbor and Watershed (I24). →

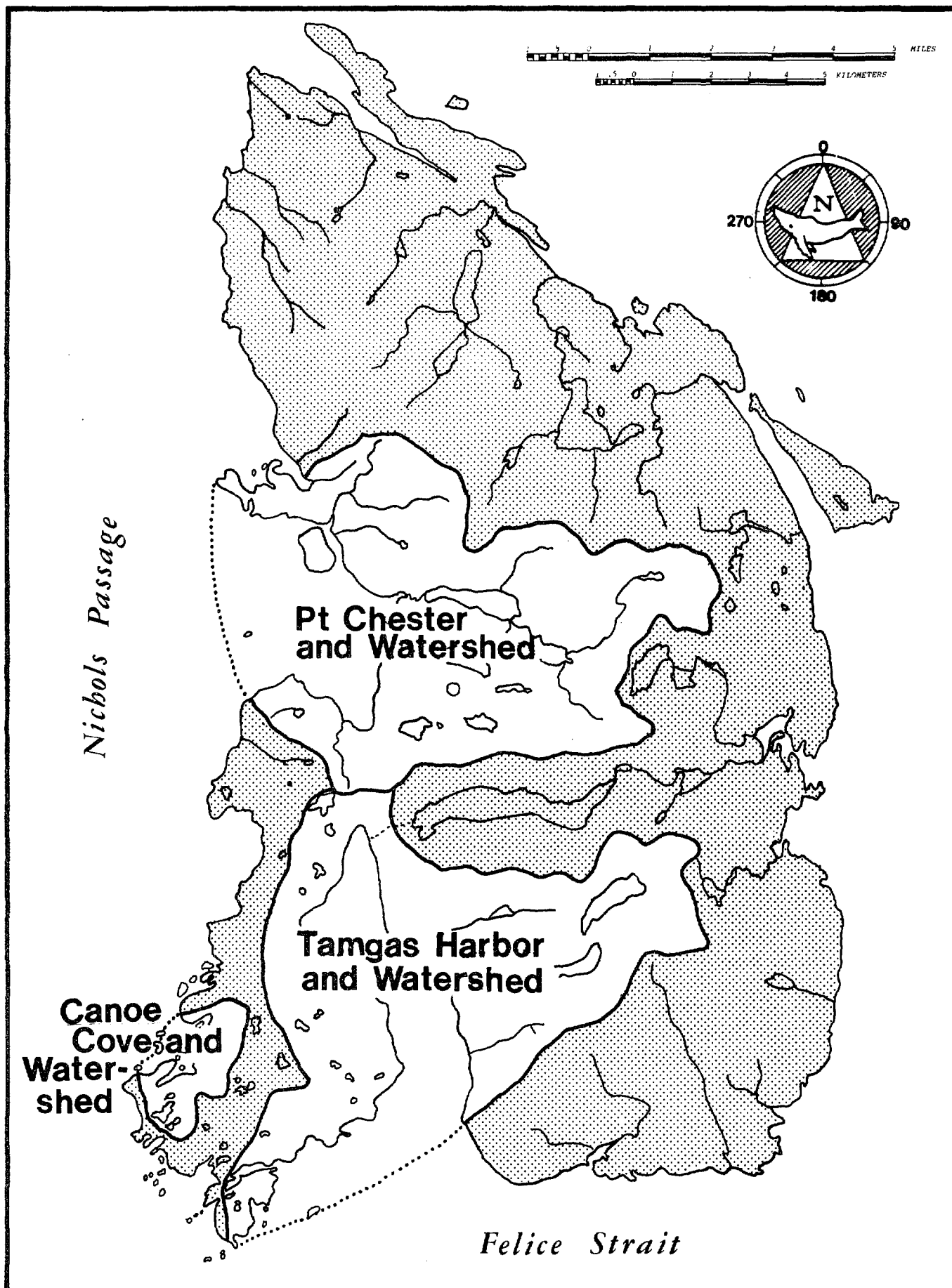


Figure 18. Areas identified for potential designation as special areas on a portion of the Beaufort Sea coast, in Arctic-Northwest Alaska (coastal region A). These areas are being considered for designation as AMSAs in the North Slope Borough coastal management plan (6). In addition, the entire area shown is within the proposed Arctic Marine Sanctuary (A4, proposed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game [2, 3]) and is a major oil and gas resource zone (A17 and A18, Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development [5]). The proposals for these special areas are abstracted in Chapter 3. →

The base map for this figure is a portion of Interim Coastal Zone Boundary map 5, which shows the seaward boundary (broad broken line) of the coastal zone of the mainland and offshore barrier islands on the USGS 1:250,000 Beechey Point (1955) quadrangle map (19).

Proposals and Other References

Map showing the Bering Sea and surrounding islands, including the Midway Islands, Cross Island, Dinkum Sands, Narwhal I., Jeanette I., Karluk I., Newport, Foggy Island, Niakuk Is., Head Point, Howe I., Anadyr Pt., Pt. Browe, Tigvariak I., and the Stockton Islands. The map includes a grid of latitude and longitude lines and is labeled with various alphanumeric codes (A19, A20, A22, A21, A25, A26, A29, A30) indicating specific areas of interest.

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Many of the references cited under "Sources of Proposals" contained valuable and interesting information in addition to the proposals themselves. This information includes bibliographies and lists of persons having first-hand knowledge of the areas; glossaries; descriptions of geographic regions, including major current and anticipated conflicts and land ownership and management patterns; and explanations of each agency's particular approach to special area inventory and designation.

The list of "Selected References" includes the works referred to most often for editorial purposes.

SOURCES OF PROPOSALS

- (1) Areas of Particular Concern for Geologic Reasons in the Alaskan Coastal Zone. By S. Finley, J. Riehle, and K. Emmel. Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys, Anchorage. October 1977. 58 pp.
- (2) Areas Meriting Special Attention: A Process for Alaska. Compiled and prepared by C. Noah, M. W. Waring, and K. Fredriksson. Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Planning and Program Coordination, Juneau. January 1978. 98 pp.
- (3) Identification of Coastal/Marine Areas of Particular Concern. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Anchorage. 1977, revised 26 October 1979. Looseleaf notebook.
- (4) Kenai Snow Geese Staging Area: An AMSA Proposal. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Habitat Protection Section, Marine/Coastal Habitat Management, Anchorage. March 1979. 15 pp.
- (5) Preliminary Identification of Areas Meriting Special Attention. Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Juneau. 1979. Individual forms, on file.
- (6) Framework Plan, Volume III, pp. 41-119 in Record File. Trustees for Alaska, Anchorage. AND Ordinance: North Slope Borough Assembly Concept Approved Resolution No. 33-79, pp. 12-13. October 1979.
- (7) City of Haines Coastal Management Plan. Environmental Services Limited. 26 October 1979. Pp. 112-118.
- (8) Anchorage Coastal Management Program, Concept Approved. Municipality of Anchorage, Planning Department, Physical Planning Division. September 1979. Pp. 87-110.
- (9) Annette Islands Reserve Coastal Management Program. Prepared for the Metlakatla Indian Community by Pacific Rim Planners, Inc., Seattle. November 1979. Pp. 121-157.
- (10) Recreation, Scenic, and Heritage Areas of Particular Concern: Cape Suckling to Cape Fairweather and the Outer Kenai Coast. By K. A. Troll. Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, Anchorage. July 1979. 91 pp.
- (11) Recreation, Scenic, and Heritage Areas of Particular Concern: Kodiak Archipelago. By K. A. Troll, P. Martin, and J. A. Mohr. Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, Anchorage. July 1979. 297 pp.
- (12) Recreation, Scenic, and Heritage Areas of Particular Concern: Cape Puget to Cape Suckling, Alaska. By A. H. Meiners, W. T. Prodan, and

N. C. Johannsen. Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, Planning Section, Anchorage. July 1977, revised March 1978. . 112 pp.

- (13) A Proposal for an Ecological Reserve System for Alaska. Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska, Resource Planning Team, Anchorage. 1973. As cited in (12).
- (14) Final Report, Juneau Coastal Management Program-Phase II. Hearing Draft. City and Borough of Juneau, Planning Department, Juneau. March 1979. Pp. IV, 1-7.
- (15) Recreation, Scenic, and Heritage Areas of Particular Concern: Cook Inlet, Alaska. By A. H. Meiners, P. K. Martin, and N. C. Johannsen. Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, Planning Section, Anchorage. July 1978. 167 pp.
- (16) An Inventory of Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness Areas of Particular Concern in Alaska's Coastal Zone. Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, Anchorage. 19 October 1977. Looseleaf notebook.
- (17) Kenai River Flats. A Proposal for Designation as an Area Meriting Special Attention. Prepared by Lee Ann Gardner and Jon R. Nickles. United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage. December 1979. 69 pp.

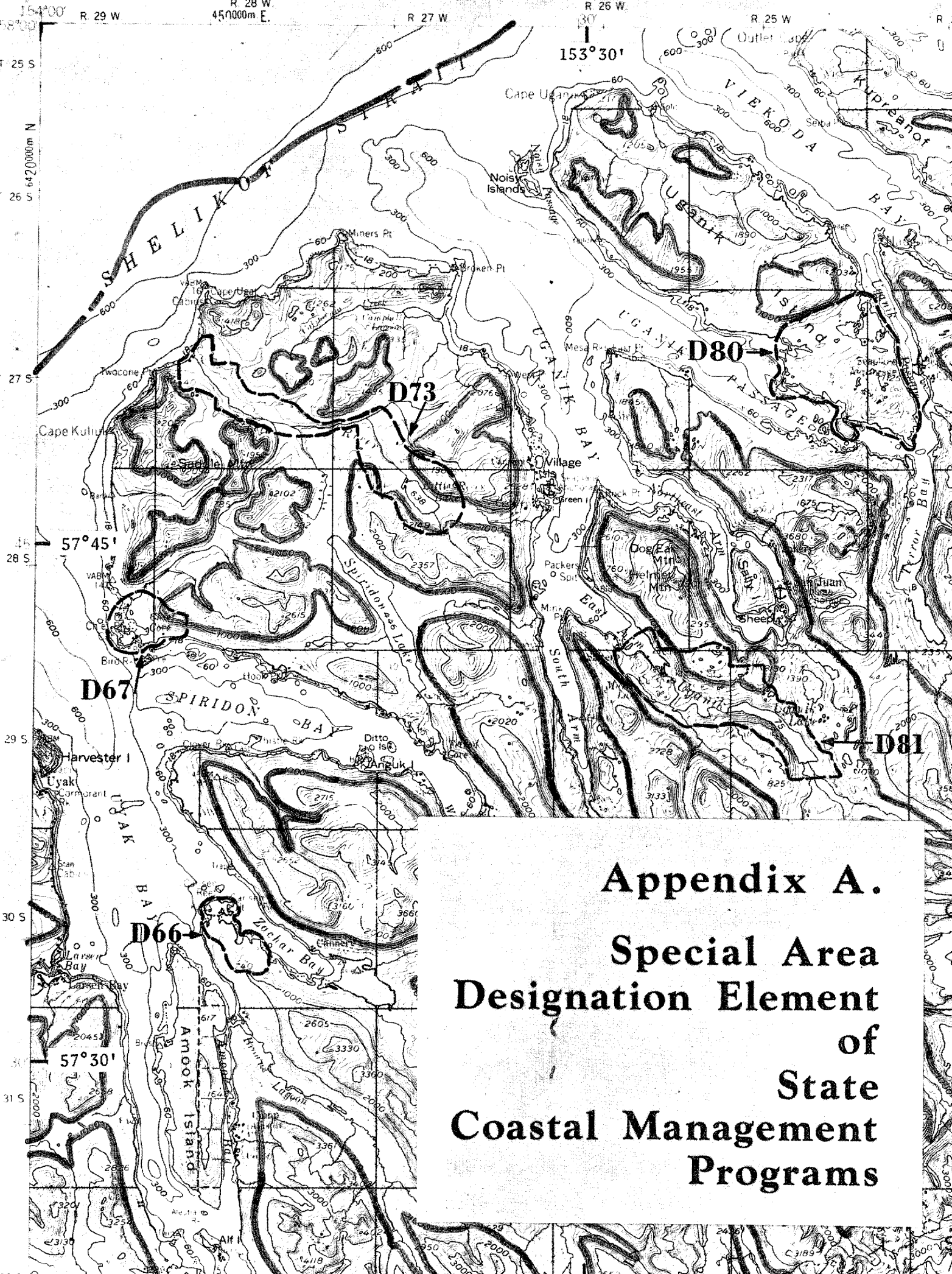
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- (18) Alaska Coastal Policy Council and Office of Coastal Management. Annual report for 1979 on the Alaska Coastal Management Program. Juneau: Office of Coastal Management; 1980.
- (19) Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center, University of Alaska. Interim coastal zone boundaries of Alaska map set. Anchorage: AEIDC; 1980. [Set costs \$23.00, each map costs \$0.18. Order from AEIDC, 707 A Street, Anchorage, AK 99501.]
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- (22) CBE Style Manual Committee. Council of Biology Editors style manual: a guide for authors, editors, and publishers in the biological Sciences. 4th ed. Arlington, VA: American Institute of Biological Sciences; 1976.
- (23) Committee on Classification and Nomenclature. Check-list of North American birds. 5th ed. New York: American Ornithologists' Union; 1957.
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- (26) Follett, W. Modern American usage: a guide. New York: Hill and Wang; 1966 (ninth printing, 1979).
- (27) Haley, D. (ed.). Marine mammals of eastern North Pacific and Arctic waters. Seattle, WA: Pacific Search Press; 1978.
- (28) Irving, L. Arctic life of birds and mammals, including man. New York: Springer-Verlag; 1972.
- (29) Orth, D. J. Dictionary of Alaska place names. Geological Survey professional paper 567. Washington, DC: U. S. Government Printing Office; 1967 (reprinted 1971 with minor revisions).
- (30) Schor, A. E. Alaska place names. 2nd ed. Juneau: University of Alaska Library; 1980.
- (31) State of Alaska, Department of Fish and Game. Biophysical boundaries for Alaska's coastal zone. Anchorage: ADF&G, Marine Coastal Habitat Management Program; 1978.

- (32) State of Alaska, Office of Coastal Management. Alaska coastal land and water use guide, volume 1. Juneau: Office of Coastal Management; 1979.
- (33) State of Alaska, Office of Coastal Management, and U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Coastal Zone Management. Final environmental impact statement and proposed coastal management program for the State of Alaska. Juneau: Office of Coastal Management; 1979.
- (34) Webster's new collegiate dictionary. Springfield, MA: G. and C. Merriam Co.; 1977.
- (35) Webster's third new international dictionary of the English language. Unabridged. Springfield, MA: G. and C. Merriam Co.; 1976.

Figure 19. Areas identified for potential designation as special areas on the northwest coast of Kodiak Island (coastal region D). These areas were identified by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, as areas that should be managed to maintain and enhance their recreational, scenic, and wildlife resources, and as potential AMSAs (11). The proposals for these special areas are abstracted in Chapter 6. →

The boundaries shown are approximate and provisional. They were copied from maps at various scales, primarily 1:63,360, that were submitted to OCM with draft proposals. The base map for this figure is a portion of Interim Coastal Zone Boundary map 74, which shows the landward (broad solid line) and seaward (broad broken line) boundaries of the coastal zone on the USGS 1:250,000-scale Kodiak (1952) topographic quadrangle (19).



Appendix A.
Special Area
Designation Element
of
State
Coastal Management
Programs

Appendix A contains the federal regulations pertaining to participation of state coastal management programs in the inventory and designation of special management areas ("areas of particular concern"). Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Coastal zone management program development and approval provisions. Federal Register 44 (61): 18599-18601; 28 March 1979.

concern. Where these policies are limited and non-specific, greater emphasis should be placed on areas of particular concern to assure effective management and an adequate degree of program specificity.

§ 923.21 Areas of particular concern.

(a) Statutory Citations Subsection 305(b)(3):

The management program for each coastal state shall include . . .

(a) an inventory and designation of areas of particular concern within the coastal zone.

Subsection 305(b)(5):

The management program for each coastal state shall include . . .

(b) broad guidelines on priorities of uses in particular areas, including specifically those uses of lowest priority.

(b) *Requirements.* (1) Inventory and designate geographic areas that are of particular concern, on a generic (i.e., by type of area, such as all wetlands or port areas) or site-specific basis, or both;

(i) In developing criteria for inventorying and designating areas of particular concern. States shall consider whether the following represent areas of concern requiring special management:

(A) Areas of unique, scarce, fragile or vulnerable natural habitat; unique or fragile, physical, figuration (as, for example, Niagara Falls); historical significance, cultural value or scenic importance (including resources on or determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.);

(B) Areas of high natural productivity or essential habitat for living resources, including fish, wildlife, and endangered species and the various trophic levels in the food web critical to their well-being;

(C) Areas of substantial recreational value and/or opportunity;

(D) Areas where developments and facilities are dependent upon the utilization of, or access to, coastal waters;

(E) Areas of unique hydrologic, geologic or topographic significance for industrial or commercial development or for dredge spoil disposal;

(F) Areas or urban concentration where shoreline utilization and water uses are highly competitive;

(G) Areas where, if development were permitted, it might be subject to significant hazard due to storms, slides, floods, erosion, settlement, and salt water intrusion;

(H) Areas needed to protect, maintain or replenish coastal lands or resources including coastal flood plains, aquifers and their recharge areas, estuaries, sand dunes, coral and other reefs, beaches, offshore sand deposits and mangrove stands.

Subpart C—Special Management Areas

§ 923.20 General.

(a) This subpart deals with areas that are of particular concern because of their coastal-related values or characteristics, or because they may face pressures which require detailed attention beyond the general planning and regulatory system which is part of the management program. As a result, these areas require special management attention within the terms of the State's overall coastal program. This special management may include regulatory or permit requirements applicable only to the area of particular concern. It also may include increased intergovernmental coordination, technical assistance, enhanced public expenditures, or additional public services and maintenance to a designated area. This subpart deals with the following subsections of the Act: 305(b)(3)—Geographic Areas of Particular Concern; 305(b)(5)—Guidelines on Priorities of Uses; 305(b)(7)—Shorefront Access and Protection Planning; 305(b)(9)—

[Shoreline Erosion Planning; and 306(c)(9)--]

Areas for Preservation and Restoration.

(b) The importance of designating areas of particular concern for management purposes and the number and type of areas that should be designated is directly related to the degree of comprehensive controls applied throughout a State's coastal zone. Where a State's general coastal management policies and authorities address state and national concerns comprehensively and are specific with respect to particular resources and uses, relatively less emphasis need be placed on designation of areas of particular

(ii) Where states will involve local governments, other state agencies, federal agencies and/or the public in the process of designating areas of particular concern, States must provide guidelines to those who will be involved in the designation process. These guidelines shall contain the purposes, criteria, and procedures for nominating areas of particular concern.

(2) Identify areas by location (if site specific) or category of coastal resources (if generic) in sufficient detail that affected landowners, governmental entities and the public can determine with reasonable certainty if a given area is or is not designated.

[*Comment.* Maps that indicate the location of designated areas or types of areas are encouraged as part of a State's program submission.]

(3) Describe the nature of the concern and the basis on which designations are made in order to: (i) indicate why areas or types of areas have been selected for special management attention, and (ii) provide a basis for appropriate management policies and use guidelines.

(4) Describe how the management program addresses and resolves the concerns for which areas are designated; and

(5) Provide guidelines regarding priorities of uses in these areas, including guidelines on uses of lowest priority.

[*Comment.* These guidelines will serve:

(i) To provide a basis for special management in areas of particular concern;

(ii) To provide a common reference point for resolving conflicts; and

(iii) To articulate further the nature of the interests to be promoted, prohibited or managed as a result of designation. States may also establish priority use of guidelines that apply throughout the coastal zone and are encouraged to do so, especially as an aid to resolving use conflicts.]

§ 923.22 Areas for preservation or restoration.

(a) Statutory Citation, Subsection 306(c)(9):

Prior to granting approval of a management program submitted by a coastal state, the Secretary shall find that . . . The management program makes provisions for procedures whereby specific areas may be designated for the purpose of preserving or restoring them for their conservation, recreational, ecological or aesthetic values.

(b) *Requirements.* (1) The criteria by which designations will be made must be included in the management program. Designations may be made for the purposes of preserving or restoring areas for their conservation, recreational, ecological, or aesthetic values.

(2) The procedures by which designations will be made must be included in the management program.

§ 923.23 Other areas of particular concern.

(a) States must meet the requirements of § 923.21(b) in order to receive program approval. Beyond this, States have the option of designating specific areas known to require additional or special management, but for which additional management techniques have not been developed or necessary authorities have not been established at the time of program approval. Where States exercise this option, they must meet the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) *Requirements.* (1) The basis for designation of these additional special management areas must be clearly stated;

(2) A reasonable time frame and procedures must be established for developing and implementing appropriate management techniques. These procedures must provide for the development of those items required in § 923.21(b);

(3) An agency (or agencies) capable of formulating the necessary management policies and techniques must be identified.

(c) States must meet the requirements of § 923.22(b) for having procedures for designating areas for preservation or restoration. Beyond this, States have the option of including procedures for designating areas of particular concern for other than preservation or restoration purposes after program approval. Where States exercise this option, they must meet the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section.

(d) *Requirements.* (1) The criteria by which designations of additional areas of particular concern will be made must be included in the management program; and

(2) The procedures by which such designations will be made must be included in the management program.

§ 923.24 Shorefront access and protection planning.

(a) Statutory Citation, Subsection 305(b)(7):

The management program for each coastal shall include . . . (a) a definition of the term "beach" and a planning process for the protection to, and access to, public beaches and other public coastal areas of environmental, recreational, historical, esthetic, ecological or cultural value.

(b) The basic purpose in focusing special planning attention on shorefront access and protection is to provide public beaches and other public coastal areas of environmental, recreational, historic, esthetic, ecological or cultural value with special management attention within the purview of the State's management program. This special management attention may be achieved by designating public

shorefront areas requiring additional access or protection as areas of particular concern pursuant to § 923.21 or areas for preservation or restoration pursuant to § 923.22.

(c) *Requirements.* (1) The management program must contain a procedure for assessing public beaches and other public areas, including State owned lands, tidelands and bottom lands, which require access or protection, and a description of appropriate types of access and protection.

[*Comment.* In meeting this requirement, States should:

(i) Make use of the analyses developed to meet the requirements of § 923.21 as well as information contained in State Outdoor Comprehensive Recreation Plans;

(ii) Consider the need and priority for the protection of islands if they are not already designated as areas of particular concern or areas for preservation or restoration pursuant to §§ 923.21 and 923.22. This analysis will be useful in establishing eligibility for such funds as may be available for islands acquisition pursuant to subsection 315(2) of the Act;

(iii) Analyze the supply of existing public facilities and areas, the anticipated demand for future use of these facilities, the capability and suitability of existing areas to support increased access, and governmental and public preferences and priorities;

(iv) Consider both provision of increased physical and visual access. Emphasis should be on the provision of increased physical access. Physical access could include, but need not be limited to, footpaths, bikepaths, boardwalks, jitneys, rickshaws, parking facilities, ferry services and other public transport. Visual access could involve, but need not be limited to viewpoints, setback lines, building height restrictions, and light requirements;

(v) Give special attention to recreational needs of urban residents;

(vi) Define public coastal areas broadly to include, but not necessarily be limited to: public recreation areas, scenic natural areas, threatened or endangered floral or faunal habitat, wetlands, barrier islands, bluffs, historic, cultural or archaeological artifacts, and urban waterfronts; and

(vii) Consider, in determining protection needs, such factors as (A) environmental, esthetic or ecological preservation (including protection from over-use and mitigation of erosion or natural hazards), (B) protection for public use benefits (including recreational, historic or cultural uses), (C) preservation of islands, and (D) such other protection as may be necessary to insure the maintenance of environmental, recreational, historic, esthetic, ecological or cultural values of existing public shorefront attractions.]

(2) There must be a definition of the term "beach" that is the broadest definition allowable under state law or constitutional provisions, and an identification of public areas meeting that definition.

[*Comment.* The purpose of defining the term "beach" is to aid in the identification of those existing public beach areas requiring further access and/or protection as a part of the State's management program. For planning purposes, States may define

"beach" in terms of characteristic physical elements (e.g., submerged lands, tidelands, foreshore, dry sand area, line of vegetation, dunes) or in terms of public characteristics (e.g., local, State or Federal ownership, or other demonstrated public interest such as easements, leases, licenses, or traditional and habitual usage.)

(3) There must be an identification and description of enforceable policies, legal authorities, funding programs and other techniques that will be used to provide such shorefront access and protection that the State's planning process indicates is necessary.

§ 923.25 Shoreline erosion/mitigation planning.

(a) *Statutory Citation, Section 305(b)(9):*

The management program for each coastal state shall include * * * A planning process for (A) assessing the effects of shoreline erosion (however caused), and (B) studying and evaluating ways to control, or lessen the impact of, such erosion, and to restore areas adversely affected by such erosion.

(b) The basic purpose in developing this planning process is to give special attention to erosion issues. This special management attention may be achieved by designating erosion areas as areas of particular concern pursuant to § 923.21 or as areas for preservation or restoration pursuant to § 923.22.

(c) *Requirements.* (1) The management program must include a method for assessing the effects of shoreline erosion and evaluating techniques for mitigating, controlling or restoring areas adversely affected by erosion.

[*Comment.* In developing assessment and evaluation techniques, states should consider:

(i) loss of land along the shoreline or estuarine banks;

(ii) whether the loss resulted from natural or man induced forces;

(iii) whether the erosion is regularly occurring, cyclical, or a one time event;

(iv) impacts of the erosion on adjacent shorelines, and land and water uses;

(v) probable impacts of mitigation on adjacent shorelines, land and water uses, littoral drift and other natural processes such as accretion; and

(vi) probable impacts of re-establishment of pre-erosion shoreline or rebuilding on wetlands and natural habitat, particularly as the re-establishment or rebuilding might relate to the Executive Orders on Wetlands and Floodplains (see § 923.3(b)(2)(ii)).]

(2) There must be an identification and description of enforceable policies, legal authorities, funding techniques and other techniques that will be used to manage the effects of erosion as the State's planning process indicates is necessary.

[*Comment.* In developing a process to manage the effects of erosion, States should consider:

(i) the extent and location of erosion problems;

(ii) the necessity for control versus non-control of erosion;

(iii) whether structural (e.g., groins) or nonstructural controls (e.g., land use setbacks) are appropriate;

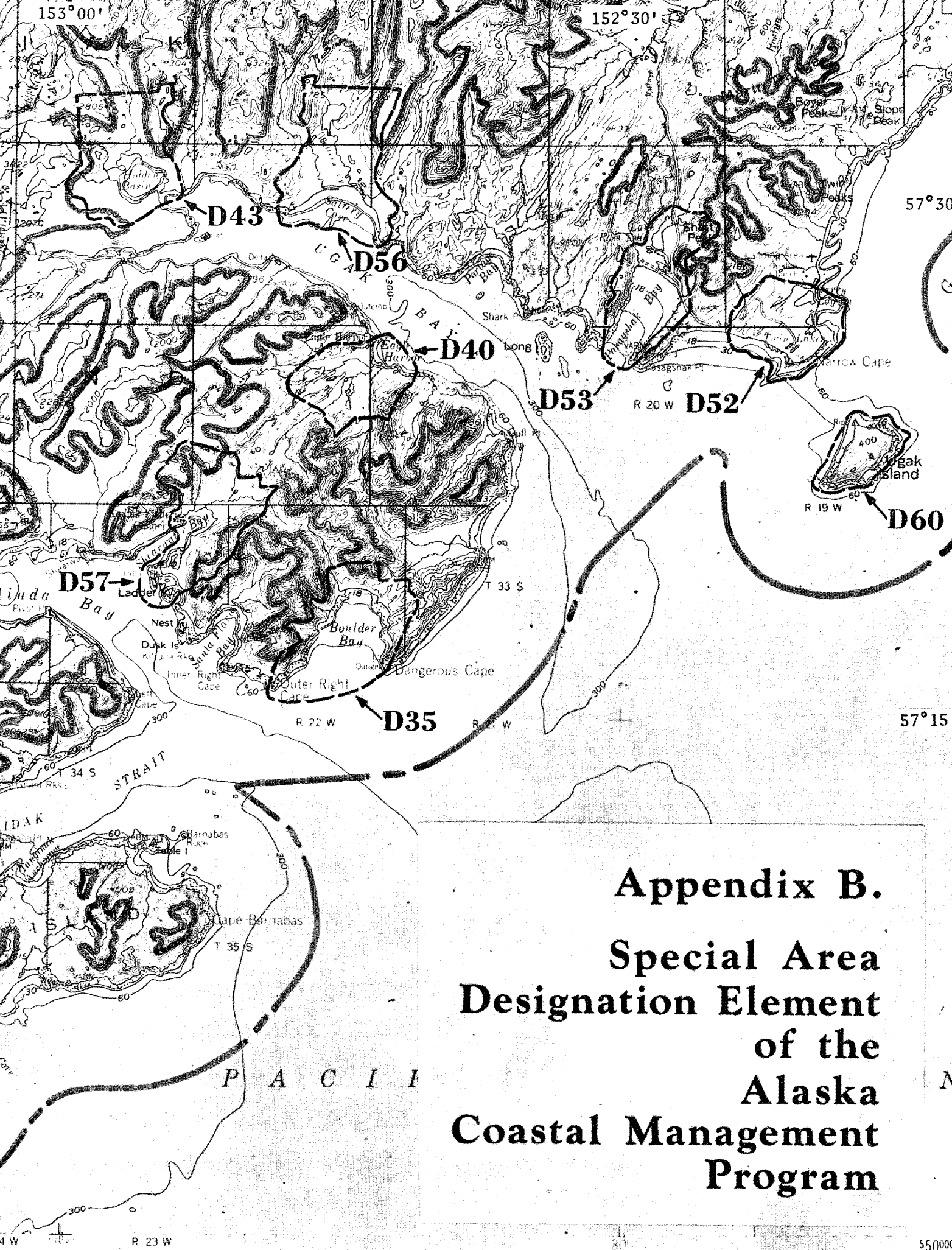
(iv) costs of alternative solutions (including operation and maintenance costs); and

(v) the National Flood Insurance Program (24 CFR 1909 et seq.) and regulations of the Federal Insurance Administration on flood-related erosion-prone areas (24 CFR 910.5).]

[*Comment.* Due to restrictions on the use of section 306 funds (see § 923.94), not all means of restoration proposed by States may be eligible for funding under section 306 or other sections of the Act. Accordingly, particular attention should be given to coordination of shoreline erosion management objectives with funding programs pursuant to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Beach Erosion Control Program (33 U.S.C. 426 et seq.), the Hurricane Protection Program (33 U.S.C. 701 et seq.) and other programs as may be appropriate.]

Figure 20. Areas identified for potential designation as special areas on the east coast of Kodiak Island (coastal region D). These areas were identified by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, as areas that should be managed to protect their recreational, scenic, historical, and wildlife resources, and as potential AMSAs (11). The proposals for these special areas are abstracted in Chapter 6. →

The boundaries shown are approximate and provisional. They were copied from maps at various scales, primarily 1:63,360, that were submitted to OCM with draft proposals. The base map for this figure is a portion of Interim Coastal Zone Boundary map 74, which shows the landward (broad solid line) and seaward (broad broken line) boundaries of the coastal zone on the USGS 1:250,000-scale Kodiak (1952) quadrangle (19).



Appendix B.
Special Area
Designation Element
of the
Alaska
Coastal Management
Program

Alaska Coastal Policy Council Resolution No. 10 :
Special Area Designation and Management

WHEREAS, AS 46.40.030.(7) requires that district coastal programs include "a designation of, and the policies which will be applied to the use of, areas within the coastal resource district which merit special attention," and

WHEREAS, AS 46.40.040.(1)(F) requires the Council to adopt guidelines and standards for "designating and developing policies for the use of areas of the coast which merit special attention;" and

WHEREAS, AS 46.40.210.(1) defines the term "area which merits special attention" to include coastal areas which are sensitive to change or which have particular values to the public; and

WHEREAS, the Council, in 6 AAC 80.160, has expanded the criteria that can be used to designate an area which merits special attention, provided standards for the information that must accompany a designation for an area which merits special attention, and established two methods for designation such areas; and

WHEREAS, in addition to special area designation and management mechanisms provided by ACMP, there are a number of existing state and federal authorities and programs now in use to locate, designate and manage selected areas of the coast, or other parts of the state, for special purposes; and

WHEREAS, the Council finds that the potential for confusion and duplication of effort in governmentally sponsored special area designation and management programs has increased with the advent of ACMP, and that, while some of the special area management needs of Alaska's coast will be met through the mechanisms of ACMP, there is a need for coordination between the special area activities undertaken as a result of ACMP and those which are currently underway as a result of existing state and federal programs;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY The Alaska Coastal Policy Council that:

1. There are three methods by which the Council can initiate, or participate in special area designation and management in Alaska's coastal area.

These are:

Method	a) Council approval of special area designations appearing in district coastal management program as Areas Which Merit Special Attention (AMSA's.)
--------	--

Method b) Direct designation of special areas as Areas Which Merit Special Attention in the areas outside of districts by the Council.

Method c) Council review and endorsement of special area designations proposed by state and federal agencies which offer such proposals under other authorities than that provided by the Alaska Coastal Management Act.

2. Method (a) Discussion As required by ACMA and the ACMP regulations, districts will designate Areas Which Merit Special Attention in their programs. Such designations will contain the information called for by 6 AAC 80.160(a), and may be in response to any of the values listed in AS 46.40.210.(1) or 6 AAC 80.160.(b). AMSAs may be proposed in the initial district program submission or in later amendments to the district program. Districts may choose to manage the designated AMSA through their own land use control authorities, or may propose that a different authority be used. If a different authority is to be used, then whatever procedural steps are required for that authority must be taken before actual management of the AMSA may begin. Preferably, the additional steps will occur after the Council has acted on the district's AMSA designation. Council action on the district AMSA designation does not supplant whatever additional procedural steps must be taken.

3. Method (b) Discussion The Council has provided an additional means by which AMSAs can be designated. Any person may recommend an area outside of districts for designation as an AMSA. Any such designation by the Council must contain the information required in 6 AAC 80.160(a). For the convenience of the Council, any recommendation for an AMSA in areas outside of districts must contain this same information in order for the recommendation to be considered. Such recommendations must be submitted to the Office of Coastal Management. That office must first determine that adequate information accompanies the recommendation before the recommendation will be presented to the Council. If the Council approves and designates the recommendation, actual management of the AMSA for the uses or purposes that gave rise to the recommendation cannot begin until the Office of Coastal Management has made arrangements with the appropriate managing authority, in most cases a state or federal agency, and until that authority has taken whatever steps may be required of it by law to actually invoke the powers needed to effectuate the management scheme for the AMSA. The Office of Coastal Management has no powers to manage any area directly.

4. Method (c) Discussion. Several state and federal agencies, as well as municipal and private land owners, have programs and authorities by which special areas can be designated and managed for particular uses.

Resolution No. 10

The Legislature has several powers that can be used to designate and manage special areas for particular uses. To the extent that any agency or other entity has such a power and is considering a special area designation in the coastal area, that entity may approach the Council to seek review, coordination of review, and endorsement for the special area proposal. Special area proposals offered to the Council by this method are not AMSA proposals and acquire no authority from the Alaska Coastal Management Act. Endorsement by the Council of such a special area proposal does not supplant any other steps required by law to cause the designation and management of, the special area, nor is Council endorsement a condition of designation under other authorities. All special area proposals made to the Council must first be submitted to the Office of Coastal Management and must contain the same information required for AMSA proposals in order for the Council to consider them. Within the limits of its finances and workload considerations, the Council will conduct hearings, circulate draft proposal documents and the like on behalf of the proposing entity in order to assure adequate public involvement in special area proposals.

James A. Ulmer Co-Chairman

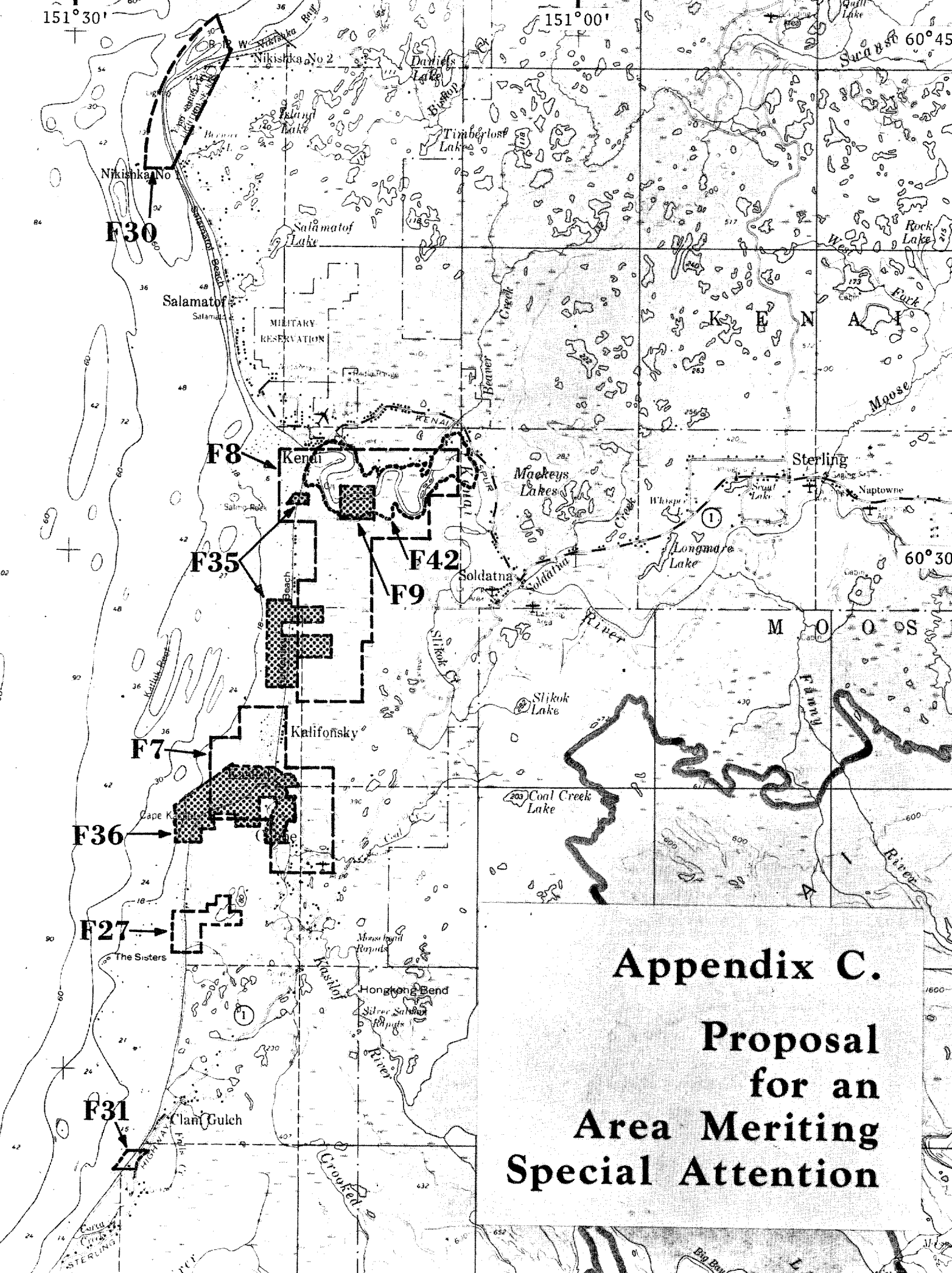
Red Ollie Co-Chairman

Dated this 9 day of January, 1978

Attest: Murray R. Walter

Figure 21. Areas identified for potential designation as special areas on the eastern shore of Cook Inlet (coastal region F). Areas F27, F30, F31, F35, and F36 were identified by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, as areas that should be managed to maintain and enhance their recreational, scenic, historical, and wildlife resources, and as potential AMSAs (15). Areas F7-9 were identified as potential coastal marine refuges and AMSAs by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (2, 3, 4), while F42 was proposed for AMSA status by the U. S. Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service (17). The proposals for these special areas are abstracted in Chapter 8. →

The boundaries shown are approximate and provisional. They were copied from maps at various scales that were submitted with draft proposals. The base map for this figure is a portion of Interim Coastal Zone Boundary map 80, which shows the landward boundary (broad solid line) of the coastal zone on the USGS 1:250,000 Kenai (1958) quadrangle map (19).



Appendix C.

Proposal

for an

Area Meriting

Special Attention

Appendix C is an example of a proposal for an AMSA. Tamgas Harbor and Watershed and two other areas were designated as AMSAs in the Annette Islands Reserve coastal management program, which has been adopted by the Alaska Coastal Policy Council and the Alaska State Legislature. The proposal is abstracted in Chapter 11 (see I24).

Tamgas Harbor and Watershed

(1) Basis for Designation (under Alaska Coastal Management Act)

(A) *"areas of...scenic importance"*

Tamgas Harbor provides the viewer from Annette with a spectacular view of towering mountains and rounded glacial valleys. Local weather patterns and the northern lights are both enhanced when framing Tamgas Mountain.

(B) *"areas of high natural productivity or essential habitat for living resources"*

Tamgas Harbor's streams, particularly Tamgas Creek, are well-known on the island as important salmon producers. The tidelands are also prodigious in their production of clams and crabs, which are harvested by local residents, and other benthic organisms which feed the fish and waterfowl in the harbor.

(C) *"areas of substantial recreational value or opportunity"*

Both Purple Lake and Tamgas Lake in the watershed are accessible by trail and are well-used for recreation. The waters and beaches of the harbor itself provide island residents with opportunities for sports fishing, shellfishing, hiking and boating. Its value for small boating is enhanced by a dock and a boat ramp at Annette.

(D) *"areas where the development of facilities is dependent upon the utilization of, or access to, coastal waters"*

The salmon hatchery being constructed at the mouth of Tamgas Creek, and the temporary incubation facility now operating at Annette both depend on utilizing freshwater (for operating) and access to saltwater for releasing fish.

(E) *"areas of unique geologic or topographic significance which are susceptible to industrial or commercial development"*

While the entire Metlakatla Peninsula is a rarity as a vast expanse of flat land in mountainous southeast Alaska, the Annette area is particularly significant as developable land. Originally cleared and filled by the Coast Guard, the area has a good deal of flat land underlain by gravel, with access to roads, airport and navigable marine water.

from 6 AAC 80.160 (b) (1) *"areas important for subsistence hunting, fishing, food gathering and foraging"*

The tidelands of Tamgas Harbor, especially Hospital Bay north of Annette and Point Davison at the south end of the peninsula, are well used by Metlakatla residents for subsistence gathering of clams and crab, abalones and seaweed.

(2) Map

Tamgas Harbor and its watershed are mapped in Figures 24, 26 and 27.

(3) Description of the Area

At 5,066 acres (2051 hectares), Tamgas Harbor (defined here as all the waters to the north of a line north of Survey Point to Point Davison) is the largest estuary on Annette Island. The harbor reaches a depth of 56 fathoms (103 meters), but average depths are 20 to 30 fathoms (37 to 55 meters).

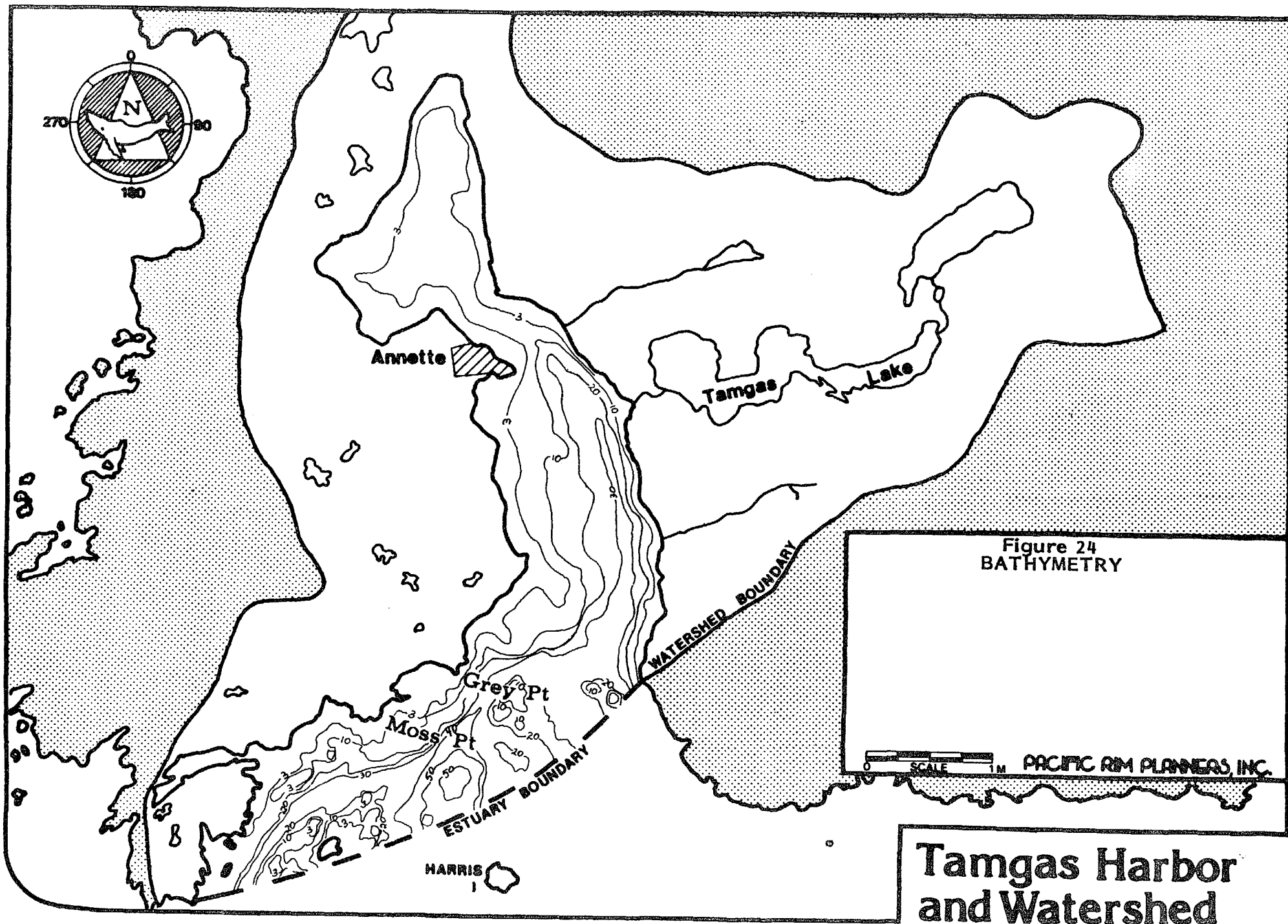
There are two smaller embayments that are noteworthy as parts of the Tamgas Harbor estuary. One, Hospital Bay, is a loosely defined cove at the mouth of Hospital Creek, north of Annette. The other, the Saltchuck, is a long narrow body of water south of Moss Point. Nearly isolated from the outside, the Saltchuck is uniquely protected from the wind and waves which pound the rest of the harbor during storms.

Tamgas Harbor's watershed, which covers an area of 14,105 acres (5710 hectares) includes slightly less than half of the Metlakatla Peninsula on the west. To the east, it includes portions of Purple Mountain, Bald Ridge, Berry Knoll, Chapeau Mountain, Davison Mountain, and Tamgas Mountain where, at 3315 feet (1020 meters), the watershed and the island reach their highest point.

Water Conditions

Tamgas Harbor's water chemistry and circulation characteristic make possible its production of fish, shellfish, waterfowl and marine mammals. These characteristics present both opportunities and limitations to development of marine resources. The following discussion is based on measurements taken in April and August, 1978, and in January, March, April and May, 1979, and on visual observations throughout the year (Appendix IV).

With the exception of the Saltchuck, which is discussed later, none of the water quality data available shows the estuary to present any definite problems in temperature, dissolved oxygen, or pH for natural fisheries production or aquaculture development. The water temperature remains cold. Never measured above 14.0°, even at the surface on a hot sunny day in August, it was safely below the upper level of tolerance (16°C.) for salmon (Bell, 1973). At the end of an extended period of subfreezing weather, the runoff from melting snow and ice and the cold air temperature cooled the water to 4.5°C on the surface and 6.0° C. at a depth of 10 meters. While these temperatures are below the optimum range for growth and survival of salmon, they are probably limited to these short-term cold spells and are more likely to limit fish growth than their survival.



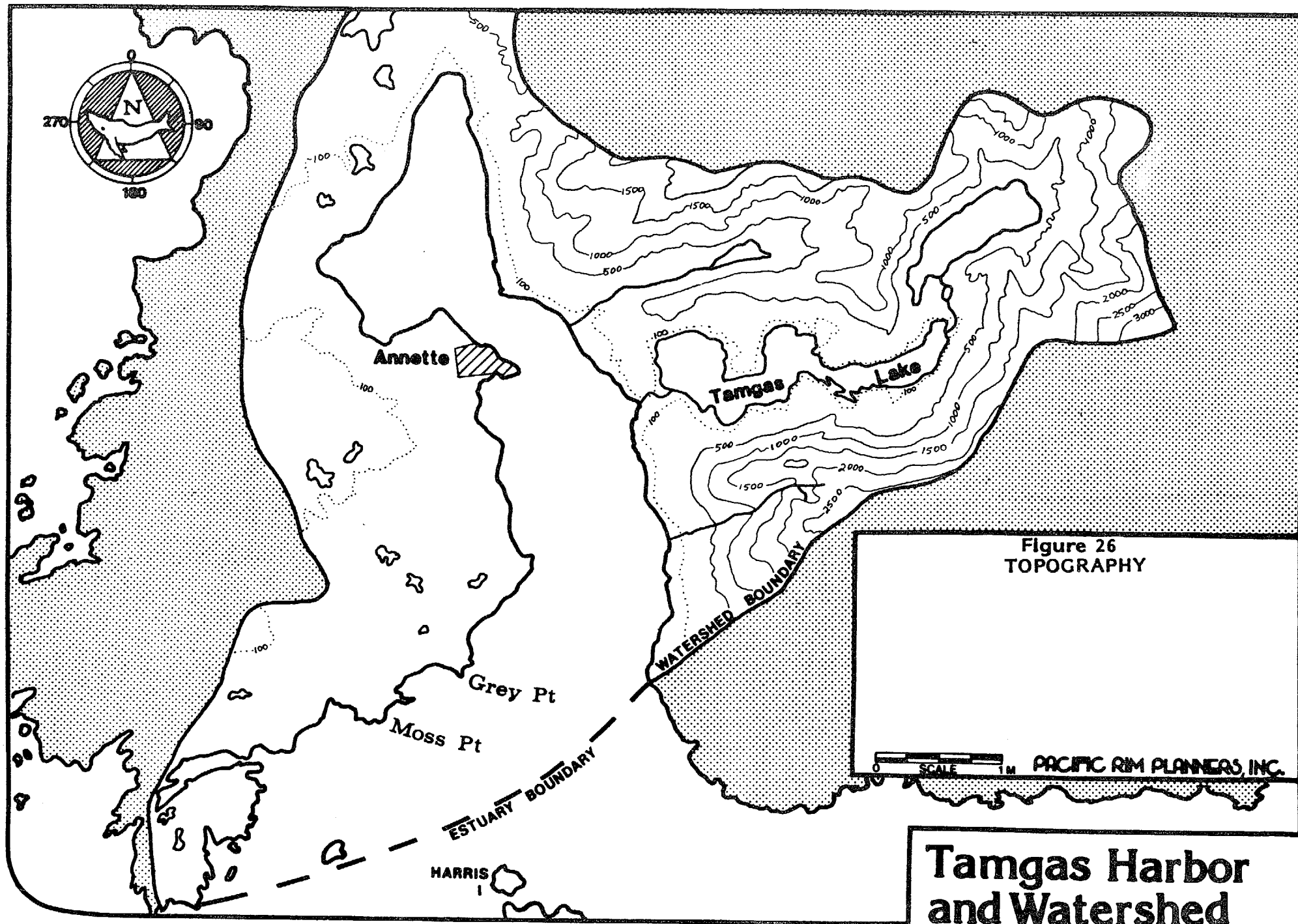
Neither of the two temperature extremes measured to date is unsuitable for growth of oysters, although the summer temperatures are probably not warm enough to permit oyster spawning or survival and setting of larvae.

As might be anticipated in saltwater, the pH (acidity-alkalinity) was measured at a neutral to slightly alkaline level (7.0 to 7.6). The buffering effect of seawater tends to make the harbor alkaline; the pH might be higher were it not for the tannic acid in the muskeg runoff that enters the harbor.

Within the top 15 meters, the water in the harbor appears to be further enhanced by fairly good vertical mixing and exchange with outside waters. Although the copious freshwater runoff from the uplands tends to form a somewhat discrete layer of low density water floating above the higher density, higher salinity water, the layering effect is probably short-term. In most of the measurement the distinct layering was limited to the top few meters, and was more noticeable near the shore than in the center of the harbor. The most pronounced layering measured (with salinity of 17.0 o/oo at the surface and 24.0 o/oo at a depth of 1 meter) was at the Tangas Dock on a flat, calm day at a time of heavy runoff from snowmelt. At the other times the salinity and temperatures exhibited a more continuous graduation from low salinity at the surface to higher salinity at depth. Tangas Harbor has an open southern exposure, and waves generated by the frequent southeast winds probably prevent any long-term layering of shallow water masses.

Little data is available on the deeper waters of the harbor. One sample taken south of Moss Point near the bottom at a depth of 21 meters showed a distinct difference in temperature, salinity and dissolved oxygen between the bottom and the waters above 15 meters in depth. This water was not confined inside the harbor, but it presents the possibility that water near the bottom inside the harbor has also formed distinct masses of high salinity and low oxygen. Inside the harbor, such water masses might remain stagnant until the oxygen is nearly consumed. While there are no deep holes in the harbor to confine high-density water masses, there is a partial sill extending from Grey Point to Survey Point that probably restricts somewhat the circulation of water below 20 fathoms (37 meters) in depth. If deep high-density water does become stagnant and low in dissolved oxygen, it could impair the productivity of the deeper waters.

Another significance of deep water masses is that they are very likely rich in organic nutrients needed near the surface for primary production by phytoplankton, macroalgae and eelgrass. Although no water has been analyzed for nutrients, it is probable that dead marine plants and animals settle and decompose near the bottom. The resultant inorganic nutrients accumulate in areas of slow water exchange. If these nutrients mix with the surface water, they could induce a bloom of production by phytoplankton followed by an increase in zooplankton, which in turn would be available as food for juvenile fish. A bloom of phytoplankton could also be used as food by shellfish. Determination of the extent and timing of nutrient



availability would be valuable in the siting, design and operation of aquaculture facilities.

Benthic Habitats

As it does elsewhere on Annette Island, the distribution of sediments in Tamgas Harbor reflects the degree of exposure of the shoreline to storm waves. In addition, the many streams entering the harbor carry sediment which is reworked and transported by the waves and currents.

The resulting shoreline supports rich and diverse communities of benthic organisms, animals and plants living on and in the bottom. Figures 10 and 11 in Chapter 5 show the location of each of three major types of benthic habitat in Tamgas Harbor.

The hard-surfaced habitat, mapped as "Rock" in Figures 10 and 11, includes solid bedrock outcroppings and boulders. This habitat dominates the outer portion of Tamgas Harbor, particularly on the east side, and on the west side between Grey Point and Point Davison.

Just as the force of the waves created the hard-surfaced habitat by scouring away any fine sediments, it also creates a community of benthic organisms adapted to withstand the pounding of the waves. As described in more detail in Chapter 5, this habitat supports attached organisms (such as barnacles, mussels, tube worms, anemones, sponges, etc.) and clinging organisms (such as starfish, chitons, or gumboots, abalones, snails, etc.)

The fine-sediment habitat (mapped as "Fine") is found largely in coves protected from south winds and at stream mouths. Hospital Bay is perhaps the best example of this habitat. Sheltered by Tent Point and fed by several streams, this cove has broad sweeping tideflats of mud, sand, and gravel, with eelgrass beds in much of the lower intertidal zone.

The fine-grained sediment provides no surface for attached or clinging organisms, as the rocky shoreline does, but instead supports many burrowing organisms, including clams, crustaceans, and polychaete worms. Dungeness crabs and several species of clams thrive in this habitat, where they support a subsistence fishery.

The third major type of benthic habitat is the mixed-coarse sediment shoreline. Composed of a mixture of cobbles and gravel, (and mapped as "Coarse"), this habitat is common much of the harbor's shoreline north of Tent Point. Being a mixture of sediments of different sizes, it provides a rich habitat to both the burrowing organisms and the attached organisms described above.

Fish

At least 12 streams tributary to Tamgas Harbor have been documented

as producing salmon. Pink salmon can be found in nearly all the streams. Chums are native to five streams and have been introduced into Tangas Creek annually since 1977. Coho salmon spawn and rear in six streams, while sockeye spawn and rear in Tangas Lake.

The harbor is used by king and coho salmon for feeding, and is therefore a popular bay for trolling.

Yellow Point, on the harbor's east side, has been used by herring as a spawning ground, although the fish do not appear to use it in large numbers.

Saltchuck Water Conditions

Located near the southern end of the Metlakatla Peninsula the Saltchuck is nearly cutoff from Tangas Harbor, and is well protected from storm waves from all directions. This enclosed condition is an asset in the often turbulent Southeast Alaska weather, but it has drawbacks in its effects on water quality of the Saltchuck. This analysis is based on data collected in August, 1978, and is therefore limited in seasonal perspective.

As is common in Southeast Alaskan estuaries, the Saltchuck exhibited a slight layering of water masses, with the surface water one to two parts per thousand less saline than the deeper water. This layering is reflected in the temperature as well, which was several degrees warmer at the surface than on the bottom.

Contrary to what might be expected from the acidic muskeg runoff, the pH of the water was at or near that of freshwater (7.0 on the surface; 7.4 at 13 meters in depth); however, the surface pH was lower (more acidic) than usual for seawater, which is generally slightly alkaline. This pH level reflects the influence of the runoff but was within safe limits for most marine animals and plants.

Circulation in the Saltchuck is less than ideal, however, and appears to lead to problems with the level of dissolved oxygen. Estuarine circulation is driven by three major forces: freshwater inflow, wind, and tides. All have deficiencies in circulating water in the Saltchuck.

The Saltchuck receives runoff from the surrounding muskeg and forest freshwater, but does not have any major tributary streams as the other bays on the island have. The Saltchuck has a fairly small drainage basin, and freshwater runoff is probably not a major force in its water circulation.

As mentioned earlier winds also have a minimal effect on the Saltchuck. Not only is it protected from the southeast waves which pound the shoreline outside, but the tall trees around its shoreline act as a screen, attenuating the wind's ability to generate waves in the Saltchuck.

Tidal circulation joins the Saltchuck with outside waters by drawing its water through two very narrow, constricted channels, which can carry

only a limited volume of water. At full ebb or flow, the tidal current in these channels is impressively swift, but the channels are very shallow, and the water that is exchanged is likely from near the surface. Even if the current reached 10 knots, however, the channels, which have a cross-sectional area of no more than 14 square meters when full, could probably not draw the water down more than 2 meters (6 feet) in the Saltchuck.

The limited surface outflow appears to confine the deeper water in the Saltchuck for longer periods of time. During that confinement, respiration of benthic organisms and bacteria consumes dissolved oxygen from the water. The turbidity of the water does not allow sunlight to penetrate to the bottom (at 5 to 13 meters deep), so plants cannot photosynthesize and reoxygenate the water. The result is a seriously low dissolved oxygen level--between 1 and 2 ppm at a depth of 13 meters near the mouth, and 5 ppm at a depth of 5 meters near the head.

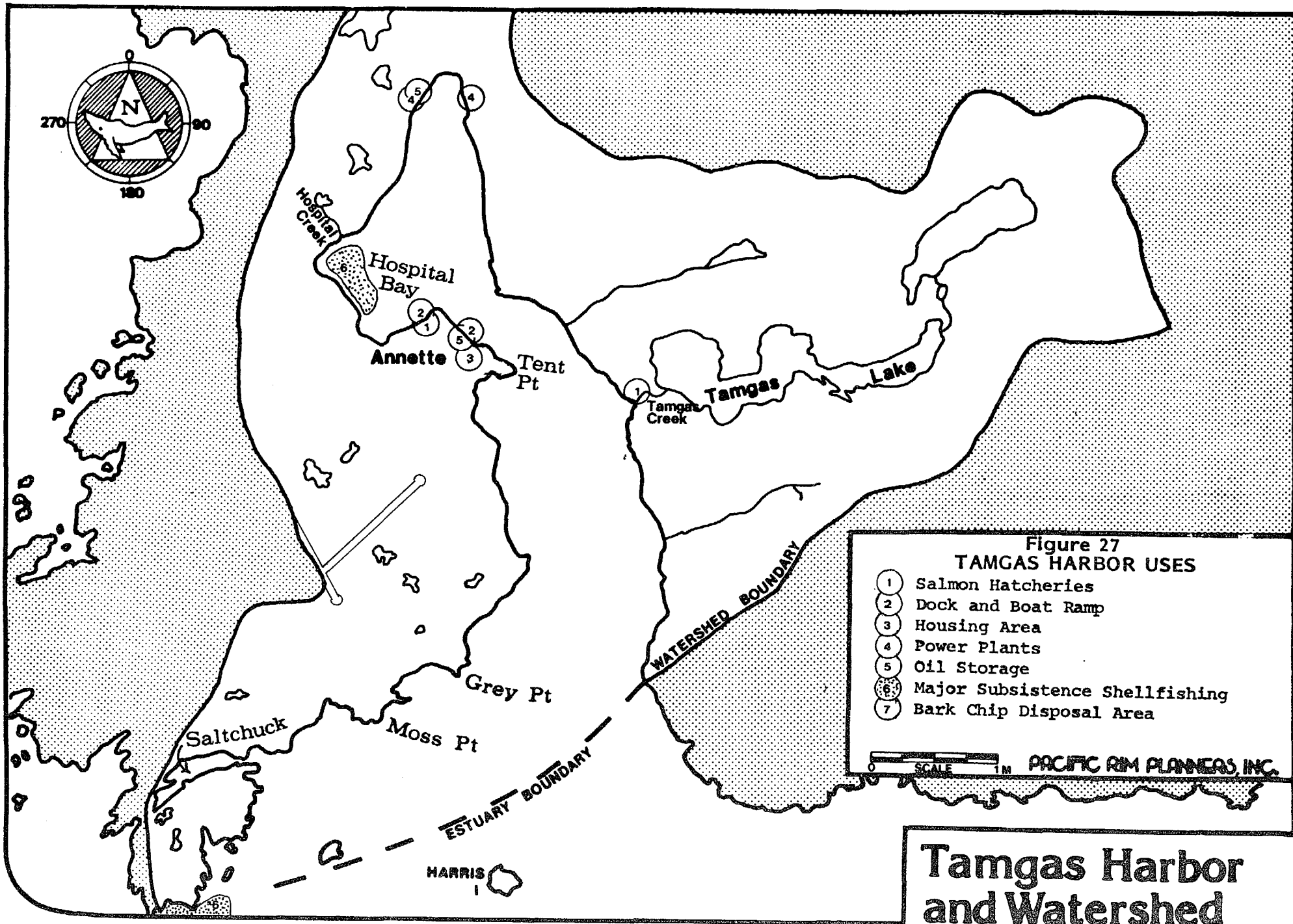
These low dissolved oxygen levels would be unsuitable for intensive culture of fish or shellfish, which would only exacerbate the situation in deep water. An aquaculture installation floating in the surface water layer (perhaps down to 3 meters in August) would likely remain out of the stagnant layers and might be safe from low dissolved oxygen levels, but surplus food and the metabolic wastes of the animals, would likely sink to the bottom and further consume dissolved oxygen in the deeper water.

An additional phenomenon might play a role in the Saltchuck's circulation patterns. In the fall, when the air cools below the temperature of the surface water, it cools the water too. When the surface water reaches a temperature lower than that of the deep water, it may be more dense, and may sink, forcing the deep water up to the surface. If the deep water is low in oxygen at that time, it could be dangerous for any organisms confined in the Saltchuck. This possibility is speculative, however, since no data has yet been collected there in cold weather.

Watershed

Tamgas Harbor's watershed is perhaps the most diverse on the island, in terms of both habitats and human uses of resources. The habitats range from the low-lying sodden muskegs of the Metlakatla Peninsula, to the craggy peak of Tamgas Mountain. Higher elevation muskegs carpet a small amount of land east of the harbor, and forest cover the slopes of the mountains.

The freshwater habitats include Tamgas Lakes (Upper and Lower) and the smaller Tent Lake. Numerous muskeg lakes and ponds drain from the peninsula into the harbor. Among these is Yellow Hill Lake, the largest muskeg lake on the island, and the water supply for the Annette area. The harbor is also fed by at least 12 streams draining the muskegs to the west and the mountains to the east.



(4) and (5) Ownership, Jurisdiction, Use and Management

As with the other lands and waters of the Reserve, Tamgas Harbor and its watershed are held in trust status by the federal government for the Metlakatla Indian Community. The Metlakatla Community Council has jurisdiction over the area, with the Bureau of Indian Affairs exercising trust responsibility.

The uses of the harbor and watershed are remarkably varied. At the light-intensity end of the spectrum are the subsistence uses, fishing, shell-fishing and hunting which are popular here because of the road access to several points. Commercial trollers use Tamgas Harbor to a limited extent, but net fishing is prohibited inside the harbor.

A 3-million egg salmon hatchery is operating in the Annette area, using water from Yellow Hill Lake, and a larger hatchery, with capacity for 10 to 20-million eggs, is under construction at the mouth of Tamgas Creek.

Another user of the abundant water resources of this watershed is the Purple Lake Power plant, operated by Metlakatla Power & Light. Although this plant does not supply all the energy needs of the Community, it is the major source of electricity on the island. The hydro power is supplemented during low flow periods by a diesel generator on the west side of the harbor. Oil storage tanks for this facility are located near the shoreline at the head of the bay, and supplied by barge. Another group of oil storage tanks, adjacent to the Tamgas Dock at the Annette area, supplies heating oil to the island.

A major housing area is located at Annette. Formerly used by employees of the Federal Aviation Administration and Western Airlines, these nine buildings house about 25 families. Several other buildings are located in this area, including the former Annette School, the Community bowling alley, an auto maintenance shop, and a number of abandoned Coast Guard structures.

The other reminder of Coast Guard presence in the watershed is the Annette Airport, which perches on the drainage divide for the peninsula. The airport includes two runways, a large hanger, an active station of the National Weather Service, a gas station, and the former Coast Guard barracks, which now house the offices for a number of Community functions.

(6) Conflicts Among Uses and Activities

At the present time, conflicts among uses and activities in Tamgas Harbor and its watershed attract the attention of only a few local residents. As the resources of the harbor are developed further, however, it can be expected that more people will become involved in resource use, and that some activities will become more controversial.

One problem which became apparent several years ago is the offloading and storage of oil near the shoreline. A 1975 oil spill near the head of the bay (cleaned up by local and Coast Guard personnel) led to some concern about the advisability of operating oil transfer facilities at the inside of a semi-enclosed body of water. Both the diesel tanks and the heating oil tanks have leaked oil into the harbor at least once.

Another problem of more recent concern has been the disposal of bark chips from the Annette Hemlock Mill. One of the two sites used by the mill is near Hospital Creek in the watershed, and several Community members are concerned about the potential for damage to the harbor's fishery resources.

Other conflicts are likely to become noticeable when the access road is constructed to the Tamgas Creek Hatchery. During construction, the earth-moving and excavation will probably introduce some sediment into Tent Creek, but this problem should be short-lived. A more long term effect of the road will result from the increased access it provides to the east side of the harbor. Tamgas Lake, now accessible only by boat and primitive trail, will be opened up with vehicle access to the mouth of the creek, and an excavated trail, needed to install the hatchery's water intake line. Intensive public use of the lake may not be compatible with its function as a water supply for the hatchery.

The future of the Annette area and the airport is uncertain, but the use of either might have a profound effect upon the character of the watershed. Both areas have vacant buildings and a good deal of developable land. Since developable land is a scarce commodity in the region, these areas must be considered likely sites for future development on the island. Policies concerning the types of uses, and the allowable effects of those uses, will be important in shaping the future of the watershed, the harbor, and the Community's resources.

Proposed Management Scheme

The future management of Tamgas Harbor and its watershed will be based on the following policies:

Use of the Estuary -

The Community shall allow a variety of water-related uses in Tamgas Harbor, provided that the uses are compatible with marine resource production, development and use.

Use of the Watershed -

The Community shall encourage further uses and development of presently and previously developed areas of Tamgas Harbor's watershed, provided that the uses and activities have no detrimental effect on the productivity of the harbor.

The uses and activities which will be considered proper and improper are those which are consistent and inconsistent, respectively, with these policies. These uses are summarized on the following page.

As with other policies for resource management on the reserve, these will be implemented by Council and BIA decisions or siting of roads, facilities, etc.

Footnotes for Table 10-2, Tamgas Harbor and Watershed allowable uses:

N/A = Not Applicable

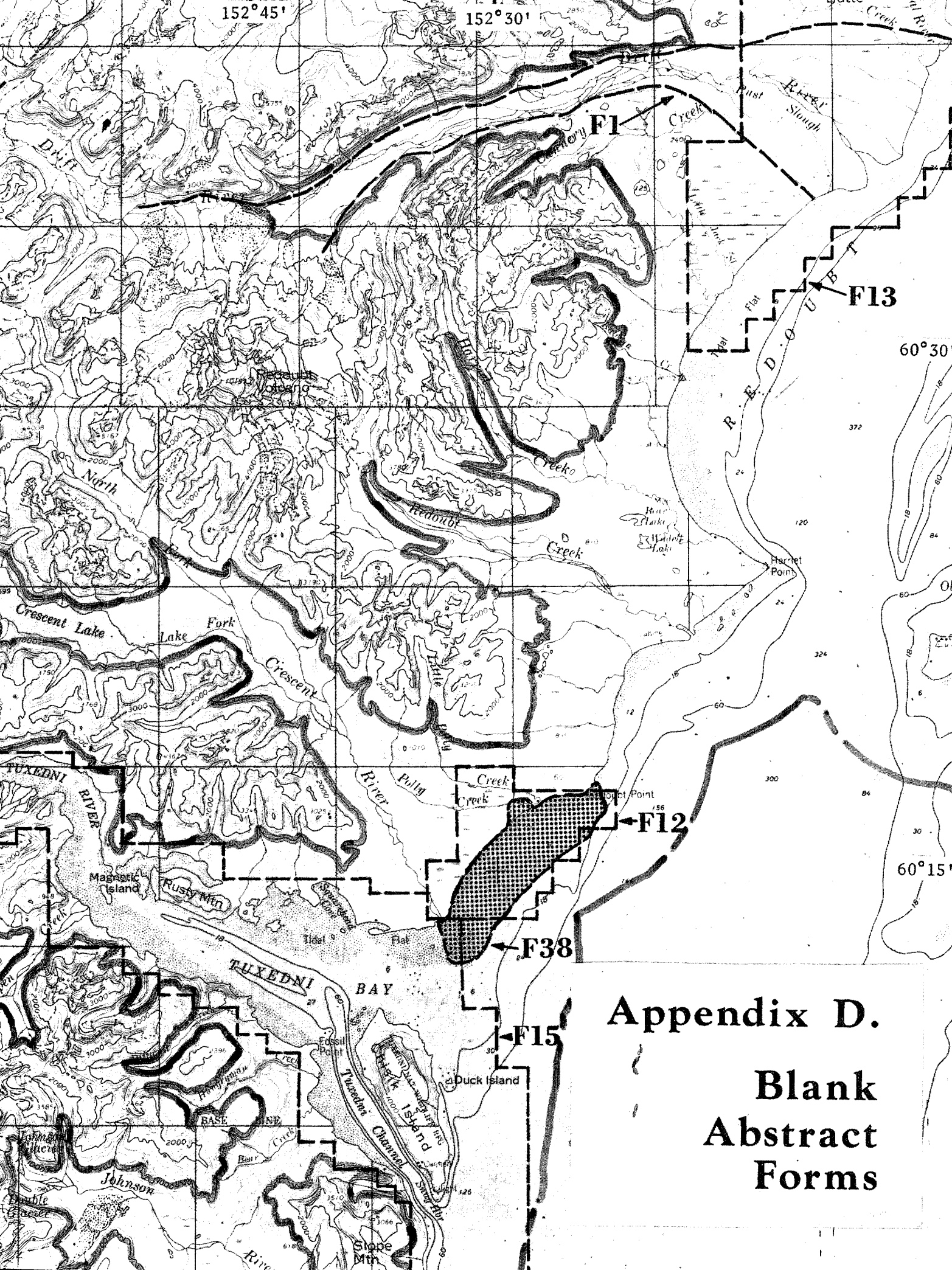
existing = Facility is already located in area, but expansion or addition unlikely and inconsistent with policy.

Table 10-2
TAMGAS HARBOR ALLOWABLE USES

USES AND ACTIVITIES	TAMGAS HARBOR	
	Estuary	Watershed
COASTAL DEVELOPMENT		
Residential	not allowable	allowable
Commercial	N/A	allowable
Landfill	not allowable	not allowable
Dredging and Dredge Spoil Disposal	not allowable	not allowable
Boat Basins	allowable	N/A
Piers	allowable	N/A
Terminal and Storage Areas	allowable	allowable
Aquaculture Facilities	allowable	allowable
Breakwaters	allowable	N/A
Bulkheads and Other Shoreline Protection	allowable	allowable
RECREATION	allowable	allowable
TRANSPORTATION		
Airport	N/A	existing
Floatplane Facilities	allowable	allowable
Streets and Roads	N/A	allowable
UTILITIES		
Hydroelectric Dams	N/A	existing
Diesel Generators	N/A	existing
Fuel Offloading and Storage	existing	existing
Sewage Treatment Facilities	N/A	existing
Treated Sewage Outfalls	allowable	allowable
Water Storage	allowable	allowable
Utility Lines (water, power, etc.)	allowable	allowable
FISH AND SEAFOOD PROCESSING	not allowable	not allowable
TIMBER HARVESTING	N/A	not allowable
TIMBER PROCESSING		
Manufacturing	not allowable	allowable
Log Storage	not allowable	allowable
Bark and Chip Disposal	not allowable	existing
MINING	not allowable	allowable
SUBSISTENCE	allowable	allowable

Figure 22. Areas identified for potential designation as special areas on the western shore of Cook Inlet (coastal region F). Area F1 was identified by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys, as being prone to flash floods (1). Area F38 was identified by the Division of Parks as an area that should be managed for recreation (15). The Alaska Department of Fish and Game proposed area F12 for designation as a critical habitat area, and F13 and F15 as coastal marine refuges (3). These areas were also proposed as potential AMSAs. The proposals are abstracted in Chapter 8. →

The boundaries shown are approximate and provisional. They were copied from maps at various scales that were submitted with draft proposals. The base map for this figure is a portion of Interim Coastal Zone Boundary map 80, which shows the landward (broad solid line) and seaward (broad broken line) boundaries of the coastal zone on the USGS 1:250,000-scale Kenai (1958) topographic quadrangle (19).



Appendix D.
Blank
Abstract
Forms

Appendix D contains forms for preparing abstracts to accompany special area proposals submitted to OCM. The review of the proposals and the preparation of the next edition of the Special Areas Book would be facilitated if the proposers would submit filled out forms with new proposals, and would also use them for submitting revisions and updates of abstracts printed in this edition.

Separate forms are provided for AMSAs and OSAs, but they call for the same kinds of information. If a proposal seeks simultaneous review toward both AMSA and OSA designations for an area, please say so in the "Proposed Management" column, and use the AMSA form. The information to include in each column of the forms is discussed in Chapter 2.

Note that column 3 calls for an identification of the maps submitted with the proposal. We would greatly appreciate receiving 1:250,000-scale topographic maps with the boundaries drawn on them, and with indications of latitude and longitude, as shown in Figures 1, 2, and 18-22. Then we could simply place the maps on a light table and trace the boundaries onto our maps, for reproduction in the next edition of the Special Areas Book. For purposes of review, a larger-scale map is usually more informative, and would be submitted in addition to the 1:250,000-scale map.

Removing the forms from the book is probably not advisable, as this might loosen other pages. The forms could be xeroxed, or copies can be obtained from the Special Studies Section, Office of Coastal Management, Pouch AP, Juneau, AK 99811.

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: _____

No.	Proposed AMSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
		<p>Location:</p> <p>Lat.: Long. :</p> <p>Surface area:</p> <p>Maps submitted:</p> <p>Boundaries and major geographic features included in area :</p>	
Page 1 of 2.			

Areas Meriting Special Attention: Proposed

Coastal Region: _____

Primary Values and Bases for Proposal	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
No. _____ Page 2 of 2.				

Other Special Areas: Proposed

Coastal Region: _____

No.	Proposed OSA, Proposer, Source, and Cross-references	Location, Size, Boundaries, and Other Notable Geographic Considerations	Description of Values and Conflicts
		<p>Location:</p> <p>Lat.: Long.:</p> <p>Surface area:</p> <p>Maps submitted:</p> <p>Boundaries and major geographic features included in area:</p>	
Page 1 of 2.			

Other Special Areas: Proposed

Coastal Region: _____

Primary Values and Bases for Proposal	Current Ownership, Management, and Uses	Proposed Management	Uses to be Allowed	Uses Not to be Allowed
No. _____ Page 2 of 2.				

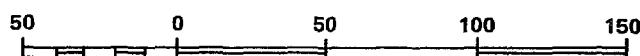
STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS
JANUARY 1, 1980

ORGANIZED BOROUGHES AND CITIES

- HOME RULE CITIES
- ◆ FIRST CLASS CITIES
- ▲ SECOND CLASS CITIES
- ★ ORGANIZED UNDER FEDERAL LAW

UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES

- UNINCORPORATED
- ▲ UNINCORPORATED (RECOGNIZED UNDER ANCSA)



SCALE IN STATUTE MILES

**REGIONAL
EDUCATION ATTENDANCE AREAS**

--- REGIONAL CORPORATIONS UNDER ANCSA

— REGIONAL EDUCATION ATTENDANCE AREA

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. NORTHWEST | 12. MIDDLE YUKON |
| 2. BERING STRAITS | 13. UPPER YUKON |
| 3. LOWER YUKON | 14. UPPER RAILBELT |
| 4. LOWER KUSKOKWIM | 15. UPPER TANANA WEST |
| 5. UPPER KUSKOKWIM | 16. UPPER TANANA EAST |
| 6. NUSHAGAK-BRISTOL BAY | 17. COPPER RIVER |
| 7. LAKE/PENINSULA-BRISTOL BAY | 18. NORTHERN PANHANDLE |
| 8. ALEUTIAN CHAIN | 19. SOUTHERN PANHANDLE |
| 9. PRIBILOF | 20. METLAKATLA/ANNETTE |
| 10. ADAK | 21. CHUGACH |
| 11. MCGRATH | |

The boundaries represented on this map are approximate.

Figure 23. Key to the map used as a base for Figures 4-8, 12-14, and 16.